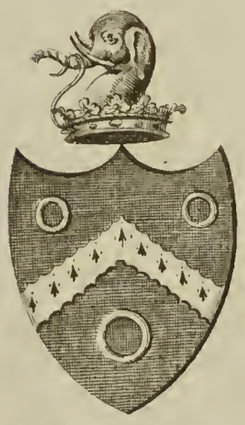
35643/C

Mus. c. C.H. Mus.
Douglas at Sotheby's
Wotton sale 16 June 1906



David E. Davy.

Nichols's Advert. Gent. Mag. 1810. £1. 11. 6.
Newman's Catal. 1834. scarce 14s.
Bayard's Cat 1839 3s 9d.

Sir John Fenn, in a Letter to Richard Gough Esq. says,
"The Thetford History was compiled from T. Martin's papers, in Mr Loath's possession, by a Mr. Davis, a dissenting Minister, who lived at Diss. I believe two or three Sheets were printed by Coote, of Ironside. I know he had 4 copper plates engraved for the work, which are in Mr Hunter's hands."
Nichols's Illus. of the 18th Cent. Vol. 5. p. 167.



J. Bardwell pinx.t

P.S. Lambert fecit.

THOMAS MARTIN,

Philarchaio-

Suffolciensis

THE

HISTORY

OF THE TOWN OF

THETFORD,

IN THE COUNTIES OF

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK,

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY THE LATE

Mr. THOMAS MARTIN,

OF PALGRAVE, SUFFOLK, F.A.S.

LONDON,

PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS:

SOLD BY T. PAYNE AND SON, CASTLE-STREET, ST. MARTIN'S; H. PAYNE, PALL-MALL; C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY; AND N. CONANT, FLEET-STREET:
ALSO BY M. BOOTH, NORWICH; J. WATSON, THETFORD; T. HUNT, HARLESTON; FLETCHER AND PRINCE, OXFORD; AND MERRILL AND WOODYER, CAMBRIDGE.

M.DCC.LXXIX.

WELLCOME
HISTORICAL
MEDICAL
LIBRARY

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE abilities of Mr. Thomas Martin, and the opportunies he derived from the collections of Peter Le Neve, Esq. Norroy King at Arms, render it unnecessary to enlarge on the History of his native town of Thetford, which Mr. Blomefield thirty years ago encouraged the public to expect from his hands.

The materials being left without the last finishing at Mr. Martin's death, were purchased by Mr. John Worth, chemist, of Diss, F. S. A. who entertained thoughts of giving them to the public, and circulated proposals, dated July 1, 1774, for printing them by subscription. Upon the encouragement he received, he had actually printed five sheets of the work, and engraved four plates.

This second effort was blasted by the immature death of Mr. Worth, 1775; who dying insolvent, his library, including what he had reserved of the immense collections of Le Neve and Martin at their dispersion on the death of the latter, being sold with his other effects for the benefit of his creditors, was purchased the same year by Mr. Thomas Hunt, bookseller, at Harleston. Of him I bought the manuscript,

nuſcript, with the undigeſted materials, copy-right, and plates.

The firſt of theſe required a general reviſal. The public are indebted to Francis Groſe, eſq. for a new ſet of the laſt. The coins are arranged by that able maſter Mr. B. Bartlet.

The Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. communicated the memoirs of the author, and the Rev. Mr. Thomas the plate of his portrait, which had been engraved at the expence of the late Mr. Ives.

Thus preſuming on the favourable diſpoſition of the public to ſuch works, and to this in particular, from the reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers to Mr. Worth's propoſals, I (as his repreſentative ſo far as the hiſtory of this ancient and famous town is concerned) now offer it to the public patronage.

R. G.

MR.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN was born at Thetford, in the ſchool-houſe in St. Mary's pariſh, (the only remaining pariſh of that town in Suffolk) March 8, $169\frac{6}{7}$. His grandfather William Martin was rector of Stanton St. John in Suffolk, where he was buried in 1677. His father William Martin was rector of Great Livermere, and of St. Mary's in Thetford, both in the ſame county. He married Elizabeth only daughter of Mr. Thomas Burrough, of Bury St. Edmonds, and aunt to the late Sir James Burrough, maſter of Caius College, Cambridge; he died in 1721, aged 71, and was buried in Livermere chancel, where his ſon Thomas, not long before his death, placed a monument for him, and his mother, and their children, who were then all dead except himſelf, "now by God's permiſſion reſiding at Palgrave."

THOMAS was the ſeventh of nine children. His ſchool education was probably at Thetford. In 1715 he had been ſome time clerk to his brother Robert, who practiſed as an attorney there; but it appears by ſome objections to that employment in his own hand-writing in that year, that he was very uneaſy and diſſatisfied with that way of life. As theſe give us the ſtate of his mind, and the bent of his inclination at that early period, and may perhaps account for his ſuccecding unſettled turn and little application to his buſineſs, they may be worth preſerving in his own words.

OBJEC-

OBJECTIONS.

I. Firſt my mind and inclinations are wholly to Cambridge, having already found by experience that I can never ſettle to my preſent employment.

II. I was always deſigned for Cambridge by my father, and I believe am the only inſtance in the world that ever went to ſchool ſo long to be a lawyer's clerk.

III. I always wiſhed that I might lead a private retired life, which can never happen if I be an attorney; but on the contrary, I muſt have the care and concern of ſeveral people's buſineſs beſides mine own, &c.

IV. If I be a lawyer, the will of the dead can never be fulfilled, viz. of my ſiſter Elizabeth, who left 10l. to enter me at college; and aunt Burrough, to whom I have promiſed (at her earneſt requeſt) that I never would be a lawyer; nay, my brother himſelf had promiſed her I never ſhould.

V. It was always counted ruination for young perſons to be brought up at home, and I'm ſure there's no worſe town under the ſun for breeding or converſation than this.

VI. Though I ſhould ſerve my time out with my brother, I ſhould never fancy the ſtudy of the law, having got a taſte of a more noble and pleaſant ſtudy.

QUESTIONS.

But perhaps theſe queſtions may be aſked me, to which I ſhall anſwer as follows: 1. Why I came to my brother at all? 2. And have abſented myſelf thus long from ſchool? 3. Or why I have not ſpoke my mind before this time?

ANSWERS.

I. Though I am with my brother, it was none of my deſire, (having always confeſſed an averſion to his employment) but

but was almoſt forced to it by the perſuaſion of a great many, ringing it my ears that this was the gainfulleſt employment, &c.

II. Though I have loſt ſome time in ſchool learning, I have read a great deal of hiſtory, poetry, &c. which might have taken up as much time at Cambridge had I kept at ſchool.

III. I have ſtaid thus long, thinking continual uſe might have made it eaſy to me; but the longer I ſtay, the worſe I like it.

THOMAS MARTIN, 1715.

He was, however, by ſome means or other, kept from executing his favourite plan of going to Cambridge. In 1722 he ſtill probably reſided at Thetford; for having married Sarah the widow of Mr. Thomas Hopley, and daughter of Mr. John Tyrrel of Thetford, his firſt child was born there that year; in 1723, his ſecond was born at Palgrave in Suffolk, as were the reſt. This wife bore him eight children, and died November 15, 1731, ten days after ſhe had been delivered of twins. He very ſoon, however, repaired this loſs, by marrying Frances, the widow of Peter Le Neve, Norroy, who had not been long dead, and to whom he was executor. By this lady he came into the poſſeſſion of a very valuable collection of Engliſh antiquities, pictures, &c. She bore him alſo about as many children as his former ſpouſe, (four of whom, as well as five of the others, arrived at manhood) and died, I think, before him.

He died March 7, 1771, and was buried, with others of his family, in Palgrave church-porch, where no epitaph as yet records the name of that man who has ſo induſtriouſly preſerved thoſe of others, though Mr. Ives had promiſed his friends that he would erect a monument for him, and had actually drawn up the following inſcription, ſuch as it is, to be put upon it:

Near

Near
This place are depoſited
the remains of
THOMAS MARTIN,
who ſtudied and preſerved antiquities.
Died March 7, 1771, aged 74.
To whoſe memory
This marble was erected by
JOHN IVES, F. S. A.

Mr. Martin ſeems to have preſaged that he might want this poſthumous honour, as in a curious manuſcript of church collections made by him, he had inſerted the following pieces of poetry:

When death ſhall have his due of me,
This book my monument ſhall be.

Or,

Theſe tombs by me collected here in one
When dead ſhall be my monumental ſtone.

Or in the old phraſe:

Thus many tombs from different rooms,
By me collected into one;
When I am dead, ſhall be inſtead
Of my own monumental ſtone.

What is become of this book, I know not; Mr. Ives, after Mr. Martin's death, ſolicited and obtained it of the family; and upon his death, the Martins made very earneſt applications to his friends to have it returned, but were refuſed. Mr. Martin refers to it ſometimes in his church notes in my poſſeſſion. I think it was not in Mr. Ives's auction in 1777.

Mr. Martin's deſire was not only to be eſteemed, but to be known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Honeſt Tom Martin of Palgrave* *, an ambition in which his acquaintance ſaw no reaſon not to gratify him; and I have obſerved with pleaſure ſeveral ſtrokes of moral ſentiment ſcattered about his rough church notes. Theſe were the genuine effuſions of his heart, not deſigned for the public eye, and therefore mark his real character in that reſpect. Had he deſired the appellation of wiſe and prudent, his inattention to his buſineſs, his contempt and improper uſe of money, and his fondneſs for mixed and feſtive company, would have debarred him, as the father of a numerous family, of that pretenſion.

As an antiquary, he was moſt ſkilful and indefatigable; and when he was employed as an attorney and genealogiſt, he was in his element. I have two or three of his collections in that way that ſhew his prodigious induſtry. He had the happieſt uſe of his pen, copying, as well as tracing, with diſpatch and exactneſs, the different writing of every æra, and tricking arms, ſeals, &c. with great neatneſs. His taſte for antient lore ſeems to have poſſeſſed him from his earlieſt to his lateſt days. He dated all the ſcraps of paper on which he made his church notes, &c. Some of theſe begin as early as 1721, and end but the autumn before his death, when he ſtill wrote an excellent hand; but he certainly began his collections even before the firſt mentioned period, for he appears among the contributors to Mr. Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, printed in 1719 †.

* He is thus called among the ſubſcribers to Grey's Hudibras, 1744.

† All the old deeds and archives of Eton College were many years ago digeſted and indexed by Mr. Martin, whoſe index under his own hand remains there to this day.

His collection of antiquities, particularly of ſuch as relate to Suffolk, was very conſiderable, greater than probably ever were before, or will be hereafter, in the poſſeſſion of an individual; their fragments* have enriched ſeveral private libraries; and, from the liberal ſpirit of communication that diſtinguiſhes the preſent age, would undoubtedly be acceſſible to any gentleman whoſe time ſhould enable, and inclination induce him, to arrange and give them to the public.

* His diſtreſſes obliged him to diſpoſe of many of his books, with his MS. notes on them, to Mr. T. Payne, in his life-time, 1769. A catalogue of his library was printed after his death at Lynn, in 8vo. 1771, in hopes of diſpoſing of the whole at once. Mr. Worth, chemiſt, at Diſs, F. S. A. purchaſed the reſt, with all his other collections, for 600*l.* The printed books he immediately ſold to Booth and Berry of Norwich, who diſpoſed of them in a catalogue, 1773. The pictures and leſſer curioſities Mr. Worth ſold by auction at Diſs; part of his MSS. in London, in April 1773, by Mr. Samuel Baker; and by a ſecond ſale there in May 1774, MSS. ſcarce books, deeds, grants, pedigrees, drawings, prints, coins, and curioſities. What remainined on the death of Mr. Worth, conſiſting chiefly of the papers relating to Thetford, Bury, and the county of Suffolk, were purchaſed by Mr. Hunt, bookſeller, at Harleſton, who incorporated them into a marked catalogue, and ſold the reſt to private purchaſers. The editor of this work is poſſeſſed of the Bury, and the author of this life of the county, papers. The diſperſion was completed by the ſale of Mr. Ives' collection in London, March 1777, he having been a principal purchaſer at every former one.

N. B. MS. W. and MS. D. N. mean MSS. in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Worth and the duke of Norfolk.

SUBSCRIBERS.

A

REV. George Aſhby, B. D. rector of Barrow, F. A. S.
Thomas Aſtle, eſq. F. R. and A. S. keeper of the records in the Tower
Sir Edward Aſtley, bart. of Melton Conſtable, Norfolk, and knight of the ſhire for that county
Mr. Thomas Aylett, Thetford priory

B

John Barker, eſq. of Shropham, Norfolk, lieutenant colonel of the weſtern battalion of the Norfolk militia
Mr. Benjamin Bartlett, F. A. S.
Rev. John Barnardiſton, D. D. late maſter of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge
Edmund Betts, eſq. Oakley, Suffolk
George Betts, eſq. Wortham, Suffolk
Thomas Bigſby, M. D. Ipſwich
Rev. Richard Bland, fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge
Rev. Edward Boſworth, rector of Diſs, Norfolk
Boteſdale book ſociety
Guſtavus Brander, eſq. F. R. and A. S.
Willam Bray, eſq.
Bungay book ſociety
Rev. Randall Burroughs, rector of Bremingham and Shelfhanger, Norfolk
John Buxton, eſq. Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk.

C

His grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury
Rev. Robert Capel, ſenior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and rector of St. John and All Saints
Mr. William Carter, Norwich
Rev. Mr. Carter, rector of Fersfield in Norfolk
Mr. Chace, bookſeller, Norwich
Right hon. Charles earl Cornwallis
Right hon. counteſs Cornwallis
Rev. William Cole, B. D. Milton, Cambridgeſhire, F. A. S.
William Coleman, D. D. maſter of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, F. A. S.
Mr. Conant, bookſeller, London
Rev. Thomas Cowper, of Eye, prebend of Lincoln, rector of Packleſham, Eſſex, and chaplain to the Tower
Rev. Iſaac Cowper, vicar of Eye, Suffolk, prebend of Litchfield, and rector of Burſton, Norfolk
Mr. Thomas Cook, engraver, Stoke, near Norwich
Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. Hardwicke Houſe, F. R. and A. S.
John Currar, eſq. F. A. S.

D

Mr. Robert Dade, merchant, of Thetford
Mr. Benjamin Davis, of Palgrave
Mr. Joſeph Dawſon, of Diſs
Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, eſq. Grundeſburgh, Suffolk
Mr. Dilly, bookſeller, London
Diſs book ſociety
Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL. D. F. R. and A. S.

E

Mr. Thomas Ebdon, ſurgeon, Thetford
Mr. Devereux Edgar, ſurgeon, Harleſton
Mr. John Ellicott, Middle Temple
Eye book ſociety

F

Rev. Richard Farmer, D.D. maſter of Emanuel college, Cambridge, F.A.S.
John Fenn, eſq. of Dereham, F.A.S.
Mr. Zachary Fineham, of Diſs
Rev. Richard Fiſher, fellow of Gonville and Caius col. Cambr.
Edward Forſter, eſq.
John Frere, eſq. F.R. and A.S.

G

Rev. John Cole Gallaway, A.M. vicar of Hinckley, Leiceſterſhire
Mr. Joſeph Gill, jun. merchant, Thetford
Rev. John Gordon, D.D. archdeacon of Lincoln
Mr. William Green, bookſeller, Bury St. Edmunds

H

William Hall, eſq. of Thetford
Mr. Jonas Hardingham, Norwich
Mr. Haworth, Chancery Lane
Heralds College, London
Edward Hibgame, rector of Stratton St. Michael
Edward Grigſon Heyhoe, eſq. of Hingham, Norfolk
Rowland Holt, eſq. knight of the ſhire for the county of Suffolk
Mr. Thomas Hunt, bookſeller, Harleſton

I

Mr. William Jackſon, printer, Ipſwich
William Iſaackſon, eſq. of Mildenhall, deputy recorder and town clerk of Thetford
John Ives, eſq. jun. F.R. and A.S. Yarmouth.

K

Edward King, eſq. F.R. and A.S.

L

Mr. Robert Layman, ſurgeon, Diſs
Mr. Charles Lay, ſword bearer of Norwich
Rev. Michael Lort, B. D. F. R. and A. S.

M

Rev. Robert Malyn, rector of Braiſeworth and Kirkton, Suffolk
Thomas Manning, eſq. Bungay
Rev. Harry Charles Manning, M. B. Thetford, miniſter of St. Peter's, and maſter of the free-ſchool, Thetford
Rev. Robert Maſters, B. D. rector of Landbeach, Cambridgſhire, F. A. S.
Thomas Heſilrege Maynard, Hoxne Hall, Suffolk
Mr. Thomas Miller, bookſeller, Bungay

N

Rev. James Naſmith, rector of Snailwell, Cambridgeſh. F. A. S.
Rev. James North, D. D. of Sternfield, Suffolk

O

Craven Ord, eſq. F. A. S.
Rev. John Ord, rector of Fornham, Suffolk

P

Meſſrs. Payne and Son, bookſellers, Caſtle-ſtreet, St. Martin's
Mr. Henry Payne, bookſeller, Pall-Mall
John Pettivard, eſq. of Trinity college, Cambridge
Richard Burton Phillipſon, eſq. member for Eye, Suffolk

Q

Robert Quince, eſq. of Herinton, Suffolk

R

Humphrey Rant, eſq. of Dickleborough, Norfolk, 4 copies
Sir Walter Rawlinſon, knt. F. R. and A. S.
Mr. John Watſon Reed, Gray's-Inn
Rev. William Reeve, vicar of Hoxne
Rev. Thomas Rickard, rector of Hopton and Watterfield, Suff.
Mr. John Rigby, ſurgeon, Norwich
Rev. William Robinſon, rector of Garboldiſham, Suffolk

S

Richard Saffery, eſq. of Thetford
Mr. Henry Saffery, jun. of Thetford
Rev. John Stockdale, vicar of Mendham, Bedingham, Needham, and Ruſhall

T

Rev. Richard Tapps, rector of St. George's Colgate, Norwich
Thetford Royal George book ſociety
Rev. Edward Thomas, of Feverſham, Kent, rector of Port Kerry in the county of Glamorgan, F.R. and A.S.
Henry Thompſon, eſq. at the Canons, Thetford, one of the aldermen
Mr. Robert Turner, of Thetford
Rev. Michael Tyſon, B. D. rector of Lambourne, Eſſex, F.R. and A.S.

W

Rev. William Waleſby, fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge
Mr. Watſon, bookſeller, Thetford
Mr. Edward Wiſeman, Diſs
Mr. Charles Wheeler, London
Mr. William Whittingham, bookſeller, Lynne

Mr.

Mr. John White, Newgate-Street, London
Mr. Samuel Wiggett, merchant, Norwich
Mr. William Worth, merchant, Norwich
Thomas Wright, eſq. Kilverſton, Norfolk
Thomas Wright, eſq. of Thetford, 2 copies
Charles Wright, eſq. of Thursford, Norfolk
Mrs. Catharine Wright, Thetford

CONTENTS.

Chap.		Page
	INTRODUCTION	1
1	Of Thetford under the Romans	5
2	The Saxon times	13
3	The Danes	17
4	The Normans *	25
5	The biſhoprie	31
6	The manor	42
7	Halwic manor	48
8	Deſcription of the town	53
9	Churches	60
10	Hoſpitals	90
11	The canons or nunnery of St. George	98
12	The priory or abbey	112
13	Friars preachers, Dominicans, or Black Friars	166
14	The canons of St. Sepulchre	174
15	The Auguſtine Friars, Hermits, or Mendicants	195
16	Free chapel, college, or gild, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary	203
17	The ſchool and hoſpital	227
18	The corporation	234
19	The liberties of the borough in the reign of Edward I.	265
20	Benefactions to the corporation	267
21	Of the coins minted at Thetford	271
22	Writers and natives	282
23	The fiſhery	294
24	Natural hiſtory	298
	Latin theſis, analyſing the waters, by Matthew Manning, M. D.	301

APPENDIX.

N°		
1	Dr. Plot's letter to lord viſcount Arlington, on the antient name of Thetford	1
2	Succeſſion of the Eaſt Anglian kings	6
3	The biſhops lands from Domeſday	7 26
4	Taxation of the deans	27
5	Will of Simon le Goos	28

* The reader is deſired to inſert the title of this chapter in page 25, between line 12 and 13.

N°		Page
6	Hiſtory of the foundation of the abbey, by Geoffrey monk there	29
7	Charter of biſhop Herbert to Thetford abbey	35
8	The order of the funeral of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, 1526	38
9	Agreement between the prior of Thetford and the maſter of Benet col.	50
10	Grant of Thetford abbey to the duke of Norfolk	54
11	Survey of the duke of Norfolk's poſſeſſions at Thetford, 1720	59
12	The order for the repair of the nuns' bridges	62
13	Leaſe of Santon manor from Thetford abbey	65
14	Deciſion about the tithe of wood in Finchingfield	69
15	Temporalities of Thetford abbey	76
16	Petition of Thetford abbey to be made denizon	77
17	Surrender of Thetford abbey	79
18	Account of the erecting of the Lady chapel at Thetford abbey	81
19	Supplication of J. B. relative to Thetford abbey	86
20	Will of John Brugges of Qindenham	87
21	Bull of Paſcal I. to Thetford abbey	89
22	The king's licence to earl Warren to grant the advowſon of Greſham church to the canons at Thetford, and Pope Boniface IX's. confirmation of it	90
23	Expences of furniſhing two light-horſemen 10 Edward III. by the town of Thetford	94
24	Indenture between the corporation and a head prieſt of St. Mary's gild, 30 Henry VIII.	96
25	Award relating to Croxton manor	98
26	Arbitration between the corporation and Sir Richard Fulmerſton	101
27	Agreement between the monks of Bromhill and the corporation touching the tolls of fairs	107
28	The mayor's letter concerning the leet	109
29	The mayor's oath	110
30	Henry VIII's. commiſſion of inquiry into abuſes, &c.	111
31	Henry VIII's. letter concerning the election of the mayor	113
32	His letter concerning the ſword to be borne before the mayor	117
33	Letter from the mayor and burgeſſes to the earl of Southampton to be incorporated	118
34	Petition of the town to Philip and Mary	120
35	Liberties of the burgh	122
36	Letter from the mayor of Thetford to Sir Robert Cotton	128
37	Letter from the corporation to General Conway	126
38	Extract from John de Bramis's manuſcript Hiſtory of Thetford	125
39	Liſt of deeds belonging to the corporation	131

THE HISTORY OF THETFORD.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is agreed by all good hiſtorians, that we have no certain account of the ſtate of this iſland before the invaſion by Julius Cæſar; for it is from that period only we can ſpeak concerning events which happened in this kingdom. The beſt antiquaries cannot poſitively determine whence the name of our country is derived. Some ſuppoſe it was called *Britania* from *Brith*, which in the antient Britiſh language ſignifies *ſpotted* or *painted*, and *Tain*, a *nation*. Others think the name is derived from *Britac-Anac*, which in the Phœnician language ſignifies *a land of tin*; in which commodity the Britons carried on a very conſiderable trade long before

Cæſar's time. Others derive our original from Gomer the eldeſt ſon of Japhet; but that is only offered as a conjecture, which indeed may have a reſemblance of probability in it, becauſe the words *Gomer* and *Cymri*, the names given to the antient Britons, ſeem to bear ſome affinity to each other. The learned Sheringham, in his treatiſe de Origine Angliæ, thinks this iſland had not the name of Britain before the arrival of Julius Cæſar: but that is a miſtake; for it was ſo called by Polybius, who, though he lived to a great age, died 100 years before Cæſar was born: and it is evident, beyond all diſpute, that the Silures, a Phœnician colony in Spain, had a great trade from Cades (now Cales) to Cornwall, and the adjacent parts, for tin long before; which was a trade of ſuch great advantage to them, that they are ſaid to have given a great reward to that merchant, who choſe rather to ſplit his ſhip upon a rock, than to be taken by the Romans and diſcover that trade. Certainly the nation, at leaſt the maritime part thereof, could not be ſo brutiſh and illiterate, when Cæſar firſt invaded this iſland, as he repreſents it to be. St. Jerom, in ſome of his diſſertations upon Geneſis, ſays, that the ſea-coaſts of Europe, and the iſles even as far as Britain, were inhabited by the Greeks, from whom the Romans themſelves derived a great part of their own learning.

But, that the true ſtate of things in thoſe times of darkneſs and ignorance may be tolerably underſtood, I ſhall give a curſory account from the beſt ancient authors.

Strabo repreſents the Britons as being ſo rude and ignorant, when the Romans firſt invaded them, that, though they abounded in milk, they underſtood not the art of making cheeſe, nor yet of agriculture or gardening; nor were their cities any other than ſuch receptacles as they made in woods.

woods for themſelves and cattle, ſecured by cutting down trees [a].

Cæſar alſo informs us, that braſs and iron rings or plates, reduced to a certain weight, ſupplied their want of money: and though the Romans taught them the art of coining (to enable them to pay their tribute), yet they had little improved it, as appears by Doomſday; where it is mentioned that their payments were made by weight, number, and in bullion.

Dio Caſſius and Herodian ſay of the Britons, that they tilled no land, but lived on what they took in hunting, and the fruits of trees. They dwelt in tents; went naked, except a kind of covering made with ſkins, and without ſhoes; kept their wives and children in common, and brought up the latter in all manner of hardſhip, by inuring them to hunger, cold, and labour. They were very valiant and intrepid, and fought bravely, though naked, having their bodies painted with the portraitures of the fierceſt beaſts, to appear more terrible [b]. Nor were they more improved in their navigation than in other ſciences; their beſt veſſels being made only of ſmall twigs, covered with leather, as both Cæſar and Lucan inform us. When Julius Cæſar made his firſt attempt upon this iſland, the natives in general were ſo rude and barbarous, that authors are at a loſs to aſſign his motives for this invaſion. Some aſcribe it to an idea that the iſland produced great quantities of pearl [c]; others, to the glory of enlarging his conqueſts. But his eagles reſted not long here; and, if we believe Lucan, his retreat was not very honourable. Afterward, when the Romans had com-

[a] See alſo Tacitus de Moribus Germ. cap. xvi.

[b] Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World, fol. 114. and Pliny's Nat. Hiſt. lib. iv. cap. xvi.

[c] Suetonius, J. Cæſ. c. v.

pleted their conqueſt, the provinces under their power were reduced, by Roman arts and civilization, from that ſavage barbariſm with which they had been overſpread, to the love and cultivation of all peaceful arts. By the good conduct of the Roman generals (eſpecially of Agricola), they were taught and encouraged to build houſes, temples, and courts of juſtice; to cultivate their lands, and to conform in all things to the Roman manners. They devoted themſelves to the ſtudy of all uſeful knowledge, and thereby became prepared for the reception of the Chriſtian religion, which, by the direction of Divine Providence, was afterwards introduced among them; and ſoon made ſo great progreſs, that, within one century, in the time of king Lucius, no leſs than three archflamens, and twenty-eight flamens, were converted into ſo many archbiſhops and biſhops [d].

Cæſar tells us, that all offices of religion were performed by the Druids, who had the care of the education of youth, were ſole judges both in all crimes and controverſies, puniſhing thoſe who diſobeyed their determination with a ſort of excommunication, which amounted to a kind of outlawry. In ſhort, the Druids were the oldeſt guardians of all religion, laws, and learning, among the Gentile Philoſophers of the ſect of Pythagoras [e]. But whence they had their name the learned are not agreed. Pliny derives it from Δρῦς, an oak, becauſe none of their religious rites were performed without oak-leaves, or boughs of that tree. Camden and Selden incline to that opinion. I think the name Druid comes from the Britiſh word *Derw*, an oak, or *Derwydd*, oak-men:

[d] Wilkins's Principles of Natural Religion, p. 185.
[e] Seld. Jan. Angl. fol. 16.

but

but Sammes will have it derived from *Deruidhon*, wiſe-men in the Britiſh[f], or ᵹᵹẏ, a magician, or diviner, in the Saxon language; which may be no improbable conjecture; if we are of the offspring of Tuiſco, the great grandchild of Japhet, whoſe poſterity firſt peopled Germany, then Gaul, and from thence Britain. And from the many arguments, both of Cæſar, Camden, Selden, and others too long to be enumerated here, we may conclude that the Gauls and Britons had the ſame original.

CHAP. I.

OF THETFORD UNDER THE ROMANS.

BUT to draw nearer to my principal ſubject. It is neceſſary to conſider what part the ICENI, who were the inhabitants of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, now Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire, and the Iſle of Ely, bore in the war with Cæſar; with whom, after the overthrow of Caſſibelan, the moſt potent king in the whole iſland, the king of the Eaſt Angles made his peace; and, upon paying a ſmall tribute, the Britons were at reſt for the ten laſt years of Julius Cæſar's life; and after his death were wholly neglected by the Romans till the reign of Claudius, who, by Aulus Plautius, his lieutenant general, reduced Britain into a Roman province g.

It is very probable that THETFORD was the royal city of the Iceni, ſuch as that age afforded, even before the Roman invaſion, on account of its advantageous ſituation for health and pleaſure, as well as conveniency; being neareſt to the centre of that kingdom of any town therein, which could

[f] Baxter's Gloſſ. p. 107.

[g] A. D. 44.

hold

hold commerce with the counties of Huntington, Cambridge, and the Iſle of Ely, by water. In thoſe ages there was little or no coin for the ſubjects to pay their tribute to their kings; for which reaſon (though hiſtorians had not informed us that payments were made to ancient kings in proviſions [h]) we might have juſtly concluded, that they ſupplied them with all things neceſſary for their ſupport; and for the eaſy effecting thereof, there is no town in all the kingdom of the Iceni that can reaſonably come into competition with Thetford for the reſidence of their kings, where they might have a convenient ſupply (by water) of all ſuch commodities as the richeſt part of their kingdom afforded, and at the ſame time be in the centre thereof, to relieve any of the remoter parts in caſe of emergency.

During that long reſpite of 100 years which the Britons enjoyed after the death of Julius Cæſar, they had made ſo great an improvement, from the example of the Romans, whom they endeavoured in all things to imitate, that, in the time of Nero, Praſutagus king of the Iceni, who was grown famous for his wealth, at his death made Cæſar coheir with his two daughters, in hopes thereby to preſerve both his kingdom and family. But this policy only furniſhed Nero's officers with a pretence to ſeize and harraſs his kingdom, to plunder his houſe, and treat the Iceni, eſpecially their chiefs, like ſlaves. Nor did they reſt there; but abuſed his daughters, and ſcourged his queen Boadicea, for endeavouring to put a ſtop to their outrages. The colony at Camalodunum, now Malden in Eſſex, treated the ancient inhabitants like vaſſals and ſlaves, and turned them out of their houſes and poſſeſſions. Such unworthy treatment ſo exaſperated Boadicea, that ſhe incited the Trinobantes, and other people who were not wholly ſub-

[h] Seld. Jan. Angl. fol. 57.

jected

jected by the Romans, to a revolt. This the abſence of Suetonius the Roman general, then on an expedition againſt the Iſle of Man, much encouraged. The valiant queen ſo well improved thoſe circumſtances, and met with ſuch ſucceſs, that ſhe cut off the colony at Malden, and the ninth legion as it came to their relief. Nor had the colony at Verulam any better fate, where the victorious queen put all to the ſword, cutting off ſeventy or eighty thouſand of the Romans and their allies. But ſhe was ſoon after overthrown by Suetonius, with eighty thouſand of her men [i].

From the time of that unfortunate queen, all became ſubject to the conqueror; ſo that (as the learned Camden obſerves) there was no farther notice taken of the Iceni among hiſtorians for a long time. But that Thetford continued to be one of the moſt conſiderable towns in theſe parts of England, is manifeſt from the very name the Romans gave it, SITOMAGUS [k]. What name it had before their arrival here is unknown, nor is it very material: the beſt towns the Britons had before were very obſcure; and hiſtory does not furniſh us with any particular account of them.

It is obſervable that the conquerors changed all names at their pleaſure; and Camden is of opinion, that *Sitomagus* is derived from *Sit*, or *Thet* (the name of a ſmall river falling out of Suffolk into the Little Ouſe, which takes its riſe at Lopham, and runs through this town), and *Magus*, which, as Pliny ſays, ſignifies a *City*: ſo that it was called by the Romans *the City upon the river Sit* or *Thet*; and corruptly SIMOMAGUS and SINOMAGUS, in the antient maps of the Roman Empire publiſhed by Peutinger; where it is the only town

[i] Dio, lib. lxii. 706. Tacitus, Ann. xiv. 38.
[k] Antoninus's Itinerary.

taken notice of in the kingdom of the Iceni, being far ſuperior to any other.

But as the Romans gave names to towns ſuitable to their ſituation, and to this town in particular; ſo did the Saxons, after it came under their juriſdiction. If I may be permitted to offer an etymology of my own, why may we not ſuppoſe *Sit* and *Thet* to be a contraction of *Civitas* and *Magus*, from μέγας, *magnus*, q. d. *a great City*, as this was, in compariſon with any other in this part of England. Nor can I give a ſtronger approbation to the learned Camden's derivation of the preſent name of *Thetford* from Ðeotforþ, by ſtill keeping the firſt ſyllable, caſting out the *o*, with the addition of the German or Saxon word *ford*, ſignifying *a paſſage over waters*; not conſidering that Ðeot, without any diminution, ſignifies *canalis*, or *cataractæ aquarum*, a great fall of waters; ſo that the genuine and proper ſignification of Ðeotforþ is *a paſſage over a canal*, or *confluence of waters*. No name can be more appoſite to any place than this is to the chief paſſage into this town over the Chriſtopher Bridge, where the ſeveral ſtreams iſſuing out of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk are, as it were, contracted and united into one canal, and might therefore with propriety be called by way of eminence *Thefford* [1], as the name was antiently written.

The Romans, when they conquered any country or town, endeavoured to ſecure the acquiſition, by placing therein ſome of their legions under the command of proper officers. We find about this town ſeveral veſtiges of its being once fortified; and nothing is more probable than that thoſe places of defence were erected by the Romans.

[1] See Dr. Plot's Letter to the earl of Arlington, publiſhed in Mr. Hearne's Hiſtory of Glaſſonbury, and in Mr. Blomfield's account of Thetford in his Hiſtory of Norfolk, vol. I.

On

Mr. Blomefield[m] ſuppoſes they had a fortreſs at each end of the town, which then lay altogether on the Suffolk ſide of the river. The firſt of theſe fortreſſes he places at the weſt end of the town, very near the river, and having the ſcite of the nunnery on its eaſt ſide. Much of this agger was loſt in his time, having been carried away for manure to improve the adjacent low meadows; from this the intrenchment in all probability went up to that field where a windmill once ſtood, and encloſing that field croſſed the London road, and ſo meet Red Caſtle, the other fortreſs. Some traces of the town-ditch may be ſeen near the nunnery, and ſome broken banks on the eaſt ſide of the road by it, but whether ſufficient to authorize Mr. Blomefield's aſſertion may be doubted.

The *Red Caſtle* was an earthwork on the weſt ſide of the town, which was entirely defended by it. Authors differ in their opinions concerning the etymology of this name; ſome derive it from the red gravelly ſoil of which it conſiſts, the ſoil of the field round it being much darker; others, from the Saxon word Reꝺ, which ſignifies a *Reed*, as well as *red* colour. But moſt probably that name was given to it by the Britons, from its ſituation directly oppoſite a noted place on the river, called *Ditchingford*, q. d. *Ditch and ford*, which was the principal paſſage over the river into the town, which then ſtood on the Suffolk ſide. The Britiſh name for Ford is *Rhyd*, and it is well known that the ancients generally derived their appellations of places from remarkable rivers, woods, valleys, &c. It is an oval camp which adjoins to the road on the ſouth, and though ploughed over, and the ditches levelled, retains much of its ancient form and is hollow in

[m] He miſtakes in calling this fortification *a military agger*, and quoting Salmon's Roman Stations, p. 10. for that author by that term means a Roman road, which meets another by the caſtle.

the middle. Whether here were any fortifications of maſonry is not clear. It ſeems as if a hermit had a chapel on its ſcite, for Mr. Martin in digging found a very fine ſtone coffin, with bones in it, juſt where it is ſuppoſed the hermit's chapel ſtood, at the north-eaſt corner [n].

On the eaſt ſide of the preſent town ſtands a famous hill, called the Caſtle Hill. Camden confeſſed himſelf unable to reſolve whether it was a work of the Romans or Saxons. It is generally agreed at preſent, that ſuch kinds of fortifications as are accompanied by a keep, are of later work. This may, however, with great probability, be aſcribed to the Saxons, as well as that ancient boundary of this kingdom of the Eaſt Angles upon Newmarket Heath, known by the name of the *Devil's Ditch*; and, it may be thought probable, that it was the work of ſome of the firſt Saxon Kings, to ſecure their capital in caſe of any ſudden irruption or invaſion.

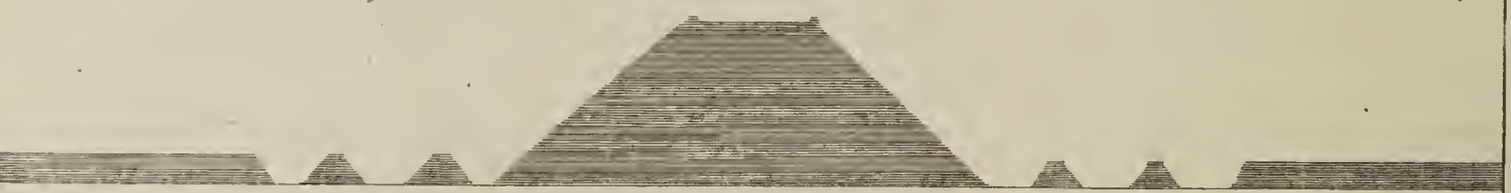
The exterior figure of this work ſeems to have been a right angled paralellogram with the angles rounded off, its greateſt length lying from eaſt to weſt. It conſiſted of two ramparts, each defended by a ditch. Within theſe, near and parallel to their weſt ſides, is a high and ſteep mount or keep, entirely encompaſſed by a ditch. Eaſt of this mount is a large area or place of arms 300 feet ſquare, evidently intended for parading the troops employed in its defence. This mount is about 100 feet in height, and the circumference at the baſe 984; its diameter meaſures 338 feet at its baſe, and 81 on its ſummit, which is diſhing or concave upwards of 12 feet below its outer ſurface, owing probably to its having been once ſurrounded by a parapet, the top whereof may have been gradually melted away by the injuries of time and weather. The ſlope or ramp of this mount is extremely ſteep, forming

[n] Blomfield I. 378.

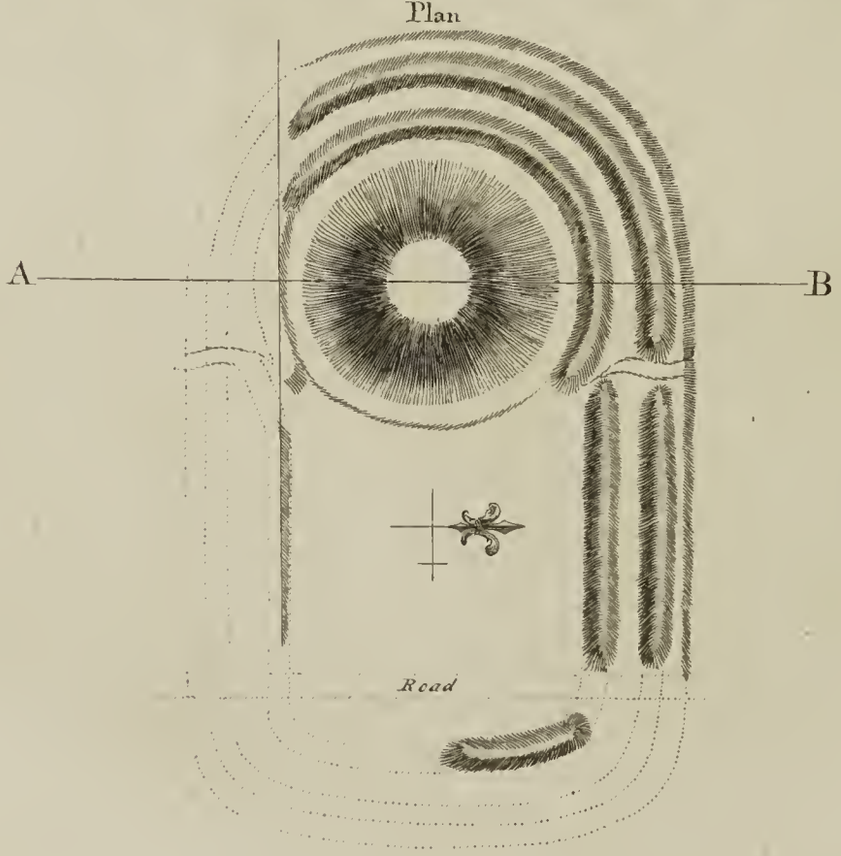
West Aspect of the Castle Hill at Thetford.



Section on the Line A B.



Plan



an angle with the plain of the horizon of more than 40 degrees, and yet no traces remain of any path or ſteps for the purpoſe of carrying up machines or any weighty ammunition. The chief entrance ſeems to have been on the north ſide, where, in the ſecond or inner rampart, a paſſage is ſo formed that troops attempting to enter muſt have preſented their flanks to a double line of the garriſon looking down upon them. Such was, it is preſumed, its form, when entire. At preſent the whole of the ſouth ſide is covered with buildings, and towards the eaſt it has been nearly levelled, and is cut through by the road, only part of its eaſt ſide near the north eaſtern angle remaining. The encloſing ramparts are ſtill near 20 feet high, and their ditches at bottom from 60 to 70 feet wide, which, conſidering the double ſlope of 45 degrees, gives a conſiderable width at the creſt of the ramparts. The ditch round the mount meaſures 42 feet wide at bottom°.

The annexed plan and ſection will convey a much clearer idea of it than can be given by words, the dotted lines repreſent its ſuppoſed form when entire, the ſhaded parts ſhew its preſent ſtate.

The whole of theſe works is a mixture of mould and maſſes of clunch. To whatever people they are to be aſcribed, we may apply to them the words of Sir Henry Spelman upon another occaſion, "*Non vulgare vides monumentum*; *forte videbis* "*haud duo præterea talia, ſi qua vides.*"

° Mr. Blomfield ſays, he could neither find nor learn that there had been any walls on the trenches of the hill: Salmon ſays the ſame; but, upon that part of it which croſſes the Friars cloſe, being carried away by Mr. Medlycott for manure 1772, the traces of a wall were plainly diſcovered, as Mr. Worth was informed by Mr. Samuel Smith, an inhabitant and attentive obſerver. At the ſame time was found near a buſhel of rye intire, but quite diſcoloured as if by fire. I might add, that in the indenture between Thomas duke of Norfolk and Sir R. Fulmerſtone, hereafter recited p. 48, the caſtle-yard is ſaid to be "encloſed with *ſtone walls.*"

What makes it ſeem probable that Thetford was one of the Roman *caſtra ſtativa* is, that the only old Roman way, which is certainly known to run in theſe parts, is the way mentioned by Dugdale, leading from Peterborough in Northamptonſhire to Denver near Downham Market in Norfolk, acroſs the Great Level of the Fens, in the moſt advantageous place it could be made for the march of their armies from their other military ſtations in the north, as well as from other places to their *caſtra ſtativa* here. This way might be a part of the *Ikenild Street*, or *Via Icenorum*, which the learned are at ſo great a loſs to aſcertain; in favour of which I would obſerve, that there is no other known Roman way within the kingdom of the Iceni. It is generally allowed that the places mentioned in the itinerary ſtood on the high road. Mr. Salmon[p] finds two Roman roads meeting at the ancient ford at this town. He indeed removes Sitomagus to *Wymondham*, afterwards to *Bokenham*[q]; and Baxter, by a wilder conjecture, to *Hemingford Abbot* in *Huntingdonſhire*.

To the argument in favour of this place having been a Roman ſtation brought from its ſituation on the Roman way, one might add, that in the place called *Smithfield*[r], are evident proofs of its being the very piece of ground where forges for iron-works, &c. were erected, it being covered very thick with their cinders; and the diſtance of that field from the camp exactly correſponds with the general cuſtom of the Romans. Likewiſe the number of Roman coins found here, chiefly of the higher empire: Veſpaſian,

[p] Rom. Stations, p. 10.

[q] Survey, p. 169.

[r] Called in a record 1630 *Campfield* or *Kentfield*, and ſaid to have belonged to the nuns; it contains above 30 acres. Blomfield.

ſilver

ſilver and middle braſs: Trajan, large and ſmall braſs; the former, Rev. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI: Antoninus Pius, Fauſtina, Conſtantine the Great, Rev. Urbs Roma. Criſpus.

Dr. Stukeley exhibited to the Antiquary Society 1748, drawings of two rude inſtruments made of an horſe's bone, like a comb, with which he fancied the Britons combed the manes of their horſes. They were found in the earth-works of the caſtle, and were in the poſſeſſion of the rev. Mr. George Burton, of Elveden.

SITOMAGUS continued to be a fenced and royal city from the unfortunate overthrow of Boadicea till the eſtabliſhment of the Heptarchy, and was known to Antoninus, Ptolomy, and elder ages, by this name; when Norwich, Lynne, and Yarmouth, were yet in their infancy.

CHAP. II.

THE SAXON TIMES.

AS Thetford was the metropolis of the Eaſt Anglian kingdom, and flouriſhed greatly under the Saxon government, it may not be improper to give a brief account of the origin of the Eaſt Angles, and their Kings.

When the Saxons had made themſelves maſters of all England, they divided it into ſeven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy. That of the Eaſt Angles contained Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeſhire, and the Iſle of Ely. It was bounded on the eaſt and north by the ſea, on the weſt by St. Edmund's Ditch, and on the ſouth by Eſſex. It began in the year 575, and ended upon king Ethelbert's death in 793, having laſted 218 years in regular ſucceſſion. Afterwards it became tributary

to Mercia, after the ſhort interval of Edmund's reign of 16 years to the Daniſh invaſion. It was governed by the following Kings.

1. UFFA. He landed in Britain about A. D. 530, and aſſumed the title of King of Eaſt Anglia about 575, and died about 581. The ſucceeding Kings of the Eaſt Angles had from him the title of *Uffings*[s].

2. TITIL reigned according to Speed twenty years, according to Stow ten; of whom there is nothing memorable recorded. He died A. D. 592, and was ſucceeded in the government by that excellent prince his ſon

3. REDOWALD or REDWALD, who, having been converted to the Chriſtian faith, is ſaid to have relapſed into his former errors by the perſuaſion of his wife Wilburga, daughter or relation of Penda king of Mercia. He protected in his court a young and innocent Prince named Edwin, who fled to him for refuge when he was perſecuted by Adelfrid, or Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland. But when Adelfrid heard of the place of Edwin's retreat, he immediately ſent a meſſenger to Redwald, to demand the young prince, threatening in caſe of refuſal an open declaration of war. After ſome deliberation, Redwald's generoſity and valour ſo effectually pleaded in behalf of the prince, that he collected his forces, and marched at the head of his army againſt Adelfrid, and after a vigorous engagement obtained a compleat victory, A. D. 592. This fortunate event advanced Edwin to that dignity and power, to which he had a legal claim, and which he ſupported with honour and eſteem, in conſtant friendſhip with his kind defender and his ſubjects. Redwald reigned according to Speed

[s] *Vuffa a quo reges Orientalium Anglorum Vuffingas appellant.* Bede. E. H. II. 15.

forty

forty years; Stow ſays only twenty-five. He died A. D. 624, and was ſucceeded by his ſon

4. ERPWALD, who was converted to Chriſtianity by Edwin king of Northumberland, and baptized A. D. 627[t] or 632[u], and after a ſhort reign (though Hollinſhed ſays he governed in Redwald's time) was murdered by one Richbert or Richart, his relation, in 636. He was ſucceeded by his brother

5. SIGEBERT, who is ſuppoſed to have founded public ſchools at Cambridge. He was very induſtrious in his endeavours to have his ſubjects inſtructed in the true religion; having, after he had been driven out of the kingdom by his ſon-in-law, taken refuge in France, where he embraced the Chriſtian religion; and by the concurrence of Felix and Furſeus, he effected his deſign. He retired from the fatigues of government 540, with a view to devote himſelf to a religious life in Cumberſburgh or Cnoberſburgh abbey, and reſigned the kingdom to Egric[x] his kinſman. But ſoon after, Penda king of Mercia declared war againſt Egric, who ſolicited and obtained the aſſiſtance of Sigebert. They both marched into the field (Sigebert armed only with a wand) and were defeated and ſlain at Cnoberſburgh, A. D. 638[y].

7. ANNA, ſon of Enus, brother of Redwald, then aſſumed the royal powers in 642. He bore an excellent character, and is reputed to have been one of the moſt eminent of the Eaſt Anglian kings. It is ſaid, that by his aſſiſtance, Cenowalch, king of Weſſex, who fled to him for refuge, was reſtored to his kingdom, of which he had been deprived. This part of his conduct was ſo highly reſented by Penda, that he vowed he would carry fire and ſword into the kingdom of the Eaſt

[t] Sax. Chron. ſub anno.
[u] Bede E. H. II. 15.
[x] Huntingdon, Ingulfus, and Brompton call him *Egnic*; Carte, *Enni*.
[y] Bede III. 18. Sax. Chr. 37.

Angles.

Angles. Anna met him in the field, and was there ſlain 654 [z]. Penda remained maſter of his kingdom, but made terms with his brother

S. ETHELDRED or ETHLHERE [a], who thereupon ſucceeded him 654. Penda accepted his offers, and deſiſted from the execution of his threats. Etheldred's reign laſted not long. He was ſlain in battle the ſame or following year by Oſwi, king of Northumberland.

The following kings, who ſucceſſively governed the Eaſt Angles, have ſo little ſaid of them by hiſtorians, that I ſhall paſs them briefly over, and haſten to the more immediate ſubject of this hiſtory. On the deceaſe of Etheldred,

9. ATHELWALD or EDELWALD, his brother, ſucceeded in the government 655; and after his death 664 his nephew

10. ALDULPH, cotemporary with Bede [b].

11. ALFWALD, or ELWALD [c], his brother, 683.

12. BEORNE 690 or as ſome 749, who was ſucceeded 760 by

13. ETHELDRED, who died 789, and was ſucceeded by his ſon

14. ETHELBERT. He was baſely aſſaſſinated 792 by his father-in-law Offa, king of Mercia, who united his kingdom to his own.

The Eaſt Angles having defeated Offa's three ſucceſſors, Beornulf, Ludecan, and Witlaff, ſet up for their King EDMUND, of whom more fully in the next chapter.

[z] Anna left two daughters, Aedilthryda and Sexburga, ſucceſſively abbeſſes of Ely, which the former, who was wife of Egfrid king of Northumberand, had founded.

[a] Sax. Chron. an. 655.

[b] Eccl. Hiſt. II. 15.

[c] Malmſbury makes the two brothers Adulf, Alfwald or Elfwulf, reign together, but not Beorn with them, as Strutt's Chronicle, I. 157. Simeon Dunelm. makes Hunbean and Albert ſucceed Elfwold, and divide the kingdom between them. The Chronicle of Mailros, and M. Weſtm. call them Beorn and Athelbert, and they are probably no other than Beorn and Etheldred. Blair makes Beorn reign alone from 758 to 790. There is much obſcurity during theſe reigns, as may be ſeen from the following table.

The

CHAP. III.

THE DANES.

BUT its proſperity was of ſhort duration. The Danes were not idle ſpectators of the opulence of the Eaſt Angles, and of the other kingdoms of Britain. It does not appear this warlike people had any higher views than plunder when they firſt viſited this iſle; but their ſucceſſes ſuggeſted to them a compleat conqueſt of England. Nor were pretences or opportunities wanting. The following are recorded by our hiſtorians. In the year 848, Oſbert became King of Northumberland, and by his unhappy conduct, involved both himſelf and others in calamities. He kept his court at York, and uſed frequently to amuſe himſelf with hunting. As he was returning one day from the chace, he called at earl Bruern's houſe to refreſh himſelf. It happened the earl was not at home; but his lady, who added an engaging behaviour to exquiſite beauty, made ſuch a ſtrong impreſſion on the heart of the amorous king, that he reſolved to gratify his paſſion. After he had tried every ſoothing method to obtain her conſent, without ſucceſs, he proceeded to violence. When the earl returned, his wife acquainted him with what had happened. Bruern immediately deviſed the moſt ample revenge on the raviſher. He thought nothing could more effectually anſwer his purpoſe, than going to Denmark to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of the Daniſh

king. In conſequence of that application, the Danes, not long after, made a deſcent on Northumberland; and their ſucceſs in that kingdom was conſidered by them as an earneſt of what they might expect another time.

The hawk of Lodbroc king of Denmark happening in a flight to fall into the ſea, the king for its immediate reſcue took the next boat he could find; or, as other hiſtorians ſay, in paſſing over into a little iſland, with his hawk for ſport, a ſudden guſt of wind drove him out to ſea. After imminent dangers, he was caſt upon the coaſt of Norfolk near Repeham, where addreſſing himſelf to Bern, the king's falconer, he was by him preſented to king Edmund, who received him with great kindneſs and reſpect. At length Bern grew jealous of the great favour ſhewn to Lodebroc, ſo that when they were ſporting together in the woods, Bern ſlew and buried him therein. His murder was afterward diſcovered by a hound that Lodbroc kept, who would not forſake his maſter's body, but when compelled by extremity of hunger, and then but juſt to ſatisfy his preſent want, but ſtill kept fawning upon the king and courtiers as often as he was forced to viſit them. Being known for Lodbroc's dog, he was obſerved and followed, till he had directed them to his maſter's body, and by his fierce behaviour towards Bern, and other circumſtances, Bern was diſcovered to be the murderer, and condemned by the king to be put into the ſame boat which brought Lodbroc over into Eaſt Anglia, without oars or ſails. This boat in an extraordinary manner was carried ſafe to Denmark, where it was known to be the ſame in which Lodbroc was loſt. Bern was ſeized and carried to Hinguar and Hubba, Lodbroc's ſons, and by them, with tor-

ments,

ments, examined concerning their father's fate; but he, in his own excuſe, charged king Edmund with the murder after providence had caſt him on the Engliſh coaſt. The ſons, inflamed with rage, reſolved on revenge; and, ſpeedily raiſing great forces, made a deſcent. But had this been the true cauſe of their coming over, they would not have wintered quietly at Thetford the firſt year, and from thence in the ſpring, after they had provided themſelves with horſes, have left it for ſome years, without any further injury, to plunder and ravage ſeveral other parts of the iſland [y]. By the moſt authentic hiſtories it appears that the Danes ſacked Wincheſter in the time of king Ethelbert, which was no leſs than ten years before Hinguar and Hubba plundered and burnt Thetford, and martyred king Edmund, which was not till the year 870 or 871, in the 16th year of his reign [z]; when, after they had plundered and waſted a great part of the country, Hinguar again returned and wintered at Thetford, with part of the Daniſh army. Edmund rallied his forces, and marched againſt the enemy; a dreadful battle was fought, near to the town, with the Danes, which continued a whole day with great ſlaughter on both ſides. Towards night the Danes began to retreat, but were not purſued by the king, who retired to Hegleſdune, now Hoxne, upon hearing that Hubba was come to his brother Hinguar's aſſiſtance with ten thouſand men. Soon after, they purſued the king, and took him priſoner; and, having bound him to a tree, ſhot him to death with

[y] Brady, Hiſt. 113. Aſſer fo. 4. Anno 860. M. Weſtm. 871. Pol. Verg. lib. 4. fol. 70. They were here alſo 838. (Sax. Chr.) and ſpent much time here 866. Ibid.

[z] Malmſbury.

arrows. To ſatiate themſelves with full revenge, they cut off his head, and lodged it in the thickeſt part of the adjoining wood, that it might not be found by his ſervants.

The Danes, in the approaching ſpring, thought it would anſwer their purpoſe better to leave that part of the country they had already ruined, and ſeek more inviting and fertile ſcenes, where they might carry on their old trade of plunder to more advantage.

After their departure, the firſt care of the chriſtians was to pay their reſpects to the holy martyr, as king Edmund was called, by giving him a decent funeral. In order thereto, diligent ſearch was made for his head, which was found, and buried together with his body at St. Edmundsbury, ſo called on that account.

As that event has been embelliſhed by hiſtorians with ſome miraculous and extraordinary circumſtances, I ſhall mention one or two inſtances. The following is taken from father Creſſy's Church Hiſtory of Britain [a]. He ſays, when king Edmund's friends were ſearching for the head, and calling to one another, the head anſwered *here*, *here*, until it had brought them all to it; where they found a wolf holding it between his fore-feet, who, after he had ſurrendered up his charge, followed them to the funeral, without doing or receiving any harm.

The ſame author tells us farther, that the head remained in the wood one whole year before it was found; and in the concluſion adds, that he ſhould have abſtained from tranſcribing into his hiſtory ſo prodigious a wonder, were it not that he found it atteſted by all ancient hiſtorians without ex-

[a] Lib. xxvii.

ception,

ception, particularly by William of Malmsbury, a famous hiſtorian. But it does not appear from Malmsbury that the head lay a year in the wood; for he could not have been martyred ſo long. All agree that king Edmund was ſlain upon the calends of December, which is the 20th day of November: and all hiſtorians inform us, that the Danes removed from Thetford the following ſpring. Creſſy cites Camden [b], who only ſays, ſpeaking of Hoxne, olim Hegilſdon, that the king was ſhot to death there. But Camden did not write of that event as his own opinion; but only gave citations out of authors of Creſſy's own religion, without having any deſign to ſatisfy us in regard to the two great wonders.

While popery flouriſhed in England, great numbers of miracles were pretended to be performed at his tomb. The monks acquired great riches by impoſing upon the credulous, in thoſe times of ignorance; and made it their chief ſtudy to enſlave the minds of the deluded populace by a ſhew of ſanctity and fictitious miracles. But let the romantic ſtories be treated as they deſerve: they are intended only to ſhew the genius of that age; and that every one may rejoice in the preſent advantages for improving in rational knowledge.

It is yet diſcernible where that dreadful battle was fought between king Edmund and the Danes, in the fields between Carford and Melford Bridges, where there are ten or more tumuli. Theſe fields belong to Ruſhford college (formerly part of Snareſhill); and the ancient hiſtorians who give us an account of that battle ſay, that king

[b] Brit. fol. 414.

Edmund

Edmund came from his caſtle at Framlingham before he engaged with the Danes, and retired to Hoxne afterwards; which circumſtances confirm the ſuppoſition of this being the place where the engagement happened. It is well known that raiſing heaps of earth or ſtones upon dead bodies was not a cuſtom ſingular to that age only, but as ancient as the time of Joſhua [c].

This country continued under the government of the Danes, and without a king of its own, fifty years, till 878; when Alfred king of Weſſex forced Guthrun the Dane to ſue for peace; and, on his ſubmitting to baptiſm, gave him Eaſt Anglia in free gift, by the new name of Athelſtan. He broke the treaty in 885, and joined a new army of invaders from his own country; ſo that Alfred was in continual war with him till his death. This happened in 890, and he was buried at Hadleigh in Suffolk. Edward, ſon and ſucceſſor of Alfred, in 901, defeated, near St. Edmund's Ditch, the Danes, who had ſet up Ethelwold his couſin and nephew of Alfred. The uſurper was there ſlain; and Edward gave the revolters a ſecond defeat next year. They ſoon after ſet up Eric, who, after a reign of eleven years, was defeated by Edward. His oppreſſions provoked his ſubjects to murder him; and ſo the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles became united to that of Edward and Weſſex, fifty years after the death of St. Edmund [d].

In 1004, Swain king of Denmark invading England with a powerful fleet and army, plundered and burnt Norwich; uſing ſuch expedition as greatly ſurprized the valiant Ulfketel, duke of the Eaſt Angles, who had no time to levy an army. By the advice of the nobility, his friends, he made

[c] See Joſhua, x. 27.
[d] Malmsbury, i. 5.

peace

peace with Swain, or rather a ſhort truce [e]: but in a few days Swain broke through all engagements; plundered and burnt Thetford, after he had lain one night therein [f].

Ulfketel, having intelligence of that unexpected enterprize, ordered a party to haſten and burn the ſhips in the harbour, which, out of fear or deſign, was neglected. He with the greateſt expedition collected his forces, and courageouſly marched againſt the enemy, bravely attacking them as they retreated to their ſhips: but, being inferior in number, moſt of the beſt quality among the Eaſt Angles loſt their lives; yet the Danes ſuſtained very great loſs, and with much difficulty recovered their ſhips; confeſſing that, in the whole iſland, they never met with ſo warm a reception as they did from that valiant commander.

In 1010, before the winter was over, the Danes left their ſhips, and marched through Chiltern wood into Oxfordſhire. After Eaſter they entered Suffolk, and, when they came near Ipſwich, they met with a ſecond warm reception from the brave Ulfketel and his forces: but his men at length giving way, through the ſubtilty of a Daniſh ſervant among them who began the flight, occaſioned the loſs of the field; yet ſtill the Cambridgeſhire men made a noble reſiſtance. The Danes, thus maſters of the field, had the Eaſt Angles at their mercy. They ſoon equipped themſelves with horſes, and ſpent three months in the moſt barbarous ravages; burnt Thetford, Cambridge, and other places; and killed all they could meet in their way, toſſing infants on the points of their ſpears. They rifled all the abbies and churches as they marched, and committed moſt dreadful outrages.

[e] Hen. Hunt. fol. 360.
[f] Hoveden, fol. 429. 431.

Swain's

Swain's power and glory did not continue long, In 1014 he was at Thetford, where he impoſed inſupportable tribute upon the people, but more particularly on the church of St. Edmund, before whoſe ſhrine the inhabitants proſtrated themſelves with prayers aud tears, imploring his aſſiſtance. The conſequence of their ſupplications was, that Egelwin was commanded by the ſaint to go and admoniſh him to deſiſt from his oppreſſions, if he would avoid the divine vengeance. This had no other effect than to render Swain more exaſperated. The following evening, as he was encompaſſed with his ſoldiers, he ſaw St. Edmund, clad in armour, advancing towards him; at which ſight, in a great panic, he cried out aloud, "Help me, my ſoldiers, help me! behold, St. Edmund "comes to kill me!" and immediately, being mortally wounded with a ſpear by the holy martyr, he fell from his horſe, and at break of day expired in the moſt miſerable torments [g]. Malmsbury has a ſtory much to the ſame purpoſe, but introduces it with *ambiguum eſt qua morte vitam effudit* [h]; by which his own judgment of that famous miracle is eaſily diſcerned.

Henry of Huntingdon ſays, that Swain, in the beginning of his government in England, died of a ſudden death, without taking the leaſt notice of that miracle. But in thoſe ignorant times, if we may believe their own Regiſters [i], upon publiſhing and obtaining credit to that miracle, Bury abby was enriched to that degree, by the free-will offerings of thoſe who believed themſelves thereby delivered from the oppreſſion of

[g] Hoveden, fol. 433.
[h] Malmſb. fol. 71.
[i] Regiſt. Alb. fol. 22. Regiſt. Pinchbeck, fol. 321. Reg. Sacriſt. fol. 20, 21.

Swain by that miraculous act, as enabled them to make that abbey one of the moſt glorious buildings in Europe [k].

The Danes were ſo far from being diſheartened by the death of their king, that they immediately made his ſon Canute, or Cnute, their leader, an half-king, by a kind of agreement with king Edmund Ironſide, and, after his deceaſe, an entire king of England. Then peace and tranquillity began to be reſtored. Thetford recovered from its ruinous condition, and under the Daniſh ſucceſſion grew ſo opulent and flouriſhing, that, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, there were no leſs than nine hundred and forty-four free burgeſſes inhabiting this city.

Though this town met with ſo many misfortunes, yet ſtill it ſoon repaired its loſſes, when a fair opportunity preſented itſelf. And as there can be no better account of its true ſtate in the time of the Confeſſor and the Conqueror, than that given in Domeſday, the following extract out of that famous book is here preſented to the reader, from a fac ſimile copy taken for Thomas earl of Arundel, by Mr. James Bradſhaw, one of the deputy chamberlains of the Exchequer, t. Ja. I. and lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Martin.

H̄. DE. TETFOD In tetford. e̓ 1 eccła Sc̓e marie qua̓
tenebat Stigand archiep̓. Modo tenent filij. arfaſti epi. huic
eccłe adjacent; Semp. IIII. eccłe. ſci petri. Sci Joh̄is. S̓ martiñ
S̓ margarite. 7 VI. car̓ tre. dim̓ bovata min̓ Tnc. II. car̓ m̓
1. Sep̓ V. burgenſes 7 II manſure vacue. 7 XII ac̓ p̄ti. Et III.
car̓ poſſ̄nt reſtaurari. 7 II. car̓. remanent in paſture. ſep̓ XXXV.
oves. 7 vał XL. ſoł.
T̓re regis in Tetford ult̄ aqua̓ vers̓ NORFOLC. e̓. una

[k] Leland de Script. Camd. Brit. fol. 407.

leugata tre in longo. 7 dim in lat de q̄ rex ht duas partes. de his aute duab; partib; ttia pars in consulatu iacet. De supiori leugata. R bigot. ttia parte. Tota hec tra mediꝫ etas arabil e. alta in pastura. In hac tra ht rex. I. car 7 III. bor. 7. I. ser 7. I equu. Et de duob; molendinis ht rex duas partes 7 consul tciam. ht etiam rex de tercio mol duas partes. 7 de his duab; ptib; comes ht ttia. De alia parte vi Suthfolc e. dim. leu tre in longo 7 dim in lato. de hac tra ttia pars est ad comitatu. IIII. ac p̄ti. Tota hec tra arabil. e. 7 IIII car possnt arare. In burgo aute erant DCCCCXLIII. burg tpr. r. e. de his ht Rex omem consuetudine. De istis hominib; erant. XXXVI. ita dnice regis. e. ut n possut ee hoes cui libet sine licentia regis. Alii omes potant ee hoes cuj libet s; sep tam consuetudo regis remanebat pt herigete.

Modo sunt DCCXX. burg. 7 CCXXIII mansure vacue. De istis burg. XXI. ht VI. car 7 LX acr qd tenent de rege. 7 e in soka sci edmundi. Pt hoc ht. II. burg. I mol. hoc totu supi valebat. tpr r. e. XX. lib. ad numeru 7 ad op csul. X l ad num. ℳ reddit regi L lib ad pensu 7 Comiti XX lib. blancas. 7 VI lib ad numeru. Reddit etia modo regi XL lib. de moneta 7 sep XVI sol ad II p̄bendarios. Reddebat etiam tpr r. e. IIII sestarios mellis 7 XL đ. 7 X pelles capnas 7 IIII. coria bovina. ſ In burgo ht abb Sci Edmundi .I. eccliam 7 I. domu libe. ſ Abbas de eli III eccias. 7 I. domu libe 7 II mansuras in consuetudine in una e dom. ſ Et epc XX domos lib. 7 I mol 7 dim. eccłam. R. bigot I dom liba 7 I monasteriu 7 II bor ad monasteriu.

TRE Stigandi epi quas custodit. W. de noiers in manu regis.

——————In tedforda dim car tre. 7. v bord. t. r. e. m̄ III 7 II mansure sut vacue & I eccła & I eccła sce elene. ē una car tre. 7. I vill. 7. I car. posset ee.

—&

——&in tedfort.dim.ac tre & II.foc.XL ac.tre
7 II bor semp.I car

TERRA Rogeri bigoti. In Tedfort hẽ Rog in dñio qetam ab oñi consuetudine. cui adiacebant. t.e.r. II. car tre 7 modo similiẽ. Sep̃. II. car. in dñio XX. bord. II. ser. I mol. XIII. ac pti. XXX ac terre ibi e I mol. 7 V ac pti. Sep̃ CXXVIII. ov. Tc̃ val VII lib̃ p 7 m̃ VIII. de supdictis bord habet rex scotum de suo capite tantũ. In burgo hẽ rog̃. XXX. III hoes sibi coñdatos qs tenuit suus anteceſſor. in quib; nichil pt̃ cõñdoẽm habuit. hẽ et iam. I. mol quẽ tenet Turstin burgensis. hoc reclamat de dono reg̃. h hund nescit qm̃. hic mol. val. XXXII sol. I. ecclia.

" Hundred de TETFOD. In Tetfod there is one church, " St. Mary's, which archbiſhop Stigand did formerly hold, " and is now holden by the ſons of biſhop Arfaſt. To this " church there did always belong four churches, St. Peter's, " St. John's, St. Martin's, and St. Margaret's, and ſix carucates " of land wanting half a bovate; then two carucates, now " but one: always five burgeſſes and two empty houſes, and " twelve acres of meadow: and three carucates (or plough " lands) may be reſtored, and two carucates remain in paſture. " There were always thirty-five ſheep; worth forty ſhillings.

" The king's land in Tetford beyond the water, towards " Norfolk, is one league in length, and half ſo much in " breadth; of which the king hath two parts, and of thoſe two

" parts the third belongs to the earldom [l]. Of the higher " (or upper) league [m], Roger Bigot hath the third part: all this " moiety is arable; the other paſture. In this land the king " has one carucate and three bordarii, and one ſervant, and one " horſe; and of two mills the king hath two parts, and the " earl a third. The king hath two parts of a third mill, and " of thoſe two parts the earl hath the third. Of the other " part, towards Suffolk, is half a league of land in length " and breadth: of this land one third is in the county, four " acres of which are meadow. All this land is arable, and " may be worked by four ploughs.

" But in the burgh of Thetford there were nine hundred and " forty-four burgeſſes in the time of king Edward, of whom " the king had all cuſtoms; and there were thirty-ſix of them " ſo much under the power of king Edward, that they could " not put themſelves under the protection of whom they " pleaſed, without the king's licenſe; all the reſt might, pay- " ing their cuſtoms to the king, except heriot.

" There are now (that is, in the Conqueror's time) ſeven " hundred and twenty burgeſſes, and two hundred and " twenty-four uninhabited houſes. Of thoſe burgeſſes, twenty- " one have ſix carucates and ſixty acres, which they hold of " the king, and are in the ſoke or liberty of St. Edmund; " beſides this, two burgeſſes have one mill. All this, in the " time of king Edward, was valued at twenty pounds by tale, " and ten pounds to the earl by tale: now it pays to the " king fifty pounds by weight, and to the earl twenty in bul- " lion, and ſix pounds by tale. It alſo now pays to the king

[l] " Is held by the king in right of the earldom." Blomefield. *Conſulatus* and *Conſul* are here uſed in the ſame record with *Comitatus* and *Comes*, to which they are equivalent. See Spelman's Gloſſary in voce.

[m] On the Norfolk ſide.

" forty

" forty pounds of money, and always ſixteen ſhillings to two " prebendaries [n]. It alſo paid in the time of king Edward four " quarts of honey, forty pence, ten goat ſkins, and four " bullocks hides. In the burgh the abbot of St. Edmundſ- " bury hath one church, and one houſe tax-free [o]. The " abbot of Ely hath three churches and one houſe free, and " two cuſtomary [p] houſes, whereof one is a dwelling.

" And the biſhop hath there twenty houſes free, one mill, " and half a church [q].

" Roger Bigot hath one houſe free, one monaſtery, and " two bordars belonging to the monaſtery.

" Among the lands of Stigand the [arch] biſhop, which Wil- " liam Noiers keeps for the uſe of the king, in Thetford, " half a plough-land and five bordars, in the time of king " Edward, now three, and two houſes are empty and one " church, and one church of St. Helen, with one plough- " land, and there may be one villan, and one ploughland."

" Alſo in Thetford half an acre of land and two ſocmen, " forty acres of land and two bordars; always one plough- " land."

" Roger Bigot's land in Tetford. Roger hath in demeſne [r], " quit from all cuſtom, to which belonged in the time of king " Edward two carucates of land, and now the ſame; always " two carucates in demeſne, twenty bordars, two ſervants, one " mill, thirteen acres of meadow, thirty acres of land. There " is one mill, and five acres of meadow; always 128 ſheep.

[n] Blomfield tranſlates *præbendarios* aids. The gloſſaries have *præbendarius* for a meaſure of horſe-corn, anſwering to our word *provender*.

[o] Not *void*, as Blomfield.

[p] Or *in conſuetudine* may mean *ſubject to tax*.

[q] Half the advowſon of Trinity church. Blomfield.

[r] Ipſam villam, ut opinor.

" It

" It was then worth ſeven pounds, afterwards and now eight;
" of the beforementioned bordars, the king has ſcot in chief
" only [s]. In the burgh Roger hath alſo thirty-three men un-
" der his protection, as his predeceſſor had, on whom he has
" no other claim but protection, and he has now one mill,
" which Turſtin a burgeſs holds: he claims it as a royal gift;
" but the hundred knows not how: that mill is worth thirty-
" two ſhillings. There is alſo one church."

From this moſt certain account of the ſtate of the town at the making of Domeſday, we may obſerve the amazing growth thereof in little more than thirty years, from the time of its total ruin by the Danes to the reign of Edward the Confeſſor; and how much it ſuffered by the coming over of William the Conqueror, who, in all probability, ruined two hundred and twenty-four of the moſt wealthy burgeſſes. There is no other known cauſe for ſuch a diminution.

[s] *Paid by the head bordar only.* Blomfield.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

THE BISHOPRIC.

UPON the converſion of the Eaſt Angles to Chriſtianity in the reign of Sigebert, an epiſcopal ſee was founded at Dunwich, of which Felix was the firſt biſhop, and had only two ſucceſſors. The ſee was then divided into two; one for Suffolk at Dunwich, the other for Norfolk at North Elmham. This laſt town became at length the reſidence of the biſhop of Norfolk; of which Stigand, the tenth biſhop, was elected in 1038, depoſed by Grimketel in 1040, reſtored in 1042, and, on his promotion to the ſee of Canterbury in 1047, was ſucceeded by his brother Egelmar or Athelmar. He was depoſed in 1070 [t] by the Conqueror; who gave the Eaſt Anglian biſhopric to Arfaſt, his chaplain and chancellor, who removed his ſee from Elmham to Thetford. Soon after this removal, having a view to get Bury abbey for his epiſcopal ſee, he had a ſharp conteſt with Baldwin, abbot of Bury. The whole proceeding is thus related by Marianus Scotus [u]. "The glorious king William, the firſt of the Norman line, "who by his prudence and fortitude reduced all England to "his government, granted this liberty to Baldwin abbot of "St. Edmundsbury, that he might, to the utmoſt of his "power, increaſe thoſe lands which belonged to the church "of St. Edmund, either by purchaſe of his neighbours, or "by voluntary donations. The iſſue proved adequate to his "wiſhes, and fully anſwered the deſign of his royal maſter; "for he obtained the homage of a great number of free men,

[t] In a ſynod at Wincheſter. Flor. Wigorn. p. 636.
[u] MS. in the Bodleian Library.

" called Sokmans; by which acquiſition he greatly enriched " his monaſtery. By theſe and other means the church of " St. Edmund grew exceedingly eminent, which kindled in " the minds of ſome a flame of inſatiable avarice, and a ve- " hement deſire to ſtop the progreſs of its growing affluence, " and to deprive him of its dignity and wealth. The abbot " was minutely obſerved by Arfaſt, biſhop of Thetford, who " would gladly have converted theſe treaſures and this mo- " naſtery to his own uſe. This produced a violent conteſt " between the abbot and the biſhop; till at length Baldwin, " by the advice and aſſiſtance of king William, made a journey " to Rome, where he was received with remarkable civility " by pope Alexander the ſecond; and obtained of him " diſtinguiſhed privileges, in honour of the bleſſed king " Edmund the Martyr, on whoſe account the poſſeſſion of " his church and monaſtery was ratified and confirmed to him " for ever. After ſeveral days conference with the pope, he " was promoted to the order of presbyter, was honourably " treated, and had certain dignities conferred upon him, ſu- " perior to many other abbots. The pope alſo gave him the " paſtoral ſtaff and croſier, and delegated to him the care of " ſouls. He gave him alſo a precious altar of a purple ſtone, " in honour of the bleſſed mother of God, and of holy king " Edmund, which he conſecrated with the pureſt flame of " devotion; and by the authority of God, of the bleſſed Pe- " ter prince of the apoſtles and of canonized ſaints, he ap- " pointed and confirmed to the abbot the government of the " church of St. Edmund for ever, to be ſubject to him in his " monaſtic character; prohibiting all others, either eccle- " ſiaſtic or ſecular, to convert the ſame into an epiſcopal " ſee." The Bull was dated at the Lateran, 6 Kal. Novem- ber 1071. Indict. 7.

In 1081, all the complaints and calumnies advanced againſt Baldwin by biſhop Arfaſt, concerning the church of St. Edmund, and the town in which the bleſſed martyr was interred, were ſettled by the king on the firſt of June, at Wincheſter, before the principal nobility of his realm, when he granted this privilege to the remains of the illuſtrious king Edmund the martyr.

"William king of England, &c. to the archbiſhops, "biſhops, abbots, earls, and others our faithful ſubjects. As "we have been advanced by the mercy of God to be ſupreme "in this kingdom, it becomes us to pay proper regard to the "welfare of our ſubjects in general, but more eſpecially of "thoſe who labour day and night in the ſervice of the Lord. "Therefore we make known to all preſent and future, that "biſhop Arfaſt hath referred it to our determination, whe-"ther or no the church of the bleſſed Edmund (in which "that venerable king and martyr reſts, waiting for the day "of a bleſſed reſurection) ſhould be made his epiſcopal ſee. "This affair hath occaſioned warm altercation between Bald-"win the abbot, and biſhop Arfaſt, which hath been of long "duration. Now it is our pleaſure to hear the reaſons which "each party hath to offer in ſupport of his claim, that juſtice "may be adminiſtred. On the day appointed they came "before us, and the biſhop made an eloquent declamation, "but produced no proofs. The abbot, on the contrary, "ſhewed how king Canute, by the advice of the archbiſhops, "biſhops, and nobility of his realm, ejected the preſbyters "who led inordinate lives, and eſtabliſhed monks in poſſeſ-"ſion of the ſaid church; and that afterwards Ailnod, arch-"biſhop of Canterbury, conſecrated it by the command of "the king. Alſo, that the firſt abbot of that place was in-"ſtituted by the biſhop of London, the ſecond by the biſhop

" of Wincheſter, and the third, who is Baldwin himſelf, was " conſecrated by the archbiſhop of Canterbury. He hath alſo " given a regular and diſtinct relation in what manner the " monks of the ſaid place received their commiſſion, " through certain biſhops, without any interruption until " now.

" He hath alſo produced the precepts of king Canute, and " of the moſt illuſtrious king Edward; in which it appears " that the ſaid church was always free from the juriſdiction " of biſhops, and was in the preſentation of kings ſucceſ- " ſively, without interruption. Lanfranc, archbiſhop of " Canterbury; Thomas, archbiſhop of York, and Odo, " biſhop of Baieux, my brother and earl of Kent, Robert " my ſon, and other biſhops and princes, who were preſent " to hear the reaſons which the abbot and biſhop urged to " ſupport their claim; were all unanimous in their opinion, " that the liberty of ſuch a place ought to remain inviolate for " ever; to whoſe impartial judgment, as it was juſt, we have " aſſented and given our concurrence. And further it is our " pleaſure, by the advice of our archbiſhops, biſhops, earls, " and many others our faithful ſubjects, in anſwer to the " worthy petition of Baldwin the abbot, in which he modeſtly " deſired our calm attention to the favour granted by our an- " ceſtors kings of England, viz. Edmund, Canute, Hardi- " canute, and the illuſtrious Edward, to whom, by the mercy " of the Lord, we are related, and by virtue of that relation, " heir to the kingdom. And his commands relative to the " church of St. Edmund it is our pleaſure punctually to ob- " ſerve, and by this our order confirm the liberty of the ſaid " church, and the town in which it ſtands, to continue for " ever free from the juriſdiction of biſhop Arfaſt, and of all " ſucceeding biſhops. And that this our decree may continue

" valid

" valid and inviolate through future times, concerning that " holy place, we confirm this charter by ſubſcribing it, and " by ſetting thereto our ſeal." It was ſigned thus: " I William, " by the grace of God king of England, have commanded to " write this deed, and the writing I have ſealed with the ſign " of the Lord's croſs ✠. I queen Matilda have confirmed it, " &c. with the names of thirty-ſeven more witneſſes, among " whom Arfaſt ſigned thus ✠. I Arfaſt, biſhop of Thetford, " have acquieſced.

" Dated June, 15 William I, A. D. 1081, Indiction 4, " in the Royal Palace at Wincheſter [w]."

This biſhop Arfaſt was formerly chaplain to the Conqueror when only duke of Normandy, and afterwards his Chancellor, a man of very moderate learning, as moſt of the clergy then were, and had been for ſome ages before.

He died 1084, and was buried in his cathedral here, with this epitaph:

Hic, Arfaſte, pie, pater optime & arca ſophie,
Vivis per merita virtutum laude perita,
Vos qui tranſitis hic omnes atque reditis
Dicite quod Chriſti pietas ſit promptior iſti.

He was ſucceeded by WILLIAM GALSAGUS[x], called alſo BELFO or BEAUFO, made biſhop of Thetford by king William I. at his court held in Glouceſter in the time of Chriſtmas 1085. He was eſteemed to be a man of tolerable learning, and qualifications ſuitable to his character. In his time the city grew populous and affluent, and was conſiderably enlarged and improved in its buildings. He did all in his power, conſiſtent with juſtice, to enrich and aggrandize his ſee,

[w] See Regiſter Sacriſtæ Sancti Edm. Burgi fol. 24. Batteley, Appendix p. 24.

without oppreſſion or avarice. The ſtate of its revenues may be judged of from the account of them in Domeſday, printed in the Appendix, N° 2. by which it appears this biſhop held, at the time of the ſurvey, upwards of ſeventy manors. He lived in reputation, and died full of honour about 1091.

After his death HERBERT LOSINGA, a Norman, abbot of Ramſey, purchaſed this biſhopric of William Rufus for nineteen hundred pounds, and continued his ſee at Thetford for the firſt ſix years, to the 6th of the ides of April 1094, when he removed it to Norwich; but not till he had been at Rome to acknowledge his great crime [x], and to reſign his ſtaff and ring, of which the king had before deprived him, for attempting to go to Rome without his leave. After a ſolemn confeſſion of ſimony, he received abſolution, and a reſtitution of his ring and ſtaff, from pope Paſcal II. who, for penance, enjoined him the building of ſeveral churches and monaſteries. Among the reproaches beſtowed upon him by his contemporaries were theſe texts of Scripture, "Non hunc ſed "Barabbam;" and "Amice, ad quid veniſti?" Yet all parties agree that he lamented the ſins of his youth; having always in his mouth that ſaying of St. Jerom, "We have erred "when young, we muſt repent when old." The Regiſters of Bury abbey [y] inform us, that, notwithſtanding the ill ſucceſs of his predeceſſor, he alſo made an attempt on that abbey before he removed his epiſcopal ſee to Norwich: but finding he was not likely to ſucceed by violence, he had recourſe to cunning. For when that glorious building was

[x] Or, as Malmsbury calls it, ſlip of his youth, *erroneum impetus juventutis.*

[y] Malmsbury, f. 239. Reg. Vetus ſive Album, fol. 32. Reg. Pinchbeck, fol. 32. Reg. Sacriſte, fol. 20, 21.

compleated, he paid a viſit to the convent, and deſired them to lend him their *carage*, or annual rate on every carucate in Norfolk and Suffolk, paid to St. Edmund from the death of Swain, to finiſh the churches he deſigned; promiſing it ſhould be faithfully reſtored: they lent it to him accordingly; but he never reſtored it. The Hiſtory of the Biſhops of Norwich, printed by Wharton (Ang. Sac. i. 407) and Tanner (B. B.), repreſent him as a moſt learned and eloquent writer and preacher. He died July 22, 1119, and was buried before the high altar in his own cathedral, whence his tomb was removed on account of the height in the laſt century, and ſucceeded by a plain altar tomb, erected by the chapter in 1682, with an epitaph ſaid to be compoſed by Dr. Prideaux.

Malmsbury ſays he inſtituted at Thetford a monaſtery of Cluniac monks, which before were diſperſed: but the fact is, that it was founded by Roger Bigot, at his perſuaſion; and this muſt be conſidered as the only compenſation made to this antient town for the removal of the ſee to Norwich. It gradually declined, though it was the ſeat of many monaſteries. It continued however to be a deanry for ſeveral centuries, and had a peculiar power and advantage under that character. I ſhall mention one inſtance, though of no earlier date than 25 Henry VII. The caſe of Nix or Nick, biſhop of Norwich, againſt whom (he being then in cuſtody) the king's attorney preferred a bill of præmunire, to the following purport: Within Thetford in the county of Norfolk, hath been *de tempore cujus*, &c. ſuch cuſtom, that all eccleſiaſtical cauſes ariſing within that town ſhould be determined before the dean of that town, who hath within it peculiar juriſdiction; and that none of the ſame town ſhall be drawn in

plea

plea into any other court chriſtian for eccleſiaſtical cauſes, unleſs before the ſame dean; and if any, againſt the ſaid cuſtom, be drawn in ſuit before any other eccleſiaſtical judge, and this be preſented before the Mayor of the ſame town, ſuch party ſhall forfeit 6 *s.* 8 *d.* An inhabitant of Thetford was ſued in the conſiſtory court of the ſaid biſhop of Norwich, for an eccleſiaſtical cauſe ariſing within the town of Thetford; and this was preſented before the mayor of Thetford, according to the cuſtom, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The biſhop cited the mayor to appear before him at his own houſe in Hoxne in Suffolk, *generaliter pro ſalute animæ*; and, upon appearance, libelled *per parole* upon the whole matter; and enjoined him, upon pain of excommunication, to annul the ſaid preſentment before a fixed day. Upon a præmunire brought upon this matter, the biſhop had learned counſel allowed him; but he was caſt in a præmunire, put out of the king's protection, his perſon impriſoned, his lands, goods, and chattels forfeited to the king, by a ſentence in the king's bench court, in the beginning of the year 1534. With part of the biſhop's fine and forfeiture upon this attainder, the glaſs windows of King's College chapel in Cambridge are ſaid to have been purchaſed and ſet up. But ſome time afterwards the king, upon his ſubmiſſion, diſcharged him out of priſon, and gave him his liberty. Not many years after, that privilege was removed, and veſted in the biſhop of Norwich, where it remains to this day [z].

Henry VIII. made this biſhoprick ſuffragan to the ſee of Norwich, the biſhop of which preſented two perſons to the king for his election. Biſhop Nix, a few days before his death, re-

[z] Mr. Le Neve's papers.

ſigned

ſigned to the king; who elected John Salisbury, late prior of Horſham, afterwards dean of Norwich. He was conſecrated in 1536, and in 1571 biſhop of Sodor and Man, and died in 1573. I meet with no ſucceſſors in this ſuffragan ſee till Dr. George Hickes aſſumed the title, and even preſumed to ordain by it, as appears by an inſtrument under his own ſeal (repreſenting the Good Shepherd), whereby he declares that he ordained Laurence Howel, A. M. prieſt, in his oratory in St. Andrew's, Holborn, Oct. 2, 1712; which inſtrument was engraved by Dr. Rawlinſon, with others of the ſame ſort.

It appears, by the following caſe, that the dean of Thetford had the power of deciding in all matters of an eccleſiaſtical nature, long before the time of Henry VIII. and probably ever ſince the removal of the See to Norwich.

22 January, 1568, Stephen Nevynſon, chancellor of Norwich, ſent a citation to Tho. Harpley and Tho. Wysbyche, churchwardens of St. Cuthbert's in Thetford, to appear before him in Norwich cathedral, die Mercurii, Feſt. Purification. beatæ M. V. to make anſwer to certain articles objected by Nicholas More of Burnham Overy, &c. in anſwer to which Edmund Goſkyn mayor of Thetford wrote by the churchwardens, hoping that the biſhop nor chancellor would inſiſt upon having a matter of that nature determined any where elſe than at Thetford, as had been uſual from the Conqueſt, and ever ſince the ſee was tranſlated from Thetford to Norwich; and that More might be heard at Thetford upon new ſummons by the chancellor's commiſſary, hoping he would not break or infringe upon the liberties of this ancient borough [a].

[a] Citatio & Litter. penes T. M.

The

The deanry of Thetford contained all the city, with the churches of St. Cuthbert, St. Etheldred, St. Peter, St. Mary, and All Saints [a], and the two Snareſhills, and Taunton by Downham; and had peculiar juriſdiction over all churches and monaſtries, except the abbey and the nunnery: the former claimed exemption for other places where they were concerned, from all other ſpiritual courts, except the dean of Thetford.

In 1291 the ſpiritualities of this deanry were taxed at 10*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* the temporalities at 38*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* *viz.*

		£.	s.	d.
Halwick.	Prior of the monks for lands, rents, &c. - - - - -	12	0	0
Weſtwick.	The ſame prior for ditto -	11	6	4
Snareſhill.	The ſame prior for ditto -	9	8	5
Snareſhill.	Prior of the canons for a meadow	0	3	0
Teford.	The ſame prior for lands, rents, &c.	5	14	2
	Sum	38	11	11

It is to be obſerved that a rectory not exceeding 10 marks, and a vicarage 10l. in the king's books, pay no firſt fruits, but are liable to pay tenths, unleſs they are placed under the title of livings diſcharged [i].

[h] Mr. Le Neve's Valor. Beneficiorum, temp. Eliz.
[i] Folio parchment MSS. penes Dr. Tanner, 1721.

Deans

Deans of Thetford.

Ranulf is the firſt dean I can find, 1175. He lived in the time of William Turbus, biſhop of Norwich, and Hugh, abbot of St. Edmund [k].

1318, 7 kal. June. John de Northſtrete de Bukleſham
1319, 7 id. April. Robert de Kertlyngton
1319, 15 kal. May. Alexander de Betele. He reſigned for Sancroft in Suffolk.
1319, 4 kal. July. Henry de Upgate de Wyleby
1346, 15 March. Robert de Walton
1349, 9 October. Richard Roche
1359, Henry de Lydingtone, reſigned

} collated by the biſhop.

1360, John Vergen.
1374, William de Baketon exchanged this for Fordham deanry with John Coryngham [l].
1375, 17 April, Thomas Cotton [m].
1380, William Galyon [n].
1420, 5 October, William Ducket.
1422, John Kevelon [o].

I have not been able to find the names of more, though without doubt there muſt be ſeveral; for the deanry continued till 1540.

[k] MSS. Macro.

[l] Thetford Decanat. lib. 6.

1374 penult, Norv. ep. cont. John de Coryngham primam habens tonſuram reſ. Willi de Baketon.

[m] 1375, 17 April. Tho. fil. Joh'is Cotton de Cantebrig. primam habens tonſuram reſ. J. de Coryngham.

[n] 1380, 28 June. Wil. Galyon, cleric. ep. cont.

[o] Lib. 7, nil. Lib. 8. 1420, 5 Oct. Wil. Ducket, cleric.

CHAP. VI.

THETFORD MANOR.

WHEN the Conqueror was eſtabliſhed on the throne of England, he began early to confer favours on thoſe who had aſſiſted in advancing him to the royal dignity. Among theſe, WILLIAM, firſt earl WARREN, had the caſtle and manor of Thetford, which may be conſidered as only an earneſt of the great honours and privileges he afterward received. What contributed greatly to his advancement was, his being the Conqueror's ſon-in-law, as appears by the charter of his foundation of the priory of Lewes. This earl had very extenſive poſſeſſions in different parts of the kingdom at the time of making Domeſday; in Norfolk 139 manors, and near 100 in Eſſex, Suffolk, Yorkſhire, and other counties. At his deceaſe, WILLIAM his ſon, ſecond earl Warren and Surry, ſucceeded in the year 1090 as lord of this manor. After him, 1135, ſucceeded WILLIAM, third earl Warren; but upon his retiring into Normandy, where he choſe to reſide, Henry I. ſeized the caſtle and manor of Thetford into his own hands, and held them during his life: and after him king Stephen had poſſeſſion of the lordſhip. He gave it to his natural ſon WILLIAM, fourth earl Warren and Surry, married to Iſabel only daughter to the third earl Warren; but he dying without iſſue 1160, Iſabel was re-married to HAMELINE PLANTAGENET, natural ſon of Jeffrey earl of Anjou, half brother to Richard I. This Hameline had the manor of Thetford granted

granted him by that king, in exchange for his lands in Torone in France. As the indenture of exchange between the king and Hameline is very ſhort, I ſhall here inſert a tranſlation of it [P]:

"I Hameline earl of Warren, by the conſent of William "my ſon and heir, have received of my lord, Richard I. king "of England, his town of Theoford, with all thereto belonging, "in exchange for my lands in Torone, to wit, Columbers, "Balan, and Chamberi, on this condition, that if the town "of Thetford, with its appurtenances, ſhall amount yearly "to more than 35l. ſterling, I and my heirs ſhall pay the "overplus to the Exchequer of my lord the king; but if the "town of Thetford, &c. do not amount to 35l. ſterling, "then the deficiency to be made good wherever it ſhall "pleaſe the king to appoint in any other part of England." It was witneſſed by the biſhop of Ely, and many others.

The next lord of this manor was WILLIAM, ſon of Hameline, who was alſo earl of Warren and Surry; to whom 1240 ſucceeded JOHN his ſon, who dying 1304, was ſucceeded by his grandſon JOHN the ſecond, the laſt earl of Warren and Surry; but he, having no iſſue by his wife, gave the inheritance of moſt of his eſtates to king Edward II. and died 21 Ed. III. 1347. This manor of Thetford he had by deed previouſly granted to RALPH lord COBHAM for life, and after his deceaſe to THOMAS then duke of LANCASTER; but after the duke of Lancaſter was beheaded at Pomfret for treaſon, Edward II. in the eighteenth year of his reign, granted this manor to Ralph lord Cobham [q] and his

[P] Ex codice nigro in Scacc. fol. 88. p. 371, Ed. Hearne. Feodar. Norf. Hameline died 1202.

[q] Radus de Cobham Chr tenuit die quo obiit tam in dnico quam in ſervicio manerium & villam de Thetford cum pertin. de rege in capite per ſervitium militare. Lib. Lovell, fol. 45.

heirs; but the king having ſeized his infant ſon John as his ward, granted it to HENRY earl of Lancaſter, who was reſtored 1327. He dying 1345, two years before earl Warren, it deſcended to his ſon HENRY, duke of Lancaſter, who obtained a charter of free warren in his lordſhips of Gimmingham, Methwold, Thetford, and Beſton, 22 Ed. III. and 35 Ed. III. 1360, died of the plague, leaving two daughters; Maud, married to William earl of Henault, Holland, Zealand, Friezland, and Leiceſter[r]; and Blanch, married to John of Gaunt, fourth ſon of Edward III. And the ſame year the earl of Arundel, biſhop of Lincoln, and other truſtees of the late duke of Lancaſter, granted this manor of Thetford, the advowſons of the canons of St. Sepulchre, the hoſpitals of the Houſe of God, of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. John's in Thetford, to the ſaid WILLIAM earl of HENAULT and Maud his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; and, for want thereof, to the heirs of Henry late duke of Lancaſter, her late father, for ever. Maud dying the next year without iſſue, the whole eſtate of Henry duke of Lancaſter came to JOHN of GAUNT, in right of Blanch his wife, the ſurviving daughter and ſole heir of Henry duke of Lancaſter, her late father. Whereupon John of Gaunt was in parliament created duke of

[r] Beſides the manors of Gymingham, Tunſtede, Methewold, and Thetford, he thus became poſſeſſed of the hundreds of Gallowe and Brothercroſſe, in Norfolk. 46 E. III. he married Conſtance, daughter and heir of Don Pedro, king of Caſtile; and had a grant in general tail, bearing date 25th June, of the manors of Wighton, Aileſham, Fakenham, and Sneteſham, with the hundreds of North Greenhowe, North Erpingham, South Erpingham, and Smetheton, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. 18 R. II. he obtained a charter for divers privileges in his hundreds of Gallowe and Brothercroſſe in Norfolk, fines, amerciaments, and redemptions, of his own tenants; as alſo year, day, and waſte, goods, return of writs, &c.

Lancaſter,

Lancaſter, by girding him with a ſword, and putting a cap of fur upon his head, with a circlet of gold and pearls. This manor of Thetford was entailed upon the heirs of the bodies of the ſaid duke and dutcheſs: by virtue of which entail, Henry earl of Derby, afterwards king Henry IV. had the ſaid manor, which continued in the Crown till the time of Edward VI. who, in his ſecond year, granted the ſame to EDWARD duke of SOMERSET; and he the ſame year conveyed it to RICHARD FULMERSTONE, eſquire. On his deceaſe it came to Sir EDWARD CLERE, who had married his only daughter Frances. On the death of Sir Edward, it was held by FRANCES his widow; and, at her deceaſe 1616, it came to Sir EDWARD Clere, her ſon and heir, who conveyed it to THOMAS HOWARD earl of SUFFOLK, and HENRY earl of NORTHAMPTON, who ſettled it on truſtees, and thus all the manors in this town became united, as they have ever ſince continued. The fee was in that noble family, though moſtly in the hands of truſtees. In 1701, THOMAS duke of Norfolk held his firſt court here, and ſoon afterward conveyed the manor to his youngeſt brother the hon. PHILIP HOWARD. His only daughter ANNE was married 1762 to ROBERT EDWARD earl PETRE, who in her right is preſent proprietor, and has iſſue by her two ſons, ROBERT EDWARD, born September 2, 1763, and GEORGE WILLIAM, born January 10, 1766.

In 1256 the bailiffs of this lordſhip were accuſed to the king of divers tranſgreſſions, particularly of ſeizing the goods of felons; but the earl claimed them againſt the ſheriff as belonging to his demeſne. In 1267 a man was tried in the earl's court here, and hanged, which the earl juſtified as a privilege belonging to it. In 1274 the tenants of Gerard Liſle, lord of the moiety of Munford manor, recovered of the earl's bailiffs the toll which they had taken in Thetford market,

by

by proving that moſt of the towns in Grimſhoe hundred, eſpecially all of the earl's fee were exempt from paying toll.

In 1286 the jurors for the half hundred of Teford preſent that John de Warren, earl of Surry, held this lordſhip in chief of the king, and had belonged to it tol, team, ſoc, ſac, ingfantheof, view of frankpledge, aſſize of bread and ale, weyfs, ſeparate coroner, and market on Wedneſday and Saturday in every week, beſides toll and cuſtom every day in the week.

By the inquiſition taken at the death of Henry earl of Lancaſter, about 1327, it appears that he held the manor and town of the king, in capite in free ſoccage, by the yearly ſervice of a roſe; and that there was a capital meſſuage and 12 ſcore acres of land, value 10 marks per annum; 20 acres of meadow, value 33s. per annum; the paſture incloſed and common, value 1l. 6s. 8d. two water-mills, value 5l. a free fiſhery, value 3s. 4d. rents of aſſize 7l. market and travers with the toll, value 10 marks per annum; two fold courſes, value 20s. the pleas, perquiſites, and liberties of the courts, with one lete to be held every Eaſter, value 5l. a market or fair at Santon, valued with the water-toll there at 18s. cuſtom or toll in Brandon called travers, value 13s. 4d. another at Honington bridge, value 2s. 6d. all parcel of ſaid manor.

The particulars of the manor, 9 Eliz. 1566, are exemplified below in the inquiſition taken on the death of Sir Richard Fulmerſtone[s].

[s] Dominium et manerium de Thetford tenetur de R[a] in ſoccagio ut de duc. Lanc. ſcil' nuper cannonicor' ibm cum libertatibus lib̃e warrenne, faldagiis, &c. in Thetford, Elveden, Downham, Feverton-field, et Weſtwick-fields, et paſtur' 340 ov' in Bowdeſlyng et Weſtwick, ac clauſum in parochia ſc̃e Etheldrede, cum 6 acris in pochiis ſc̃or' Nichi et Cuthberti et Andree, ac 3 acris in Kylverſton et Thetford, ac decim' feni de le Caſtle medowe in Thetford, ac piſcar'

piſcar' et libertat' hãbere cignos in rivolis et aquis de Thetford, ac cõmuniã paſtur' ꝑ xii vaccis et uno tauro et beſtiis ꝑ carucis ſuis et porcis ſuis a domo predicto uſque le Weyke et inde ꝑ le Severton field, Weſtfield field, et Cawdell medowe, et ſic uſque Downham ac terr' nup ꝑtin' domui Dei de Thetford, Croxton et Weſtwick, ac clxvi acris in ſeperalibus peciis in Weſtwick et faldã ibm ac clxvi acris in Croxton ac libertat' duar' ſaldar' ac decem carvat' bruer̃ in Croxton predict' cum acris priorat' monialium nup ſpectat', ac terr' vocat' Tryplettes tent' de R[a] in c. ꝑ xx pt' feodi ac red. 31s. 8d. ꝑ an' 5 ac. prat' ꝑcell monialium juxta Bredmyll in Thetford red. 13d. ½ ꝑ an' domus fratrum de Thetford quondam vocat' hoſpitall Howſe of God in Thetford cum terr' infra et extra cum muro lapideo ibm tent' ꝑ red. v[d] ob ꝑ an'. ſcit' domus nup fratrum Auguſtinentium ac terr' eidem ꝑtin' nup in tenura Simonis Sumpter, una acra cum muro lapideo, decem acre in Barnham, capella vocata St. John's Chapell, cum una acra eidem annexa in campis de Thetford, ac peciam terre juxta le Marketſted nup dco priorat' ſpect' de ijd ob. red. in Barnham tent' de R[a] ꝑ xx ꝑtẽ feodi et red. 21d ob. ꝑ ann'. le Caſtle Yard de Thetford, tria prata juxta Doſcroft, pratum vocat' Judyes meadow, Lords meadow, Brode meadow, et piſcar' ibm, ac x acris terr' in occupacõne Johis Alleyn, Caſtle medow, Fortypeny medowe, Le Fennes, Calkpyt, ſcitus capelle ſce Margarete ac acr' terre juxta ibm cum horreo vocato Earles Barn ac 30 acr' tr̃e nup in tenura Johs Baſſingwayte cum molendino vocato Biſhopes mill et Melforth mill cum piſcar' et prat' eidem ꝑtin'. ac Spigott's medowe tent' de quo vel de quibus ignor'. Nundinum ſive mercatum vocat' Mawdlyn fayer et 25 acr' tr̃e cum ſcitu capelle ſce. Mr̃e Magdalene ac Mawdelyn barn' tent' de Rña in ſoc' ut de duc' Lanc' ꝑ fid' tant[m]; ſcitus domus monialium cum ois ꝑtin' ac quatuor bovat' tr̃e ac dim' carucat' ac pratum nup in tenura Johis May tent' ꝑ ſerv' 20 pt' feod et red. 4s. 4d. ꝑ an'. Duo teñta inſimul cum inclo in ꝑchia ſce Marie in Thetford ac teñtũ vacuum nup Simonis Baxter ac ter' ꝑquiſ' de Rob° Wright tent' ſicut manerium de Thetford tenetur; manerium ſive warrenia de Snareſhill in Snareſhill Thetford et Croxton tent' de q° ignor'; capitale meſ[m] ſive tenementum in Croxton vocat' le Chapell houſes cum ꝑtin' ac Fryers Barn ac terr' et paſt' ovium ac faldag' vocat' le Chapell, young Shepes ground et Chapell hoggs ground ſive Galliones, liberties of Fould courſe tent' de R[a] ꝑ 40 pt' feod' maneria de Elden Munkhall et Staynes tent' de q° ignor'; boſcum vocat' Calkwood in Rickingall et paſtur' vocat' Roſesfield cont' xvi acr' jacen' in Briſſingham et Fersfield, ac duas acr' in Forncett' prope molendinum ventriticum tent' de quo vel de quibs ignor'.

CHAP. VII.

HALWICK MANOR.

HAving taken a view of Thetford manor under its ſeveral lords, from the Conqueſt till it was veſted in the Howard family, I proceed to treat of the manor of HALWICK [t], which, at preſent, is united to that of Thetford, in the hands of the ſame lord. This manor was ſettled on the monks of Thetford by Roger Bigot, their founder. They held it on condition of finding two footmen for 40 days, when the king went into Wales, and it continued in their poſſeſſion to the Diſſolution, when it was taken into the king's hands, and granted to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, in exchange for ſome manors in other counties. When the duke was attainted of high treaſon, he was deprived of all his manors by Henry VIII. and narrowly eſcaped with his life; for, had the king recovered from his illneſs, the duke would have ſhared the ſame fate with his ſon, who was beheaded for the ſame offence. At the death of Henry, *Edward* VI. was lord of this manor, and granted it to his uncle *Edward* duke of *Somerſet*, and the duke to *Richard Fulmerſtone*, eſquire, who held it till 4 and 5 Philip and Mary; when the following agreement was made between Thomas duke of Norfolk (after the attainder was annulled by act of parliament) and R. Fulmerſtone, eſquire. I ſhall inſert the indenture, becauſe it ſpecifies thoſe particular poſſeſſions which the duke of Norfolk held in and about Thetford at the time of his attainder.

" Indenture between Thomas duke of Norfolk, earl mar-
" ſhal of England, next heir of Thomas duke of Norfolk his

[t] *Wick* is the turning, winding, or hollowneſs of water-banks, or the curving reach of a river. Somner's Saxon Dictionary. So Hall-*wick*, Weſt-*wick*, Nor-*wick* manors here.

" grandfather, deceaſed, of the one part, and Richard Ful-
" merſtone of the other part; reciting, That whereas king
" Edward VI. by colour of a ſuppoſed act of attainder of the
" late duke, made 38 H. VIII. by divers letters patent, &c.
" gave, &c. unto divers of his ſubjects, divers manors, lands,
" and tenements, of the ſaid late duke; which attainder was
" declared void by act of parliament made the firſt of Mary.
" Yet as well the ſaid duke as the ſaid Richard, amongſt
" other the patentees, grantees, &c. of ſuch part of the poſ-
" ſeſſions of the late duke as were ſo granted to them by the
" late king Henry, or king Edward, and the aſſigns of the
" ſaid patentees, did ſubmit themſelves unto the order and
" arbitrement of Stephen late biſhop of Wincheſter, Henry
" earl of Arundel, Sir William Peter knight, Sir Edward
" Waldgrave knight, of and upon the premiſes: which arbi-
" trators made an award of the premiſes, dated the laſt day of
" April, 1 Mary. In accompliſhment whereof, and to avoid
" all doubts that may ariſe between the ſaid duke and the
" ſaid Richard concerning the premiſes, it is agreed between the
" ſaid parties as follows: the ſaid Richard granteth that he, and
" his wife Alice, ſhall, during the ſpace of ſeven years, do
" all reaſonable acts, &c. for the aſſuring to the duke, his
" heirs, &c. the liberty of warren and foldcourſe, called
" Bowdſling (if the ſame have been, or ought to have been,
" parcel of Weſtwick warren in Suffolk, and alſo of the
" manor of Halwick in Thetford in Norfolk and Suffolk) and
" all the lands, tenements, &c. called Halwick and Earlſ-
" weather; and alſo the paſture for 400 ſheep in Weſtwick
" warren, called the Lodge Flock; and alſo all thoſe marſhes,
" and a cloſe of land, a meadow nigh unto Swan's Cloſe in
" Thetford, ſome time belonging to the monks; and all the
" manor of Croxton, late parcel of the monks in Thetford,
" and, before that, of the ſurrendered abbey of Sibton in

" Suffolk; and alſo all thoſe lands, meadows, fold-courſes,
" &c. called Blacdon Canons, Blacdon Shifts, Bray's Paſture,
" and Norwic, with their appurtenances, now or late in the
" tenure of the ſaid Richard, lying in Croxton, Thetford,
" and Tofts; alſo the manor of Lindford, formerly belonging
" to the monks; alſo the manor of Downham Merſies, late
" Thomas Bagget's, gentleman; and the fold-courſe called
" the Thorn-flock, there and in Thetford, part of which
" flock, for 400 ſheep, was the monks' of Thetford, and the
" reſt belonged to Downham Merſies manor; and the ſcite
" and houſe of the monaſtery of Thetford, alſo of the ſcite
" of the manor of Halwick, ſome time belonging to the
" monks; and the lands called the Vauary and Grange, to
" the ſaid monks alſo belonging; and the houſe called the
" Dairy-houſe, next to the ſaid monaſtery; alſo Halwick
" meadow, and all other the poſſeſſions of the late duke
" Thomas, deceaſed, in Thetford, Croxton, Tofts, Santon,
" Stanford, and Linford in Norfolk and Thetford, and Down-
" ham in Suffolk (excepted always out of ſuch aſſurance to
" the ſaid Richard, all that ſheep paſture called Bowdſling,
" and the lands called Merſies lands, in the ſaid ſheep paſ-
" ture) other the liberty of Warren, and feed for conies in
" the ſaid fold-courſe, called Bowdſling, as ought to be par-
" cel of Weſtwick Warren, Broad Meadow in Thetford, Six-
" teen Acres, Caſtle Meadow, the ſcite of St. Margaret's Cha-
" pel, and one acre of land near to it; the feeding of one
" hundred ewe ſheep in the Bottom flock, late parcel of the
" Canons; all the lands, tenements, &c. called Cote-ground;
" and Sibton Paſture in Croxton, Stanford, and Wretham;
" and one meadow eight acres in Thetford, late in the oc-
" cupation of Thomas Judy, lying near Broad Meadow; and
" one meadow twelve acres next Judy's meadow; two pieces
" of meadow, one acre between Nun's Bridges near Caſtle
" Mill;

" Mill; ten acres of arable land in the occupation of John " Allen; the Caſtle-yard, encloſed with ſtone walls; Spigotte " Meadow; a parcel of ground, with a barn thereon, and " thirty acres of land in Thetford, late in the tenure of John " Baſinwaite, and Calk-pit Garden; all which premiſes (ex- " cept as before excepted), by theſe indentures, have been " aſſigned, limited, and appointed to be aſſured to the ſaid " duke that now is, his heirs, and aſſigns for ever. And fur- " ther the ſaid Richard covenants with the ſaid duke, that " he will acquit and bear harmleſs the ſaid duke, his heirs " and aſſigns; and all the ſaid premiſes (except, &c.) againſt " all former bargains, ſales, &c. done by the ſaid Richard, " or his aſſent (except ſuch title of dower as the third) " which Alice the wife of the ſaid Richard may have therein; " and alſo except leaſes for twenty-one years, or for four " years, and grants by copy of court-roll made of any part " of the premiſes, whereupon the old rents to be reſerved " and yearly payable during the ſame leaſes and grants; and " that the ſaid Richard, within two years, ſhall give unto the " ſaid duke, &c. all thoſe letters patent, deeds, &c. which " concern the premiſes to be aſſigned to the ſaid duke, made " by king Edward VI. and alſo all court-rolls, rentalls, &c. " concerning the above manor; and alſo copies of other let- " ters patent, &c. Whereas the ſaid duke is indebted to the " ſaid Richard in three thouſand pounds, the ſaid Richard " hereby releaſes him of the ſame by theſe preſents. And " in accompliſhment of the ſaid award, &c. the ſaid duke " doth ſell to the ſaid Richard the manors of Elden and " Stanes, which were the ſaid late duke's, and the tenement " called Wallers or Walters, and the advowſon, &c. alſo " Snareſhill manor and warren, &c. with the appurtenances, " and all other his lands and tenements in Snareſhill and " Elden; alſo two pieces of land called Snareſhill Yard and

" Whittle Yard, alſo White Yard; and a meadow called Forty-
" penny Meadow in Snareſhill; a meadow containing five
" acres, ſometime belonging to the nuns, with the fiſhing in
" Snareſhill River, &c. (the boundaries of Snareſhill Manor
" and Warren), and Biſhop's Mill and Melford Mill in Thet-
" ford; alſo the ſaid meadow called Broad Meadow, ſixteen
" acres, Caſtle Meadow; ſcite of St. Margaret's Chapel, with
" one acre of land adjoining; Bowdſling Sheep courſe, and
" Merſies lands in Bowdſling; the feeding of one hundred
" ewe ſheep in Bottom-flock, Cote-ground, and Sibton in
" Croxton; Judy's meadow eight acres, and another meadow
" twelve acres; the two pieces between Nun's Bridges, and
" ten acres of arable land; the Caſtle Yard, Spigot Meadow,
" and the ſaid parcel of ground, with a barn, thirty acres of
" land, and Calkpit garden, with all the liberties, &c. there-
" of, to hold to the ſaid Richard, &c. for ever. The ſaid
" duke covenants to do all acts, for ſeven years of the pre-
" miſes hereby bargained and ſold; and alſo covenants to do
" all acts, &c. to ſecure to the ſaid Richard all the poſſeſſions
" of the late diſſolved Canons, and Weſtwick, and the Lows
" thereto adjoining, &c. and that within two years he will
" deliver to the ſaid Richard all evidences, &c. and copies of
" others, &c. and that the ſaid duke will pay all rents and
" tenths to the king for ever, except fifty-four ſhillings *per*
" *ann.* for the manors of Elden and Stanes, which the ſaid
" Richard agrees to pay. And that the ſaid duke ſhall do all
" acts, &c. for the better performance of the covenants;
" and that the ſaid duke ſhall, within two months after re-
" queſt made to him, make good leaſe to the ſaid Richard of
" all the manors, lands, &c. herein before limited by the
" ſaid duke, &c. and alſo of the manor of Weſtwick, with
" the appurtenances in Norfolk and Suffolk, and Weſtwick
" Warren,

" Warren, to hold to the ſaid Richard for twenty-one years, " with other corroborating covenants, &c." [u]

When Sir *Edward Clere* conveyed all his title to Thetford Manor to the duke of *Norfolk*, thoſe manors became and continued united in the Howard family; and at preſent are in the hands of lord *Petre*.

CHAP. VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

ON approaching this town a traveller muſt be ſenſibly ſtruck with the veſtiges of antiquity which invite his attention on every hand, and point out its former flouriſhing condition.

The Suffolk part, which at preſent contains but few houſes, was once very extenſive, and adorned with ſeveral churches and monaſteries; but time has in great meaſure eraſed all appearance of thoſe ancient buildings. The caſtle, which defended the town on this ſide, has been for a long time levelled with the ground, and no other mark remains to point out its ſituation, but the eminence of the ground above the reſt; which, in all probability, will, in a courſe of years, be ploughed down to a level with the ſurrounding plain.

The want of regular ſtreets in the Suffolk part of the burgh, gives it the appearance of a decayed village. On the Norfolk ſide of the river are ſeveral ſtreets, which conſtitute a town of conſiderable extent. The buildings in general are neither uniform nor elegant, though many well-built houſes have been erected in different parts of the town, yet not ſo near to each other as to contribute much to its embelliſhment. The reaſon why Thetford has not been more improved in its build-

[u] From a parchment original copy, penes T. M.

ings,

ings, may be aſcribed to its not having any conſiderable manufactory beſides a paper-mill. And it appears ſomething remarkable there ſhould be ſo little traffic in a place ſo finely ſituated, on account of its connection with different towns by water; for in the reign of Charles II. an act of parliament was paſſed to make this river navigable from Lynn to Thetford. Before that act, the navigation reached no higher than a place called White Houſe, near Brandon-Ferry, which occaſioned the carriage of coals, &c. to this town to be very expenſive; but ſince the river has been made navigable, corn, &c. may be exported, and other neceſſaries brought in, to the great advantage of the town.

In the twenty-fourth year of his late majeſty, an act paſſed for appointing commiſſioners to put in execution the act made in the twenty-ſecond of Charles II.

The tolls of this town were given by Hameline earl Warren temp. R. I. to Walden Abbey, as appears from his charter below, extracted from the regiſter of that houſe, with the confirmation of his widow Iſabel, and their ſon William Warren[x]. Here

[x] Carta Hamelini Comitis Warenni de Tolneto conceſſ. mõſtio. de Walden' in Villa de Thetford.

Notum ſit univerſis tãm pr̃ſentib⁹ qm̃ futuris qd̃ ego Hamelin⁹ comes Warenn' vol' & aſſenſu Iſabell Com' War' uxor' mee & Willi de War' filij & hered' ñri divine pietatis intuitu & ꝑ ſalute aĩe mee & ꝑ ſalute aĩe Iſabell Coñe War' ux' mee & ꝑ ſalute aĩe Willi de War' filij & heredis ñri & ꝑ ſalute aĩar' Galfr' Com' Andeg' p̃ris mei & Henr̃i Regis Ang' fr̃is mei & õium comit' War' an'ceſſor' meor' & ꝑ ſalute aĩar õium com' Andeg' & War' defunctor' dedi & conceſſi & hac p̃ſenti carta confirmavi Deo & sc̃e Marie & sc̃o Jacobo & monachis Deo & sc̃e Marie et sc̃o Jacobo apud Waleden ſervientibus in lib̃am & puram & ꝑpetuam elemoſinam tranſitum ſex carectar' bis ſingulis annis ꝑ villam meam de Thetford ferentium ꝓpia victual p̃dc̃or' monachor' lib̃um & quietum ab õi tolneo & trauerſo & õi exactione & ſervicio mihi heredib̃q̃ meis ꝑtinent. Et ut hec mea donacio imp̃tum rata ſit & ſtabilis, ſigilli mei appoſitione eam roboravi. Hijs teſt'. Rad̃o de Plaiz, Galfr' de Sai, Burnell de Meinel, Rad̃ de Caſtell, Reg del Rois, Rob̃to Aculeo, Mich. de Saves, Reg' clico Comitis, & multis aliis.

Confirmacio

Here were aſſizes held ſo early as Henry III. and Richard II. as appears by the records below [y]:

Confirmacio Iſabelle Com' War' ſup̄ donac̄oes Hamelini mariti ſui.

Notum ſit univerſis tam p̄ſentib⁹ quam futuris quod ego Iſabell' Com' War' conceſſi & confirmavi conceſſionē q̄m Hamel' Comes War' dom' meus fecit monachis Deo & sc̄e Marie & sc̄o Jacobo apud Waleden ſervientib⁹ de quietancia tolnei & trauerſi & om̄is exac̄onis & ſervicij ſecularis ſex' carectar' bis ſingulis annis p̄ villam de Thetford ꝓpia victualia dc̄or' monachor' ferent'. Hijs teſt. Rad' de Plaiz, Galfrido de Sai, Burnell de Meinel, &c. (*ut ſupra*).

Confirmacio Willi Com' War' ſup̄ donac̄on' parentum ſuor'.

Notum ſit univerſis tam p̄ſentib⁹ quā futuris qd̄ ego Willus Comes War' conceſſi & hac p̄nti carta mea confirmavi donac̄oē & conceſſionē quas Ham' Com' War' pat' meus & Iſabella Com' War' mater mea fecerunt monachis Deo & sc̄e Marie & sc̄o Jacobo apud Waleden ſervientib⁹ de quietancia tolne & t̄nſitus & o⁻is exactionis & ſervicij ſecularis ad nos & hered' ñros ſpectant' ſex carectar' bis ſingulis annis p̄ villam de Thetford ꝓp̄a victualia p̄dcor' monachor' ferent' ſecundum tenor' cartar' p̄dicti Hamelini Com' War' p̄ris' mei & Iſabelle Com' mār̄is mee quas p̄dc̄i monachi de Waleden de ꝓp̄is ſuſt'. Hijs teſt' Joh̄e de Baſſingburne, Nichol' de Kenet, Hamone le Enveyſe, Petr' de Kenet, Petro de Marenill, Ric' de Wyatil, Reg' rc̄ore e. de Cheſtreford & alijs.

Factus erat iſte liber tempore Johanis Pentelowe Ab̄bis xv anno r. R. Ric̄i sc̄di poſt Conqum̄ undecimo, et anno Incarnac̄ois Dñice miltimo ccc^mo lxxxvij°.

[y] Rot' Plitor' Jur' & Aſſiſ' temp. H. III.

Aſſiſæ apud Tefford c̄o Nativitatis b̄e Marie coram Ada fil' Willi, Oliver de Vallibus, Juſtic' ad Aſſiſ. Nove Diſſeiſ' com' Norf. & Suf. A° R. Regis Hen. fil. Regis Johis xix. (P. L. N.)

Aſſociate of Juſtice Itinerant aſſiſ. apud Tefford Norf. die Mercurij in craſtino Sc̄i Mathiæ coram Gilberto de Preſton, Willo de Wenlinge, et Henr' de Ryveſhale per eund' G. ſibi aſſociat' A. R. Regis H. f. R. Johis 55 (Aſſiſ. cor' Gilberto de Preſton a 52 ad 55, H. III.)

Norf. (Locker 18).

Seſſio Juſtic' Dñi Regis de Pace fact' *apud Norwicum* die Martis et poſt feſtum Natal Dñi, &c. 18, 19, 20 } Ric. II. *Apud Lenn* *Apud Theford.*

Query. Why not at Yarmouth and Riſing?

Three

Three ſeveral attempts to hold a tournament in this town, in the reign of Edward II. were all prevented. The king's prohibition may be ſeen below from Rymer[z].

Queen

[z] Rymer, Tom. III. p. 199.

A. D. 1310, An. 3 Ed. II. Pat. 3 Ed. II. m. 24.

De Inhibitione Torneamenti apud Thetford et Novum Mercatum.

Rex dilectis & fidelibus ſuis Comitibus, Baronibus, Militibus & omnibus aliis apud Thetford vel Novum Mercatum, ad turneandum hac inſtanti die Dominica conventuris Salutem. Mandamus vobis ſub forisfactura omnium que nobis forisfacere poteritis, firmiter inhibentes, ne die prædicto vel alio, apud dictam villam ſeu alibi in regno noſtro torneare, burdeare, juſtas facere, aventuras quærere, ſeu alia facta armorum exercere præſumatis, ſine noſtra licentia ſpeciali. Teſte Rege apud Shene 19 die Januarij.

Ibid. page 597.

A. D. 1317, An. 10, Ed. II. Pat. 10. E. 2. p. 2. m. 36.

De Inhibitione Torneamenti apud Thetford.

Rex dilectis & fidelibus ſuis Comitibus, Baronibus, Militibus & omnibus aliis hominibus ad arma ad torneandum apud Thetford in proximo conventuris Salutem.

Mandamus vobis ſub forisfactura omnium quæ nobis forisfacere poteritis firmiter inhibentes ne apud dictam villam de Thetford, ſeu alibi in regno noſtro torneare, burdeare, juſtas facere, aventuras quærere, ſeu aliquod aliud factum armorum facere præſumatis, durante guerrâ noſtra Scotiæ, vel quouſque aliud inde duxerimus ordinandum.

Et ad inhibitionem hujuſmodi vobis plenius faciendum, dilectum nobis Johannem Squirel ad vos duximus deſtinandum; cui damus plenam, tenore præſentium, poteſtatem areſtandi, & priſone noſtræ, ſub cuſtodia vicecomitis noſtri comitatus Suffolciæ, committendi omnes illos quos, poſt inhibitionem noſtram prædictam, contrarios invenerit aut rebelles.

In cujus, &c.

Teſte Rege apud Clipſton, 4 die Januarij,
per Breve de privato Sigillo.

A. D. 1317, An. 10, Ed. II. Clauſ. 10, Ed. 2, m. 18, d.

De dictis torneantibus arreſtandis.

Rex vicecomiti Suffolciæ Salutem. Cum ante hec tempora per ſingulas comitatus regni noſtri publice fecerimus proclamari, & ex parte noſtra firmiter inhiberi,

Queen Elizabeth had a houſe in this burgh, which ſhe frequently viſited, and ſeemed to take great pleaſure in honouring with her royal preſence the metropolis of the Eaſt Anglian kingdom, as did alſo ſeveral of her anceſtors kings of England; but the laſt prince of royal dignity who viſited this town, was king James I.[a] He during the hunting ſeaſons for ſeveral years ſpent ſome time in this ancient burgh, till he received an affront from one of the farmers belonging to the town, who being highly offended at the liberty his majeſty took in riding over his corn, in the tranſport of his paſſion threatened to bring an action of treſpaſs againſt the king. Since that time neither that king nor any of his ſucceſſors have viſited this town. At preſent the greateſt honour paid to this ancient burgh is by his grace the duke of Grafton, who takes his title of viſcount from it, and has a ſeat at Euſton, within four miles of it.

inhiberi, ne quis Comes, Baro, Miles, ſeu alius quicunque torneare, burdeare, juſtas facere, aventuras quærere, ſeu aliquod aliud factum armorum exercere præſumeret durante guerrâ noſtra Scotiæ; ac jam intellexerimus quod quidam apud Thetford in comitatu Suffolciæ, ad torneandum in proximo venturi ſunt, undè plurimùm admirari.

Tibi præcipimus firmiter injungentes quod in dicta villa de Thetford & alibi in ballivatu, ubi expedire videris, publicè proclamari, & ex parte noſtra firmitèr inhiberi facias, ne quis Comes, Baro, Miles, ſeu alius quicumque homo ad arma turneare, burdeare, juſtas facere, aventuras quærere, ſeu aliud factum armorum, in eadem villa de Thetford, ſeu alibi infra regnum noſtrum exercere præſumat durante guerra noſtra Scotiæ, ſeu quouſque aliud inde duxerimus ordinandum.

Et ſi quos poſt proclamationem hujuſmodi inveneris contrarium facientes, tunc eos cum equis & harneſijs ſuis arreſtes, & ſub arreſto ſalvo cuſtodias, donec aliud inde & nobis habueris in mandatis. Et de nominibus illorum quos ſic arreſtaveris nobis, ſub ſigillo tuo diſtincté & apertè conſtare facias indilatè.

Teſte Rege apud Clipſton 4 die Januarij.

[a] Sir Henry D'Oily was knighted at Thetford by king James, May 8, 1616.

The fields round this town are plain, and of eaſy aſcent from the river on both ſides, and their ſoil is looſe and ſandy, but of late hath been greatly improved with marl, which is found very near to the ſurface. The extenſive plains which incompaſs this town are at preſent ſo well manured, that they produce good crops of corn.

From this general account of the town, I proceed to take notice of the names of the ſtreets and lanes, not that the reader is to ſuppoſe theſe to be all the ſtreets it contained when in its higheſt luſtre, in the time of the Confeſſor; for it once covered a large tract of land in Suffolk as well as in Norfolk; yet from the knowledge we have of its ſtate ſince the Conqueror's time, it made no contemptible appearance for many centuries.

Bridge-gate-ſtreet, ſo called at this day.
Reymund's-gate.
Weſt-gate.
Middle-gate.
Nether-gate.
Wretham-gate.
Minſter-gate.
Stodmere-knoll.
Heathenman-ſtreet.
Pyke-ſtreet.
Pytmill-ſtreet.
Aleyſtrow-ſtreet.
Greſſmercat-ſtreet, } in St Nicho-
Peynter-ſtreet, } las pariſh.
Netherrow-ſtreet, in Balliva.
Holderneſs-ſtreet.
Pyke-ſtreet-le-Fantditch.
Sheldow-ſtreet.
Baily-ſtreet.
Ducklin-ſtreet.
Overrow-ſtreet.
Medyle-ſtreet.
Lime-ſtreet.
Magdalen-ſtreet.

LANES.

LANES.

Pykes-lane, leading from the market to the Greſſimercat.
Caris-lane.
Skinner's-lane.
Duck-drove-ſtathe-lane.
Water-lane.
Teynt-lane.
Malt's-lane, in St. Nicholas pariſh.

All theſe ſtreets and lanes are traced back no earlier than 2 Ed. II.

As this reſidence of kings and biſhops, after the removal of the ſee to Norwich, continued a receptacle for monks, we muſt not be ſurprized at the great number of croſſes erected in different parts of it; among theſe we find the following:

Barnham croſs, called alſo *Frances* croſs.

Magdalen croſs, ſuppoſed to have been near the chapel of that name.

St. Andrew's croſs, mentioned 23 Henry VI. 19 Edward IV. 1 Henry VII. ſtood at the top of St. Andrew's hill.

Doſſe croſs. This ſtood ſomewhere in the road between Snareſhill and the nunnery.

Strodmere croſs.

St. Cuthbert's croſs ſtood in the center of the ſtreets that fork off from the eaſt end of St. Cuthbert's church. The pedeſtal is now removed to the church-yard wall, and the ſhaft lies againſt an adjoining houſe.

Several other croſſes undoubtedly muſt have been in this town, as appears by pieces of them lying about it.

We find in ancient deeds the following market-places:

Greſs market, 1 Ed. II.
Medylrowe market, 23 Ed. III.
Cheeſe market, 2 H. VIII.
Le Oldfyſh mercat.
Timber market.

But to judge from the preſent ſtate of the market, one would think the town could ſcarce maintain one.

FAIRS.

The fair of the decollation of St. John Baptiſt, 3 Ed. III.
Santon fair the ſame day.
St. Mary Magdalen's fair, July 22.
Two canons fairs, ſtill kept on the Suffolk ſide of the town, according to the grant of the founder of the canons of Holy-croſs; the firſt on the 3d of May, being the feaſt of the invention of the croſs, and the day after; the ſecond on the feaſt of the exaltation of the croſs, September 14, and the day after.

CHAP. IX.

CHURCHES.

ST. MARY the Great appears by Domeſday to have been the principal church in the Confeſſor's time, and was held by Stigand the archbiſhop; but after he was depoſed it was given to biſhop Arfaſt, who built his cathedral church on its ſcite. From this time it ceaſed to be parochial, the biſhop having built Trinity church for that purpoſe. There belonged to it in Domeſday four other churches and about ſix carucates, or plough lands. At the deceaſe of Arfaſt it came to his ſons, who had the diſpoſal of it; but in what manner it paſſed after them I cannot learn; probably they diſpoſed of it to the next ſucceeding biſhop, but that conjecture wants a proof. It is ſuppoſed to have ſtood where is now the free-ſchool and houſe of the maſter of the hoſpital [b].

[b] Blomfield 404.

ST.

ST. PETER'S.

This is one of the four churches mentioned in Domeſday, as being appendant to St. Mary's cathedral. It ſtands on the Norfolk ſide of the river, and is now the principal church.

In the time of the Confeſſor it was valued at five marks[c].

It was not taxed, and the ſynodals were three-pence yearly.

William, ſecond earl Warren, gave this and another chapel to the monks of Lewes[d], with whom it continued to the diſſolution, at which time it was granted to the duke of Norfolk; but on account of his attainder, it reverted to the crown, and was given by Edward VI. to the duke of Somerſet, of whom it was purchaſed by Richard Fulmerſton, Eſq. In his hands it continued till the reign of Philip and Mary, when it was reſtored to the duke of Norfolk, in whoſe family it has continued ever ſince.

It is built of free-ſtone and flint, whence it has the vulgar name of the *Black* church. It conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and two ailes, the chancel tiled, the reſt leaded. Its ſquare weſt tower built on arches which open on the north and ſouth ſides is much cracked, and contains ſix bells; on the largeſt was engraved this verſe:

Nos Thome meritis mereamur gaudia lucis.

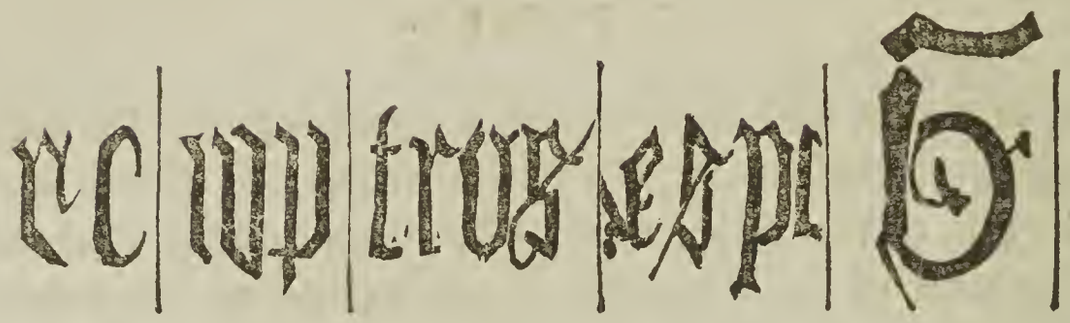
Mr. John Wright, ſenior, who was mayor in 1701 and 1707, and died 1710, lies buried under the bell-tower, where he has an altar tomb.

[c] In 1230, Thomas biſhop of Norwich confirmed to the monks of Lewes, the churches of St. Peter and St. Margaret at Thetford.

[d] P. Le Neve's Collections.

On

On the weſt ſide of the ſouth porch is inlaid this inſcription:



Which Mr. Blomfield read

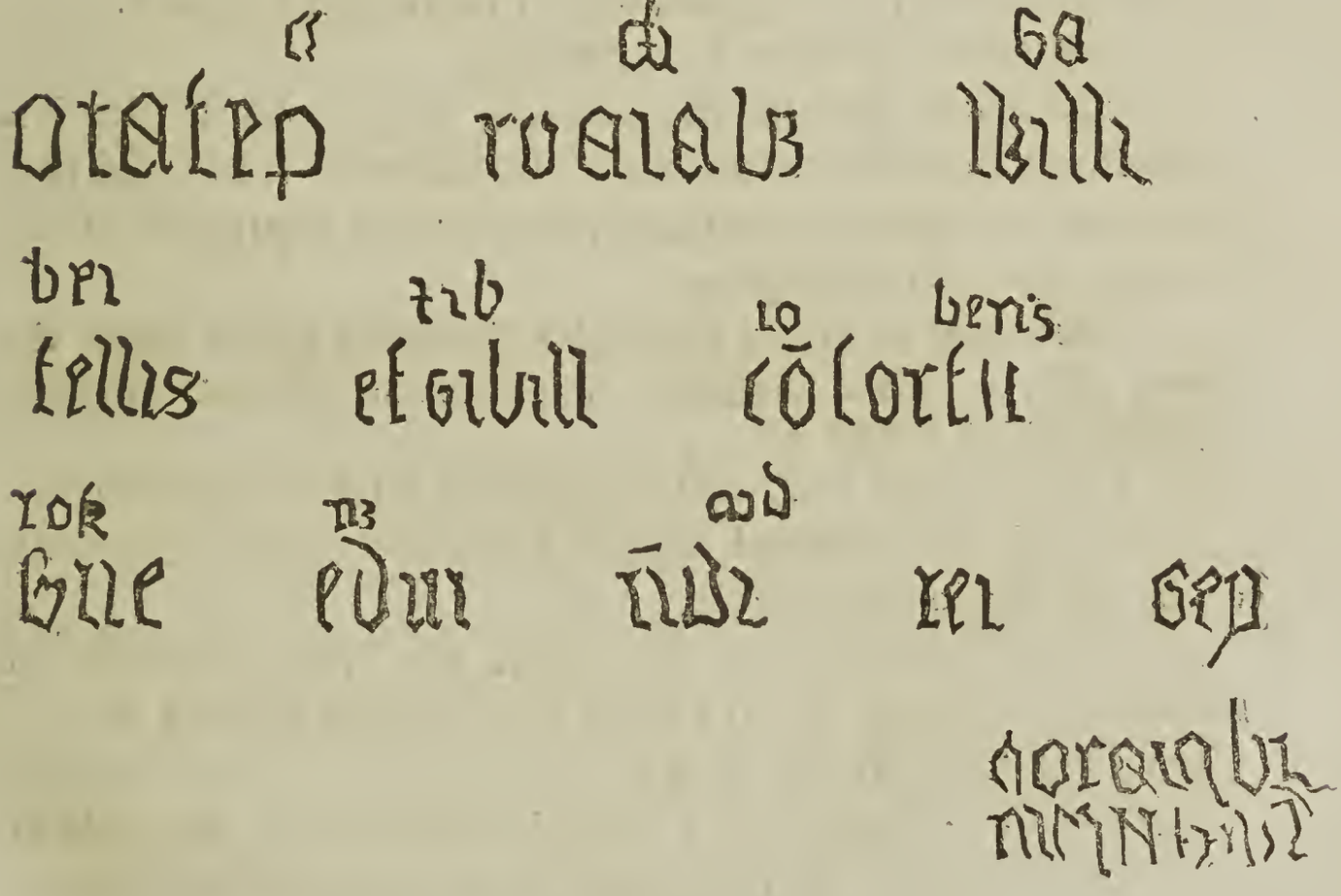
Tu es Petrus, et ſuper hanc petram edificabo eccleſiam meam.

But the preſent traces ſhew only the firſt ſentence, and in the front water table is *Petre ave.* He calls the figure at the end of the firſt inſcription J. S. crowned and wreathed, but it is plainly different, and what he means is elſewhere. The ſouth buttreſſes are adorned with theſe ornaments and alluſions to Peter and Paul, inlaid in the flint-work.



On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is a chapel (now the veſtry) dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine, founded by William Tillis, as appears from Popy regiſter 1501 to 1504[e], towards finiſhing of which he gave two acres of land for ever, which he bought of William Inkepenne. He was buried in this chapel, probably under the altar tomb under the ſurbaſt arch on the ſide opening to the chancel, and having a grey ſlab once charged with a ſmall braſs plate.

On the outſide under the battlements of this chapel is this inſcription :



[e] "*Item.* I will be buried in the chapell of our Lady and St. Catherine in "St. Peter's church, qweche newley I have begunne to make, the wech chapell "I wyll that yt be made up and fenyſhed, to the reparacon of the wech I "geive perpetuall my ii acres of land qweche I bowte of Willm Inkepenne, "after the deceſse of Sybly my weyff."

Whem

When entire it was read thus:

Orate pro Animabus Willi Tellis et Sibille Conſortis ſue Edmundi Heyſey: Quorum Animabus propicietur Deus, et Elizabet filiae Roberti Rokwood,

On the weſtern buttreſs the ARCH

In the eaſt window of this chapel are theſe coats:

Blank imp. A. a chevron between 3 eſcallops G.

Blank imp. S. on a feſs G. between 3 mullets pierced A. 3 croſlets botone O. The man's coat of both was A. 3 cheſs rooks S. a creſcent for difference. *Rokwood.*

The other two, now gone, were France and England.

A. an unicorn rampant S. *Herling.*

At the lower end of the church, in the north iſle, is a grave-ſtone, formerly taken out of the chancel. It had the portraiture of a religious, and the ſymbols of the evangeliſts at the corners, and this inſcription:

.... Bacalarius in Sacra Theologia Quondam Rector hujus Eccleſiae, qui .... Marie Virginis Anno Domini Milleſimo Quadrageteſimo tertio Cujus Aie .....

Of which *Rector hujus* and the figure is all that now remains.

Near this lies interred Robert Rokwood, gent. according to his will made February 2, 1477.

In the weſt window of the north aile were the arms of Rokwood, impaling A. on a chief S. 3 mullets pierced A.

On a flat ſtone in the nave:

Here reſts in hopes of a bleſſed reſurrection, the body of John Tyrrel, gent. who was eight times mayor of this ancient corporation; he died December 16, 1718, ætat. 68.

In the middle of the north iſle is a ſtone with a braſs monk and label, probably that inſcribed in Weever's time:

Hic jacet Willelmus Knighton .... MCCCCLXX ....

He gives another here:

Peter Larke and Elizabeth his Wyff on whos Souls Sweet Jesu have pite.

Here is a ſtone for Nathaniel Howlet, gent. of Place farm, 1743, ætat. 43.

At the eaſt end of this aile is a chapel dedicated to St. Ann, where a gild was anciently held in her honour, but it was ſuppreſſed about the year 1547.

Thomas Reynberd was buried in this chapel in the year 1483, and bequeathed a certain ſum of money to purchaſe new glaſs for the windows, requeſting that the ſame images ſhould be continued. Other ſums were appointed by him to defray the expence of painting the tabernacle of St. Paul, and to ſupport the gild of St. Ann.

Upon a mural monument againſt the ſouth wall is this inſcription:

Juxta hunc locum jacet ſepulta JANA PEIRSON
Filia natu major JOSEPHI SHARPE armigeri hujuſce
Burgi Majoris. Nupta fuit Thomæ Peirſon de Wiſbech
Generoſo, ex quo duos ſuſcepit liberos Janam & Gulielmum;
Heu autem, ambos immaturo fato abreptos ſuperſtes deflevit.
E quibus illa obiit octavo die Januarii An. Dom.
Milleſimo Septingenteſimo & Decimo Quinto, unum annum
Quinque menſes & novem dies nata; Hic, Viceſimo Quinto die Junii
An. Dom. Milleſimo Septingenteſimo & Viceſimo, tribus Annis, totidem
Menſibus & novemdecim diebus perfectis; quorum Reliquiæ intra
Cancellos de Wiſbech Sancti Petri inhumantur.
Singularem Illa in Deum pietatem coluit, honeſte de
Ejus Numine & Mente ſentiens, omni Virtute
Inſtructa, rariſque Ingenii dotibus ornata vixit.
Mortuam quærunt Amici, deſiderant Pauperes,
Lugent Propinqui, Cognatique.
Diu tabe inſidiante laborans tandem inter

Vivos eſſe deſiit Decimo tertio die Aprilis
An. Dom. Milleſimo Septingenteſimo et
Viceſimo primo, et ætatis ſuæ 34
Poſuit mœſtiſſimus Maritus Tho. Peirſon.

An urn above, and cherub below.

Arms. A. a chief G.

Upon the partition between the church and chancel were the twelve apoſtles, neatly painted, and encloſed with curious carved work, each having his part of the creed iſſuing out of his mouth; but all are now whited over. The font is a plain octagon on a ſhaft. Here is a gallery and ſmall organ.

Robert Love, one of the burgeſſes of this town, gave forty ſhillings to the rood loft in this church, 1511.

Henry Campion, 1726, left 200l. for augmenting this living, which entitled it to 200l. more from queen Anne's bounty, for which a purchaſe is wanting.

PATRONS.	RECTORS.
	1282 — 1309. Robert ——.
Prior and convent of St. Pancras at Lewes.	1310, 4 kal. Dec. William Newman.
	1313, 9 kal. Aug. Godfrey de Kilvarſton.
John earl Warren.	1338, 27 Oct. John de Fakenham.
	1340, 30 April, William Teſtard.
	1343, 6 Nov. Hugh de Humelyerd.
The prior and convent of Lewes.	1350, 25 July, William de Hopton.
	1374, 4 Dec. Thomas Lark.
The ſub-prior of Lewes, on the death of John de Cariloco, late prior.	1396, 2 Dec. John Bette.

The

PATRONS.	RECTORS.
The ſub-prior of Lewes, on the death of John de Cariloco, late prior.	1402, 1 July, William Yinflete, batchelor of divinity, on reſignation of Bette.
	1403, 20 Dec. Robert Wallys.
	1408, 2 May, John Skinner.
	1427, Feb. 27, John Kebelon; he was rector of St. Audry's, and dean of Thetford.
	1435, Jan. 14, Richard Pyke, clerk.
	1460, July 15, William Balles.
	1500, March 18, Walter Ordmer.
	1531, July 17, Nicholas Man, was collated by the biſhop, upon account of the unfitneſs of the perſon that was preſented by the prior.
	1547, April 24, Henry Symonds.
The biſhop by lapſe.	1555, Nov. 29, Richard Chipper.
Duke of Norfolk.	1571, July 13, Simon Bronde.
	Godfrey Roberts.
John Holland, Eſq.	1588, July 17, Robert Burnet.
William Dix, Eſq.	1592, ult. Aug. Robert Brown.
Miles Corbet and William Dix, Eſqrs.	1592, Sep. 10, William Jenkinſon.
J. Holland and W. Dix, Eſqrs.	1635, March 23, R. Brown.
Thomas Holland.	1617, May 16, John Weſt.

PATRONS.	RECTORS.
Earl of Arundel.	1624, July 21, Cooper Reynolds.
Lionel earl of Middleſex, and Henry lord Mowbray.	1641, March 19, Thomas le Neve.
Duke of Norfolk.	1662, John Burre, rector.
	1686, April 13, Theophilus Williams.

Henry Bee, ſequeſtrator.

1713, June 5, John Price held it by ſequeſtration to his death.

1736, Thomas Vaughan, ſequeſtrator.

1756, William Coleman, D. D. firſt ſequeſtrator, and 1760 rector.

1764, John Cole Gallaway, M. A. ſequeſtrator and rector, and on his promotion to the vicarage of Hinckley, Leiceſterſhire.

1778, Henry Charles Manning, B. D.

ST. JOHN'S.

This church was ſeated in Suffolk, and was granted by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, to the Auſtin-friers. It was one of the four churches belonging to St. Mary's in the time of the Confeſſor, as mentioned in Domeſday; but its value before it was granted to that religious order I cannot learn. After the friers had the poſſeſſion of it they made it a houſe of lepers and a chapel, the pariſh being united to that of Holy Trinity. At the diſſolution it was demoliſhed, and the ſcite granted to Sir Richard Fulmerſton, and ſold by his heir to the Norfolk family.

The foundations are viſible cloſe by the Brandon road on the left, between the Canons barn and Red Caſtle. A ſtone coffin was dug up here about 20 years ſince by ſome men digging for ſand.

ST. MARTIN'S.

Of this church I can find no other account than is given in Domeſday, that it was one of the four churches appendant to St. Mary's, and very probably was ſeated in the Suffolk part of the borough.

ST. MARGARET'S.

This alſo was one of the appendant churches, and probably ſtood where there is now a hillock, near a place called *London Hill*, for the ruins of a building have been ſeen. This ſituation agrees with the deſcription given in the will of Simon le Goos, dated 1333, wherein mention is made of a piece of land called *Fryneſland*, lying between the king's high-way which leadeth from Briggate to Elden, and another common way which leadeth from the pariſh church of St. Mary to the hoſpital of St. Margaret.

In 1230 it was, together with St. Peter's church, confirmed to the monks of Lewes, by Thomas Blundeville, biſhop of Norwich [f].

In the time of Edward III. it was called a chapel. It was afterwards converted into an hoſpital, and the laſt account I can find of it is, that it was reduced to a chapel, and the pariſh annexed to St. Mary [g].

John Fordham [h], biſhop of Ely, granted March 20, 1390, an indulgence of forty days pardon, to continue for three years, to all perſons that would aſſiſt the lepers living in the hoſpital of St. Margaret. It had ceaſed to

[f] Dr. Tanner.
[g] MSS. Worth, fo. 6.
[h] Regiſter Fordham, fo. 175.

be an hoſpital before the reign of Philip and Mary, for then it is ſaid that Sir Richard Fulmerſton was ſeized of Calkpit-gardens, and one acre of land and paſture next to the chapel of St. Margaret.

It ſtood on the left hand of the Elveden road, cloſe by the town ditch. The ſcite riſes above the ſurrounding ſoil, and numbers of large hewn ſtones have been taken up here.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

All that we find of this church is, that it ſtood in the Suffolk part of the town, as appears by a deed without date, made between the prior and convent on the one part, and Ralph, ſon of John de Wadeton, on the other part, wherein is the following clauſe: "On the other part of the town, "South, towards Blakins, one piece of land which lies next "the church of St. Michael, part of which bordereth on "Livermere Way." It was appropriated to Thetford Priory, was valued in the time of Edward III. at half a mark, and was a rectory in the deanry of Thetford[i]. But Dr. Tanner, in his Collections, ſays that it was valued at ſix ſhillings, and the ſynodals three pence. There were tithes belonging to it; but the particulars I know not[k]. It was demoliſhed before the Reformation.

ST. MARY THE LESS,

Is the only pariſh church now ſtanding in the Suffolk part of the borough, meanly built, having a ſquare tower with ſix bells. On the corner of the ſteeple were placed the ſymbols of the Evangeliſts in freeſtone; but, being thought

[i] MSS. Le Neve.
[k] Ibid.

too

too heavy for the building, they were taken down. On the loweſt bell, before it was new caſt in 1698, was this verſe:

Dona repende dia roga Magdalena Maria.

The church, chancel, and porch, are neatly thatched with reed. At the eaſt end are three lancet windows and two rich niches; the headleſs image removed from one of which lies by the door of one of the alms houſes in this pariſh. The north door has a round arch with Saxon capitals.

This church was appropriated by Roger Bigod to the monks, and valued at three pounds [1].

It was parcel of the poſſeſſions late of Thomas duke of Norfolk, attainted of high treaſon.

23 July, 1 Edward VI. the king granted the advowſon, among other things, to Edward duke of Somerſet; who, the 14th of Auguſt following, ſold it to Sir Richard Fulmerſton, by virtue of a royal licence dated the 11th of the ſame month.

From the time of James I. to Charles II. it was called a chapel; but in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. a church. In the Civil War it was ſpoiled of its roof, converted into a ſtable, and otherwiſe greatly abuſed by the parliament forces. Towards its reparation ſome time after the duke of Norfolk gave fifty pounds.

Sir Richard Fulmerſton, of whom frequent mention is made in the courſe of this hiſtory, was a great benefactor to this borough. He lies interred in this church, under a large tomb of freeſtone, according to his will, dated January 23, 1566, in which he ordered his body to be buried in the pariſh church of St. Mary in Thetford, on the north ſide of the chapel there, without pomp or vain-glory;

[1] MSS. penes J. Anſtis Garter, fol. 42.

ſaving,

ſaving, that he would have a convenient tomb of freeſtone erected over him and his wife, within one year after his deceaſe.

This chapel is only a partition made of ſtud-work, out of the upper end of the north iſle of the church. The tomb is about eight feet four inches in length, and three feet four in breadth, and four feet high; upon it this inſcription in capitals:

IN. MEMORIAM. RICHARDI. FVLMERSTON. EQVITIS. AVRATI. DOMINÆQUE. ALICIE. VXORIS. EJVS. HEREDIS. IPSIVS. RICARDI. MARITVS. EDWARDVS. CLERE. ARMIGER. HOC. TVMVLVM. EREXIT. ANNO. DOM. 1567.

Under that, in larger characters:

TRANSIT SICUT FULMERSTON GLORIA MUNDI.

At the feet are theſe words, much defaced.

PROPITIETUR DEUS ANIMABUS MORTUORUM.

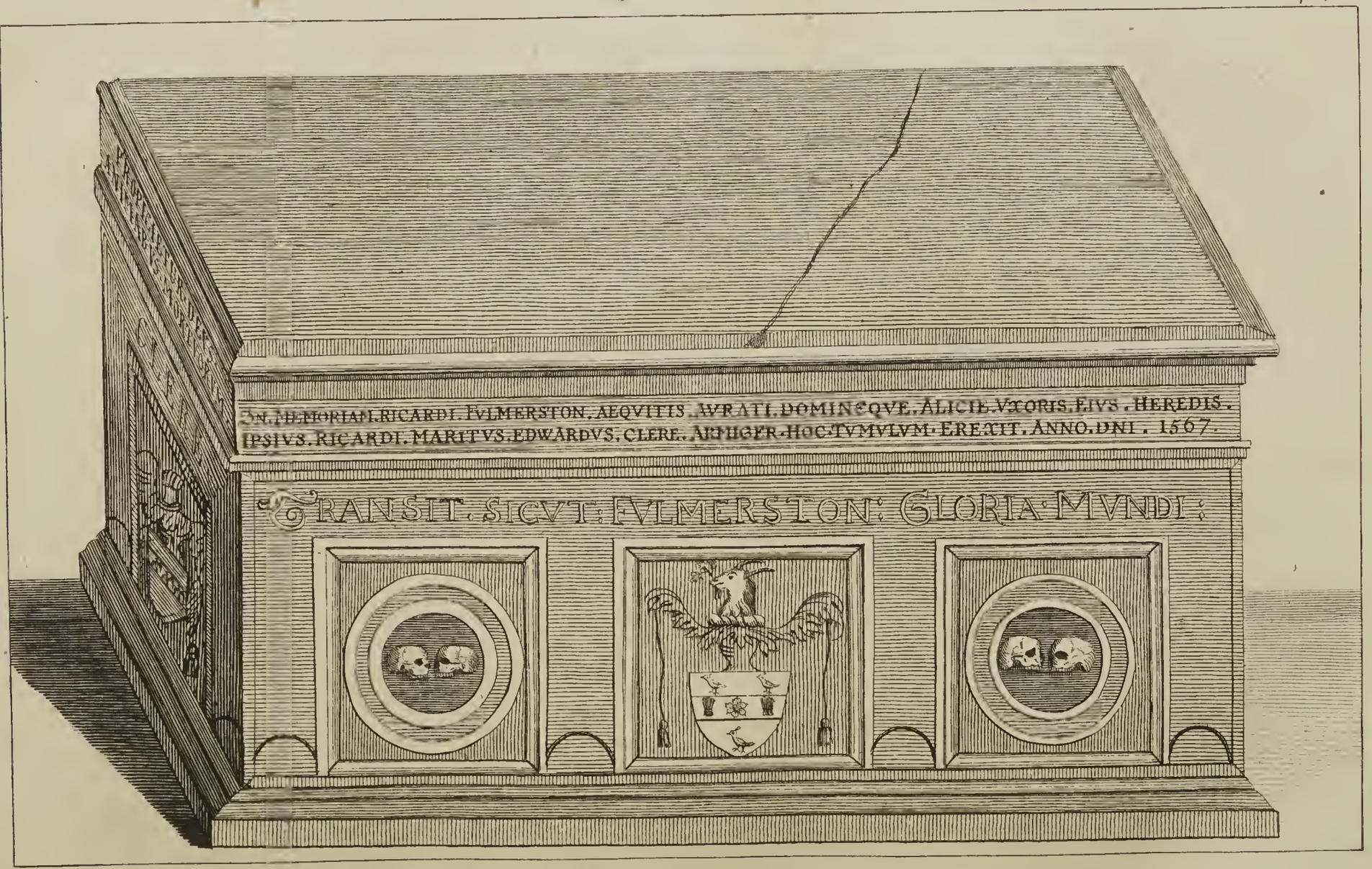
Clere's arms and creſt at the head and feet; and over one coat at the head CLERE, impaling *Fulmerſton*, over which TL. FL. on the S. ſide arms of Fulmerſton. This tomb is now hid by pews, except the ſlab and weſt end.

In the middle of the church, by the pulpit, lies a flat ſtone, about nine feet ſix inches long, and about four feet four inches broad: it had a ſlip of braſs once inlaid upon it.

By the font a ſmall ſtone with a figure in braſs gone.

The ſtep before the font is part of a raiſed grave-ſtone.

In


HIC IACET
ANNO. DNI. MORIANI. RICARDI. FVLMERSTON. AEQVITIS. AVRATI. DOMINIQVE. ALICIE. VXORIS. EIVS. HEREDIS.
IPSIVS. RICARDI. MARITVS. EDWARDVS. CLERE. ARMIGER. HOC. TVMVLVM. ERECIT. ANNO. DNI. 1567.
TRANSIT. SICVT. FVLMERSTON. GLORIA. MVNDI.

In the chancel, without the rails, two coffin lids, ſuppoſed to have originally covered two fine ſtone coffins now in the belfrey. Two ſmaller were taken up 1770, in the yard, at the eaſt end of the church, one of whoſe lids ſerves as a head ſtone. Theſe four coffins being found at different times are ſuppoſed to have belonged to one family. Another reverſed lies in the yard by the veſtry, over the grave of Edmund Clarke, late clerk, who begged it for this purpoſe, and his name is cut on it.

On the north ſide of the ſkreen were eight ſaints painted, but now defaced; and over them

Ave Maria ✠ gra. Virgines ſancte dei orate.

In the chancel is a ſtone, joining to the north wall; under which are interred, William Tyrrel, gentleman, and Bridget his wife; the reverend Mr. John Tyrrel their eldeſt ſon, ſometime ſchoolmaſter of the free-ſchool in this pariſh, and rector of Santon in Norfolk: alſo Mr. George Tyrrell, their ſecond ſon, who was baptized Jan. 7, 1668, and died Oct. 25, 1732.

On a mural monument, with a pyramid over the ſouth door of the chancel:

"In a vault under this place lie the remains of Mrs. Frances Le Strange, daughter of George Cook, gentleman, who lies in the ſame vault. She was firſt married to John Monk, eſq. of Bokenham-houſe in Suſſex, by whom ſhe had iſſue two ſons and three daughters; of whom Anne and Frances, the only two ſurviving, in great reſpect to the memory of their dear mother, cauſed this to be erected. She died Feb. 19, 1725-6, aged 49 years.

In the ſame vault lies Mrs. Frances Monk, who died Nov. 14, 1751. In memory of Mrs. Anne Monk, who died Jan. 11, 1763."

Extracts from a Regiſter of this church, beginning 1593, ending 1639:

Nicholas Greene, burgeſs, buried 25 Apr. 1594.
Richard Diggon 28 Septemb. 1594.
1601. Johane George & Tho. Baſſingthwaite.
1609 10 Jan. Nicholas Baſſingthwaite.
1613. 26 Aug. Tho. Pinder Gent.
—— 3 Nov. Tho. Atkinſon Clerk.
1631 15 July. Nicholas Greene, Burgeſs.
1635 10 Feb. Edward Hunt Senr.
—— 25 March. John Burrage, Gent.
1637. 25 May. John Martin, Gent.

Names of ſome perſons who by will requeſted to be interred in St. Mary's church-yard:

Johannes de Sculton		1328.
Johannes Spendlove		1328.
Adam le Sadeler	—	1328.
Henricus Alſtan	—	1351.
Herveus de Runhale	—	1359. 33 Ed. III.

On the eaſt ſide of the porch, in the church-yard, is an altar-tomb, erected in memory of Iſaac Faux; and another, not far from the porch door, for Mary wife of Mr. John Toſtuck, who died Dec. 17, 1712, aged 48 years.

The average term of the grave-ſtones in this church-yard is between 70 and 80 years.

Sir Richard Fulmerſtone endowed a preacher here, whoſe ſtipend is paid out of the eſtate; but the nomination is in the mayor and corporation by act of parliament, 1 Ja. I.

Preachers and Curates of St. Mary's, who are always maſters of the ſchool and hoſpital:

1610, Thomas Atkinſon, A. M.

1627, ——— Smith

1662, John Burrell, A. M. who had the three pariſhes, and the rectories of Kilverſton and Santon, which he reſigned for Great Creſſingham.

William Martin, rector of Great Livermere in Suffolk, where he is buried.

John Wright, rector of Euſton.

Thomas Shelford, preacher (the only time they were divided).

1769, John Cole Gallaway, M. A. curate; preſented through lapſe by the chancellor.

1774, Thomas Shelford, ſequeſtrator.

1778, Henry Charles Manning, B. D. curate.

Henry Campion, eſquire, endowed the curacy in 1726, with 200 *l.* which entitled it to 200 *l.* more from queen Anne's bounty; with which Mr. Wright, the late curate, purchaſed an eſtate at Burſton in Norfolk in 1746, which now letts for 25 *l. per ann.*

ST. NICHOLAS.

This church ſtood in the Norfolk part of the town, by the way which leads from St. Peter's to the abbey, where the ruined tower ſtill remains on the left hand of the ſtreet ſtill called St. Nicholas ſtreet. Hugh Bigod gave it to his foundation here. In the reign of Edward III. it was found to be appropriated to the monks of Thetford, and valued at three marks and a half [m]. The ſynodals were ſeven pence yearly. The tithes four ſhillings and eight pence. The canons paid twelve pence to this chureh [n]. It was parcel of the poſſeſſions

[m] Regiſt. Arch. Norw.

[n] MSS. C. W. fo. 40.

of the duke of Norfolk; upon whoſe attainder it came to Edward VI. By him it was granted to the duke of Somerſet, and by him ſold to Sir Richard Fulmerſton. He granted to John Criſp by feoffment all the tithes thereto belonging; but the ſame year thoſe tithes were regranted to Sir Richard Fulmerſton in fee.

In 1499, John Fyſhere, burgeſs, who was buried in St. Nicholas's church-yard, gave 3*s.* 4*d.* to this church; but if they make a new roof 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1511 the church was new paved, and Robert Love burgeſs gave 40*s.* towards it.

On the 24th of April, 2 Ed. VI. William Rugge, alias Repps, biſhop of Norwich, ordinary of this pariſh, and alſo of St. Peter's, Richard Fulmerſton, eſquire, true patron and parſon of St. Nicholas, and patron of St. Peter's, and Henry Symonds, clerk, incumbent of St. Peter's, and Thomas Gent, mayor, and the commons, by their deed then dated, united and conſolidated the church and pariſh of St. Nicholas to the church and pariſh of St. Peter's; and the pariſhioners of St. Nicholas are to pay all rights and profits to the parſon of St. Peter's, except tithes of hay, corn, wool, ſheep, lambs, calves, and other cattle: which parſonage was impropriated to the late diſſolved monaſtery of monks; and the ſaid excepted tithes are to be paid to the patron of St. Nicholas and to his heirs for ever.

The Jury at a Court Leet, 27 April, 26 Eliz. had a fine of 20*s.* from John Godfrey, clerk, for not making two ſtyles in St Nicholas's church-yard, as he was commanded; and ordered that he ſhould make them by Mary Magdalen's day next, *ſub pœna* 30*s.* He was alſo amerced 3*d.* for caſting earth from the church wall, which obſtructed the convenient paſſage of the inhabitants.

A reco-

A recovery was ſuffered of the tithes of this pariſh, 17 Car. I. to the uſe of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, and his heirs, as by deed, to lead the uſes thereof, dated 28th of June, wherein John Griffith was demandant, againſt Sir Henry Speller and Nicholas Harman [o].

ST. LAURENCE.

It is difficult to aſcertain the ſituation of this pariſh church. The only information I have is from the will of Simon le Goos, 8 Ed. III. where it is ſpoken of as being near the court called *Bernyerd*; in other places, *Earl's Barns*, &c. which were near the lane called *Earl's Lane*, in the Norfolk part of the town. It was appropriated to the canons July 17, 1408, and taxed at 8 *d.* [p] It was in the deanry of Thetford; and in the time of Edward III. was valued at half a mark; ſynodals, 3 *d.* [q]

ST. ETHELDRED, OR ST. AUDRY.

This church was ſeated in the Suffolk part of the borough, and in the time of Edward III. was valued at 20 *s.* Synodals 3 *d.*

It was in the preſentation of the biſhop of Ely, and was one of the three held by the abbot of Ely in Domeſday.

In the reign of Edward III. Iſabel, the daughter and heir of William Cokerel of Thetford, bequeathed to Adam Foxle, rector of St. Etheldred, and to his curate, all the right and claim ſhe had in lands and tenements in Thetford and Elve-

[o] Cart. D. N.
[p] Dr. Tanner, 335.
[q] MSS. C. W. fo. 49.

den, to hold to them and their heirs for ever; but the value of thoſe lands is not ſpecified in the will.

Auguſt, 19 Rich. II. John prior of the monks of Thetford, and the convent, releaſed to the rector of St. Etheldred, and to his ſucceſſors there, all their right and claim to a tenement called Parſonage (which was held of them), being oppoſite to the ſaid church, reſerving to themſelves and ſucceſſors due rents and ſervices [r].

In 1511, Robert Love, burgeſs of Thetford, gave 10*s.* to the repair of this church.

In 1515, Robert Coteler of Thetford was buried in this church, and bequeathed to it as follows:

"*Item*, I gyff and plenarly bequethe to the ſaid church "eleven acres of arable lond as they be in ſeveral peces in the "fields of St. Mary Magdalen in Thetford, and alſo my "tenement callyd the Bern, with the appurtenances, in the "pariſh of the Holy Trinity, in a certeyn way callyd Rey-"mondſtrete in the ſaid town, that myne obyte day ſhall "be yerly and perpetually kept in the ſaid church of Audry "after my deceſs, wyth the revenuſe and yerly profights "therof, and at the dirige and maſſe, the preſt or curat ſhall "fynd yerly ſyxe lyghtes of waxe candelle ſet upon the "herſe. But if the ſeid church ſhould be approperyd to "any other pariſh church or place of relygyon wythyn "the ſeid town yn tyme comyng, then the ſeid londs and "tenements to return to my heirs.—Alſo I bequethe my te-"nement late John Vale's to the forſeyd church of St. Audrye, "wyth the appurtenances, ſcytuate in the paryſh of Our "Ladye in the ſeid town, and alſo my cloſe late Margaret "Adam's, being annexed to the ſeid tenement in part, and

[r] MSS. Le Neve, fo. 25.

"alſo

" alſo in the paryſh of St. Audrye forſeid in the other part, " that the yer-day of Agnes Coteler ſhall be perpetually " keped in the ſaid church with the revenuſe of the yerly " terme therof, the day of the feſt of St. John Baptyſte next " enſuyng, five lyghtes to be found," &c. as before.

There were ſeveral houſes belonging to this church, on the Norfolk ſide towards Caſtle-mill.

There is no account that the revenues of this church were ever very conſiderable: the higheſt valuation is that mentioned in the reign of queen Elizabeth, being 10 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* Wadnowe, rector here in 1528, had one half of his firſt-fruits forgiven him by the biſhop, for the ſmallneſs of the living.

But a famous relique made ample amends to the prieſt for the ſmallneſs of his ſtipend: " In Thetford, a mayor town " in Norfolk, there was a pariſh church, which is now de- " ſtroyed, called St. Audriſe. In this church, among other " reliques, was the ſmock of St. Audriſe, which was there " kept, as a great jewel and precious relique. The virtue of " that ſmock was mighty and manifold, but ſpecially in put- " ting away the toth-ach, and the ſwelling of the throte; ſo " that the paciente were fyrſte of all ſhriven and hard maſſe, " and did ſuch oblations as the prieſt of the church en- " joyed [s]." The vulgar ſuppoſed this relique to be ſo full of ſacred virtue, that they ordered in their will certain perſons to go in pilgrimage to it for the ſalvation of their ſouls. Margaret Whoop of Eaſt Herling had the following clauſe in her will, which was dated 1501: " I will that another man

[s] Becon's Reliques of Rome, fol. 181.

" go

"go in pilgrimage for me to Thetford, and offer for me "to St. Audry's ſmock [t]."

The church was pulled down at the Diſſolution, and the pariſh joined to St. Mary's. The ſcite retains the name of St. Audry's churchyard, and is the cloſe on the right hand of the lane leading from St. Mary's cloſe to the place over againſt the houſe at the corner of the paſſage leading down to the paper-mills, and has been completely ploughed and turned to paſture many years.

PATRONS.	RECTORS.
Biſhop of Ely,	1303, John de Gunthorp, chaplain, pred. kal. Jul.
	1308, William Moryn, prieſt, id. May.
Lapſe,	1317, William Adereſton, prieſt.
John de Ee, vicar general to the biſhop of Ely, then abroad,	1349, 20 Dec. John de Debenham.
	John de Chappele.
The King, ſede El. vac.	1358, 16 Jan. Adam Palmer of Thetford, prieſt.
	1391, Adam Foxele, prieſt.
Biſhop of Ely,	1394, Peter at Hethe, *alias* at Forthe, prieſt.
Lapſe,	1427, 16 Ap. John Kevelon, prieſt. He was rector of St. Peter's and dean of Thetford.
Lapſe,	1416, 17 Sept. Tho. Gunwayte. He had Santon likewiſe. Nicholas

[t] Regiſt. Popy, f. 27.

Nicholas biſhop of Ely,	1528, 14 Sept.	Sir Richard Wadnowe, chaplain, *per reſignation*. Gunwayte.

ST. EDMUND'S,

Was a pariſh church, and endowed with tithes; but in what part of the town ſeated does not appear by any record I have met with. I think it probable it ſtood in the Suffolk part of the borough. It was in the deanry of Thetford; and in the time of Edward III. was valued at two marks [u].

In 1408, it was appropriated to the canons, and taxed to them at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* The prior of the canons was rector. Synodals 3 *d* [w]. In the reign of Hen. IV. it is ſtiled a chapel and pariſh, being probably united to ſome other; and it was demoliſhed at the Reformation.

ST. GILES,

A pariſh church, ſituate on the left hand as you go from St. Peter's to St. Cuthbert's, facing St. Giles's lane.

As to the tithes belonging to this pariſh, I can find but very little account; only that there were fifteen acres of land in the North fields, in ſmall pieces, which paid tithe to this church, except a moiety of two acres payable to St. Mary's [x].

In the time of Edward III. it was valued at 16 *s.* and in 1408 was appropriated to the canons, and taxed to them at 20 *d* [y]. In the canons leaſes, St. Giles is ſaid to have been demiſed by them to a hermit, at 16 *d.* yearly rent and reparation. After this church was appropriated to the canons, the prior was rector thereof.

[u] Regiſt. Arch. Norw.
[w] C. W. fol. 40.
[x] MSS. penes P. Le Neve.
[y] C. W. fol. 40.

In 1563, Edmund Moone of Hawtbye Hall in Norfolk, gentleman, ſold to John Dowbys, gentleman, the tenement called St. Giles's Chapel, late parcel of the canons revenues, in as ample a manner as Philip and Mary granted the ſame, by letters patent, to Sir John Parret, knight, to hold of the queen and her ſucceſſors, as of her manor of Eaſt Greenwich, in free ſocage, and not *in capite*.

Auguſt 2, 36 Eliz. William Barwick of Garboldeſham, gentleman, and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of John Dowbys, eſquire, ſold the ſaid chapel to Thomas Styward of Thetford, glover. July 13, 40 Eliz. John Tyrrel of Thetford, taylor, purchaſed it of Thomas Styward, among other lands and tenements; but, ſince that, it came to be the property of John Hatch, butcher. The inſide was uſed for a barn; and the yard, with the addition of a penthouſe, leaſed to the landlord of the Bell Inn for dog kennels. It is now a wheeler's ſhop.

The eaſt window is rich, conſiſting of three days, and there is a ſouth window of two. At the eaſt end within is a holy water ſtone, and ſomething like a ſquare receſs for a monument, with a neat architrave above it, but defaced. There is no account of any perſon's being buried here except *John Charyte*, who, in 1327, willed his body to be buried in the church-yard.

ST. ANDREW'S,

A pariſh church now buried in its own ruins, was ſeated in the Norfolk part of the town; and in the time of Edward III. was valued at 10*s.* ſynodals *per ann.* 3*d.* This church was taxed to the canons at 12*d.* There were ſixteen acres and a half and two rods in the North-field of Thetford which paid tithes to this church, except a moiety of two acres

paid thereout to the monks. At the Diſſolution it was united to St. Peter's, and then the church was demoliſhed. Sir Richard Fulmerſton purchaſed the ſcite of the king, 32 H. VIII. Sir Edward Clere, in the reign of Elizabeth, paid 12 *d.* for a parcel of ground belonging to this church.

About the year 1717, when Mr. Cockſedge built a wall round his garden, this church-yard furniſhed him with materials for building. While they were digging in the yard, Mr. Thomas Martin ſaw the foundation of the church; and among great numbers of human bones which were thrown up a piece of freeſtone was diſcovered, about the ſize of a buſhel, and of the ſame figure, but had been longer and probably a font. The church-yard is converted into apleaſant wilderneſs, rented of the miniſter of St. Peter's at 7s. 6d. *per annum.* Upon a hillock near this church ſtood St. Andrew's croſs.

ST. CUTHBERT,

A pariſh church now ſtanding; of ordinary ſtructure, having a ſquare tower embattled and laced with flints, with five bells in it. The church is tiled, and has a ſouth porch; the aile and chapel, now a veſtry, leaded: there are four hexagon pillars ſupporting five pointed arches between the church and the ſouth iſle. Upon a buttreſs of this ſouth iſle the following letters are ſtill viſible, **pray for**; and on the ſouth ſide of the church **ora pro.** Upon the ſcreen dividing the nave from the chancel were painted the twelve apoſtles, and upon the ſcreen between the ſouth aile and chapel, and alſo on various parts of the wall, ſeveral ſcripture hiſtories, but all theſe are now whitened over. In the middle of the church hangs a braſs chandelier of ſix branches. The eaſt window is modernized as the north ones are going to

be. The roof of the church is adorned in the joints of the beams with a croſs fleurè, ſun, moon, ſtars, dragons, roſes, four leaves in croſs, ſpread eagle double headed, pelican, heart pierced, monkey ſitting, &c.

Over the entrance into the belfry is the following, in rude letters—*Anno Dom.* 1618, *Mr. John Sniling, Richard Juby, Churchwardnes.*

There are three grave-ſtones in the aile which formerly had on each of them the portraitures of a man and woman, and inſcriptions. Another in the chancel had a ſmall plate.

Weever, page 827, gives us this mangled inſcription, which he ſaw in this church . . . . Johannes Bernard et Elis . . . but who that Bernard was I cannot determine. 12 Ed. IV. one John Bernard occurs as witneſs to a deed after William Bregges, eſquire.

Upon digging a grave for Mrs. Slap, in 1722, a thick marble, about two yards in length, was diſcovered under the foundation of the partition between the church and chapel, but without any inſcription.

In the chancel, upon a ſmall black marble, is this inſcription:

" Here lieth the body of Mr. Jonathan Browning, who " departed this life December 21, 1720, aged 63 years."

Slabs for William Harriſon, gent. who died June 14, 1724, aged 44. His daughter Elizabeth, died October 28, 1719. His wife Catherine, died June 22, 1769, aged 72. Thomas Cocke, gent. died Feb. 19, 1710, aged 42; and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Huſtler, gent. of St. Edmund's, died Dec. 31, 1736, aged 62. Jonathan Browning, died 1723, aged 63.

On

On the north of the altar on a mural monument.

M. S.
Thomæ Vaughan, A. M.
Hujus eccleſiæ paſtoris fidiſſimi.
Obiit 28 Martii, 1752,
Æt. 56.

In the nave ſlabs for John Deſborough, gent. June 14, 1720.

John Walton, gent. Jan. 1777. Francis, Sept. 1761. John his ſon, 1772, 62. Frances his daughter, wife of Joſeph Burrel, 1768, 65.

Reeve, another ſon, of St. Edmunds Bury, Feb. 21, 1773, aged 48.

In the porch Mr. Cockſedge, attorney, made a vault for his family; and over the eutrance of the porch within are theſe arms and inſcription:

Quarterly, 1 Arg. a cock, G.
2 Or, 3 croſslets in feſs, G.
3 Vert, 3 pair of wings, Or.
4 Gul. a ſaltier ingrailed, Or.
Creſt, a Cock.

"Under this place lies interred Elizabeth, late the wife of "Henry Cockſedge of this town, gentleman, one of the "daughters of Robert Long late of this county, eſquire, "who departed this life 31 July 1723, aged 47 years. Alſo "in memory of Henry Cockſedge, eſq. late recorder of this "borough, who died Feb. 21, 1762, aged 82."

The font is octagon on a like ſhaft and plain.

The communion plate is a ſmall ſilver cup and patten; the flaggon is pewter.

17 July, 1408, this church, together with ſeveral others, and the church of Greſham, were appropriated to the canons,

Alexander

Alexander Totington being then biſhop of Norwich; but a ſufficient portion of the fruits and profits of Greſham church was reſerved for the vicar thereof. St. Cuthbert's, in the time of Edward III. was valued at 40 *s.* and taxed to the canons at 4 *s.* [z]

23 April, 2 Ed. VI. the church of St. Trinity was united to this, by conſent of Richard Fulmerſton, patron, and of the mayor and commonalty, and by the authority of the biſhop of Norwich [a].

John Judy of Thetford, burgeſs, 1509, willed his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Cuthbert, being annexed to the church. "Alſo I wyl and bequethe to the uſe of the ſaid "church four acres of lond arabyll callyd Pykys Londs, as "they be lyinge yn the felds of Thetford nere the Cleypytts, "to that entent, the church wardonys for the tyme being "ſhal be coeffeoffyes in the ſeid londs, wyth ſuch other as "they ſhal elect to them, to the uſe her followyng. That "is to knowe, the fyve tapers or candells in the trone "hangyng in the chapel of St. Cuthbert may be ſuffycyent-"ly contenuyd for evermore: and over that I ſhal have "myne obyte yerly kepte in the ſeid church for me and my "benefactoures by the profyghtes of the ſame for evermore "yf the law wyl thus admyt; or ellys to be at the good diſ-"poſition of my executors." Roger Baldry, prior of the monaſtery of Our Lady, &c. ſuperviſor.

John Seaman the elder, of Thetford, by will made anno 1524, ordered his body to be buried in St. Cuthbert's churchyard.—"Alſo I bequeth to the ſeid church 3l. towarde a newe "roffe wyth al my ſubſtancyal tymbre remaynyng yn my "yerd, and alſo al my detts [b].

[z] MSS. W. fol. 40.
[a] Reg. Brygges fol. 142.
[b] Reg. 17. 197.

5 Henry

5 Henry VIII. there were two acres of land in the north fields, near the clay-pit, belonging to this church, and another piece of land near Thevesty-way.

St. Peter's and St. Cuthbert's united are valued at 50l. a year.

CURATES.

1746. Mr. Vaughan.
1756. Mr. Coleman.
1764. Mr. Galloway.

The duke of Grafton presented last turn.

TRINITY CHURCH[b].

Henry Huntington says, that this church was known in the time of king Edgar, and was made the cathedral church of Arfast bishop of Thetford; but in this last assertion he was mistaken, for it was only seated near the cathedral. It was appropriated by earl Warren to the canons, and served by one of them to the dissolution. Richard Fulmerston purchased this church, and 2 Ed. VI. consented it should be united to St. Cuthbert's. The following is the instrument of the union.

"To all christian people, &c. William bishop of Norwich, "R. Fulmerston, esq. true patron and parson of the parish "churches of the Trinity and St. Cuthbert's in Thetford, and "Thomas Gent, mayor of the said town, and the commons, "&c. (after reciting the act for uniting of churches in 37

[b] Decime pertinen' eccleſie sc̃e Trinitat' et ex parte aquilonar' (et alijs eccleſijs.) Ex MS antiquo penes P. L. N.

Primo de tribus acris terre quas Thomas de Redelworth tenet juxta terram quondam Joh̃is Chateryz, cujus un' capud abutt' sup regiam viam que ducit de Thetford verſus Hoſpital' sc̃e Marie Magdalene unde eccl̃ia sc̃i Nicolai percipit duas garbas, et eccleſia sc̃e Trinitat' quatuor garbas.

De una pecia in eadem quarentina jacente, unde eccl̃ia sc̃e Marie percipit unam garbam, eccleſia sc̃i Nicholai unam garbam, et eccl̃ia sc̃e Trinitat' unam garbam.

Extr.

N. B. This is in a later hand than the reſt of the book.

"Henry

" Henry VIII. and that neither of the ſaid churches are " above the yearly value of 7l.) did declare that the ſaid " church of the Trinity ſhall be from henceforth united and " conſolidated for evermore to the church of St. Cuthbert; " and the pariſhioners of Trinity pariſh, and all manner of " perſons that ſhall hereafter dwell in the ſaid pariſh, ſhall go " and repair to the ſaid church of St. Cuthbert, for the hear- " ing divine ſervice, receiving ſacraments, &c. and that the " ſaid church and pariſh of the Trinity ſhall not from hence- " forth be taken as a pariſh or pariſh church alone by itſelf, " but as a church and pariſh united to the ſaid church and " pariſh of St. Cuthbert; and that all perſons dwelling, or " that hereafter ſhall dwell, in the ſaid pariſh of the Trinity, " ſhall pay to the parſon of St. Cuthbert's, and his ſucceſſors, " all their tythes, offerings, and other rights, &c[c]."

The ſcite was ſettled on the preacher or miniſter of Fulmerſtone hoſpital here. The foundation and two pieces of the ſteeple were till lately viſible in the cloſe belonging to the maſter of the free ſchool. It was ruined after 1547, and mentioned as ſuch in the will of Robert Love[d] of Thetford 1511, who left money to leading a new roof, if it could be done within five years; it was, however, uſed for divine ſervice till 1547.

William Boton, clerk, was buried 1471 by his father in this church.

1601, Richard Aſtely, of Thetford, eſq. buried in this church, left ſurviving his wife Margaret, eldeſt ſon Drewe, youngeſt ſon Henry, daughter Mary, 5l. to the poor of St. Cuthbert's, 3l. to thoſe of St. Peter's, 2l. to thoſe of St. Mary, William Cockman, parſon of Elveden, executor, to have a ring inſcribed *Vive memor noſtræ conjunctionis.*

The ſteeple was rebuilt 1489.

[c] MSS. fol. 35.
[d] Reg. Johnſon, fol. 108.

ALL

ALL SAINTS

Was ſeated in the Suffolk part of the town, and granted by the abbot of Bury to the nuns of St. George. It was a rectory in the time of Edward III. and was valued at two marks. At the diſſolution it was granted to Sir Richard Fulmerſton, and has paſt with the Place, to which it ſtill belongs, the ſcite being within its outer gate, which is in part walled up at the entrance. Synodals 3d.

ST. GEORGE

Was a pariſh church mentioned in Domeſday as belonging to Bury abbey, till it was given to the monks of St. George, who were reduced to extreme poverty when the nuns were introduced into Thetford by the abbot of Bury. It continued parochial till given to the nunnery, when it was rebuilt and augmented; but the valuation of it I have not been able to learn.

ST. HELEN'S

Was a pariſh church in the time of the Confeſſor, and at the making of Domeſday was endowed with a carucate or plough land, one villan and one plough, and was part of the hundred and manor of Methwold. The biſhop of Norwich confirmed the gift of it by William his predeceſſor to the monks of Lewes. It ſtood on a hill two miles out of the town on the Santon road. At the foot of the hill is a ſpring commonly called *Holywell* or *Tevant-well*, corruptly for *St. Helen's-well.*

ST. MARY MAGDALEN

Was a pariſh church before it was converted into an hoſpital. It is one of the livings remaining in charge, and valued in the king's books at 1l. 13s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$; yearly tenths 3s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$[e].

[e] Ecton's Valors.

The biſhop of Norwich confirmed the gift of St. Helen's church by Santon to the monks of Lewes, by his predeceſſor William.

ST. BENNET

Was a pariſh church ſeated in the Suffolk part of the town, and mentioned by Mr. Blomfield in his Hiſtory of Thetford, as belonging to Bury abbey; but Mr. Martin could never find any farther account of this church than its bare name.

A charter of Hugh, abbot of Bury, ſays, "*duas eccleſias* "*parochiales quas habuimus in villa de Theford unam ſci Benedicti* "*et alteram Omnium Sanctorum conceſſimus monialibus ſci* "*Georgii.*"

The chapel of the Bleſſed Mary in Bayly-end. Of this hereafter.

CHAP. X.

HOSPITALS.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S.

THIS hoſpital was founded by John de Warren, earl of Surry, and had the church or chapel of St. Mary Magdalen annexed to it, from which it takes it name. It ſtood at ſome diſtance from the town near the road to Norwich. The piece of land upon which it ſtood is called *Mawdlin Acre.* Oppoſite to it ſtood Magdalen-croſs, at which Shropham hundred court was ſometimes kept, after it was granted from the crown.

The founder endowed it with ſeveral parcels of lands to a conſiderable value. By degrees it became poſſeſſed of 260

acres of land, and 604 acres of paſture and heath, and liberty of four fold-courſes in Thetford, Kilverſtone, Croxton, and other places[f]. A meſſuage and forty-three acres and a half with a fold-courſe in Croxton, were ſettled 1250 by Richard de Surrie and Sarah his wife on Stephen maſter of this hoſpital and his ſucceſſors. 2 Ed. I. Thomas Ruter was maſter; and 34 of the ſame reign, it was taxed at 30d. and the maſter at 11s. 9d. $\frac{3}{4}$. For ſome reaſon which I cannot learn, the canons paid to this hoſpital 12d. yearly. I find that the maſters of hoſpitals had power to exchange lands, when expedient, without it being deemed a violation of the intention of benefactors; for it appears by an indenture without date, that Robert de Cateſtone, maſter of this hoſpital, together with the friers, and Symon de Kerbrooke, maſter of God's houſe by Thetford bridge, did exchange one piece of arable land lying upon Blackdon, for another piece of arable land lying between the church lands of Kilverſtone, but the contents of thoſe pieces are not ſpecified[g]. Thomas earl of Lancaſter died ſeized of this hoſpital 1360. 17 May, 3 Ed. VI. (when it was diſſolved) it was granted by letters patent, together with all houſes, lands, &c. thereto belonging, and all fairs and markets yearly held on the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, excepting the bells and lead covering of the chapel, to Sir William Fermour, to hold as of the king's dutchy of Lancaſter, by fealty only in free ſocage, and not in capite, except 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ out of part of the poſſeſſions of Magdalen chapel, payable to Sir Richard Fulmerſtone, as to his manor

[f] From Sibton Regiſter on vellum penes T. Martin, 1748, fol. 42.
" Incipit de liberis tenentibus Thefford.
" Magiſter domus Magdalene tenet unam peciam terre in Southlong inter " terram Katerine relicte Willi de Rokelound, et ..... abutt' ſuper " Weymaniſty ſouth et ſuper Hardynges hedlend weſt; unde debet per annum " ij ob. ad vincul'." Tan. N. M. p. 360.

[g] MSS. D. N. fol. 102.

of Thetford. On the 28th of September, 3 Ed. VI. Sir William Fermour by indenture then dated, releaſed all the premiſes above-mentioned to Sir Richard Fulmerſtone and his heirs[h]. Mr. Blomefield ſays, that the lands belonging to this hoſpital were ſold to the Norfolk family; but as he produces no authority, I think it more probable they came to the duke of Norfolk in the ſame manner as Thetford manor. The corporation claimed the hoſpital and lands as being patrons, but upon Sir Richard's ſatisfying them, they releaſed the whole to him and his heirs, conſiſting of the ſcite of the hoſpital and chapel, and lands adjoining to Reymond's Wong at Blackdon-hill, Magdalen Bean-houſe and cloſe, liberty of common in Kilverſton and Thetford grounds, 40 acres in Halwic field, 5 acres in Small Marſh, 40 acres which were given to the hoſpital by John of Woddington, 28 acres, &c. at Kilverſton, &c. amounting in the whole to the quantity already ſpecified.

The Hoſpital called DOMUS DEI.

This hoſpital is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been founded ſoon after the removal of the epiſcopal ſee to Norwich, but of this I can find no ſufficient proof. There is great reaſon to believe that it was founded long before the time of Edward I. It was ſeated in the Suffolk part of the burgh, and the river waſhed its walls on the north ſide. The patronage was in the earls Warren; for it appears by the Inſtitution Book, Norwich N° 1, that William Hardyng, of Thetford, prieſt, after he had ſworn canonical obedience to the biſhop, was preſented to the maſterſhip of this houſe by John de Warren earl of Surrey. On his admiſſion he received three ſcots, value 60s. ten milch cows, value 8s. each; one hundred ewe ſheep,

[h] MSS. W. fol. 16.

value

value 20d. each; one hundred wethers, value 2s. each; ſixty lambs, value 1s. each; twelve ſilver ſpoons, value 10s. alſo one mazer or bowl, and all neceſſary utenſils, both braſs and wood, table-cloths, towels, &c. all which were appointed for the uſe and benefit of the houſe, being what William de Norton, late chaplain, had by his prudence and frugality acquired, and left under the care of the biſhop; and every ſucceeding maſter was enjoined not to diſpoſe, either by ſale or donation, any of the above particulars, without leaving to the houſe an equivalent. Norton died 1318.

I find by Sibton Regiſter, that there were three pieces of land in Northie-gate-field, containing 15 acres, which belonged to this hoſpital; but the maſter was to pay ſix-pence yearly as an acknowledgement for thoſe pieces. That extenſive courſe called Springs or Brays, which was ſtocked with four hundred ſheep; and eighty acres of land, which afterwards were parcel of chapel lands, all belonged to this hoſpital[i]. There were ſeveral pieces of land in Croxton belonging to this houſe[k]. One Margaret Brown gave a meſſuage to it. 9 Ed. III. John earl Warren granted this hoſpital, and all the lands and tenements thereto belonging, to Sir Edmond Gonvill, clerk, who regranted the whole to the earl[l]. Then John earl Warren granted and confirmed by his charter to the prior and canons of Thetford, all the lands, tenements, rents, and poſſeſſions to the Houſe of God lately belonging, as fully and entirely as ever thoſe tenements belonged to the houſe of God, by the gift of the founder, by amortiſement, or in any other manner whatſoever. The prior and canons to find two chaplains to ſing for the ſoul of the firſt founder of the houſe of God. Alſo, they ſhall find

[i] MSS. W. fol. 70.
[k] Croxton deeds, 2 Ed. II.
[l] MSS. D. N. 101, French.

ſuſtenance

ſuſtenance and entertainment for three poor men, during a certain portion of the year, in all things to act according to the eſtabliſhment of that houſe. This deed was dated at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, 29th of June, the year before-mentioned.

22 Ed. III. Henry earl of Lancaſter, Derby, and Leiceſter, ſteward of England, granted to the priory of the canons of Thetford, all the lands, tenements, rents, &c. late belonging to the hoſpital of God's houſe, except the ſcite thereof, which he granted to the friars preachers [m]. The indenture ſets forth, that the prior and canons were to hold in perpetual alms, all the lands, &c. belonging to this hoſpital, in Thetford, Croxton, Methwold, Foulden, Threkeſton, Hepeton, Lynford, Northwald, and other places whatſoever; but the prior and canons were enjoined to do yearly the ancient alms, viz. to find two canons to ſing maſſes in the church of the prior and canons of Thetford for ever, every day in the week, for the ſouls of the founders of the hoſpital; and thoſe canons, upon every vacancy, to be choſen by the prior and canons, and to be preſented by the earl of Lancaſter, or his heirs; alſo the prior, and canons, and their ſucceſſors, to find for ever one houſe for the entertainment of three poor people, to remain to the ſaid poor from the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. Edward, until the feaſt of St. Theodoret, by forty weeks perpetually for the ſeaſon; every night to each of them a loaf of rye, which ſhall be good, and of the weight of two and fifty ſhillings ſterling, and one herring, or two eggs inſtead of the herring, if the herrings cannot eaſily be procured; all which amounts yearly, the bread to ſeven-

[m] This Henry earl of Lancaſter was created duke of Lancaſter 25 Ed. III. and a little before that, Auguſt 20, 23 Ed. III. was created earl of Lincoln. Dug. Bar. fol. 786. He was reſtored 1325, and died 1347.

teen

teen quarters of corn, and the herrings to three thouſand and forty; they were alſo to provide three beds, and hot water for waſhing their feet[n].

"I perceyuid by a graunt of king Henry IV. that afore the "blake freres inhabitid the place in Southfolk, hard a this "ſide Thetforde bridge, wher they laſt dwellit, that ons was "an hoſpital caullid *Meaſun de deu*. And in the ende of this "charter and graunte, mention is made of John, county of "Warwike, and Henry duke of Lancaſtre, graundfather to "king Henry IV. by his mother ſide. And in this graunt "Edmunde Gundeuille is eſpecially namid to be prayed for by "the freres[o]."

The ſcite was laid into the friars preachers founded cloſe by it, and the houſe left for one or two of the brethren to collect alms in, and thus in old writings it is often confounded with this friary[p]. Its ruins are ſo compleatly removed, that the ſcite is traceable only by deſcription to have been at the north eaſt point of the area and old church on the Suffolk ſide of the river juſt by the bridge.

The Hoſpital of St. MARY and St. JULIAN,

ſometimes called the *Hermitage of* St. *Julian*, was till lately ſtanding near Thetford bridge. Some think it was founded by Henry I. The preſentation to it was veſted in earl Warren, who at that time was lord of Thetford manor. The endowments were by no means contemptible.

John, ſon of Matilda, of Croxton, gave two acres of arable land in Eaſtfield for ever.

[n] MSS. D. N. 166, French.

[o] A ſmall fragment of Leland's Itinerary, written by himſelf in two leaves only. Cotton Library Veſpaſ. F. ix. 36. f. 223. See Leland's Itin. vol. ix. pag. 133, 2d edit. 1769, p. 140, 3d edit. 1774." This is all that he ſays of Thetford.

[p] Blomfield, Tan. 366.

Edithan

Editha Buck, of Thetford, gave one meſſuage, with all the buildings thereto belonging, in Thetford, and four acres of arable land lying in Thetford field, one acre of which is called Cruck Acre; alſo another piece of land about two acres called Eldemſcroft, lying in the ſame field, and another piece of land called Stable Acre, all which was ſettled upon this hoſpital for ever, paying to earl Warren, then lord, and to ſucceeding lords, due cuſtom and acknowledgement.

Richard Merchant de Soulton, ſon of Matthew of Floketorp, gave a piece of arable land in Croxton Field, containing ſomewhat more than twelve acres, paying to the ſaid Richard, his heirs and aſſigns, ſix-pence farthing yearly.

Agnes de Croxton gave four acres and a half of land for ever.

Robert Stonele gave all the land which he held of the prior and monks of Thetford, on condition of paying ſix-pence yearly to the prior, &c.

Henry, ſon of Reginald, of Croxton, gave one acre of land in Croxton fields for ever.

John Tolpe gave two acres of land in Thetford fields, called Herbert's Croft, and to Simon de Toffs, maſter of the hoſpital, four marks of ſilver. That grant was made on condition of paying three-pence yearly to the ſaid John, his heirs and aſſigns.

Hugo de Plaiz gave in pure alms fifty acres of land, with liberty of foldcourſe for three hundred ſheep in the fields and commons of Croxton[q].

Simon, rector of the church of Montinne, gave all his meſſuages and lands in Croxton, Toffs, Buckenham, and Foldcourſes, in perpetual alms[r].

[q] MSS. Duke Norf. 66. C. W. 22.
[r] MSS. W. fo. 66.

Another

Another meſſuage called Abbot's Croft was given to the hoſpital[s].

Sarah, daughter of John de Southery, widow, gave all her lands in Croxton and Norwich, with liberty of foldcourſe, paying one penny yearly[t].

William Hardyng was maſter or cuſtos 1325, and reſigned next year to Robert de Worceſter, who was confirmed on the 4th of Auguſt, 1326, being preſented by king Edward, as guardian to the children of Ralph de Cobham, knt. in right of the manor of Thetford.

The houſe remained till the year 1777, when its ruinous ſtate was preſented by the grand jury as a nuiſance, and the proprietor has erected a modern brick houſe on the ſcite on the eaſt ſide of Bridge-ſtreet, over againſt the George inn; ſome parts of the chapel ſtill remain in the yard behind.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL OR CHAPEL

Was ſeated on the Suffolk ſide of the river, between the Canons and Red Caſtle, directly oppoſite to Mr. Cockſedge's meadow, adjoining to the Canons Water-lane, the road only dividing them. This is the church of St. John which I have before mentioned to have been converted into a houſe of lepers. 35 Ed. I. the maſter of this hoſpital was aſſeſſed at 14d. 12 Ed. II. John de Warren, earl of Surry, had licence to enfeoff to Thomas earl of Lancaſter, *(inter alia)* the advowſon of this hoſpital, which was done that year by fine levied in Eaſter term[u]. 18 Ed. II. it was ſettled on Ralph de Cobham, and his heirs male[x]. 35 Ed. III. John biſhop of

[s] MSS. P. Le Neve.
[t] MSS. W. fo. 18.
[u] C. W. 75.
[x] C. W. 72.

Lincoln, Robert de la Mere, and five others, had the king's licence to grant this advowſon *(inter alia)* to William earl of Henault and Leiceſter, and Matilda his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Henry late duke of Lancaſter, to hold to them and the right heirs of the duke; which was performed accordingly. And this grant was confirmed the ſame year by Richard earl of Arundel, brother to the late duke of Lancaſter. But Maud died without iſſue, and the advowſon deſcended to Blanch her ſiſter, married to John of Gaunt, and ſo came to his ſucceſſors kings of England. This hoſpital deſcended in the ſame manner as Thetford lordſhip, and 32 Henry VIII. was granted to Richard Fulmerſtone, eſq.

There was a gild of St. John Baptiſt in it, tranſlated to Magdalen hoſpital till its diſſolution[y].

CHAP. XI.

Of the Canons or Nunnery of ST. GEORGE, now called the PLACE.

CAMDEN in his deſcription of Thetford informs us, that one of the leſſer monaſteries in it was built in commemoration of thoſe ſlain in that bloody battle which was fought in the neighbourhood of this town between the Engliſh under king Edmund and the Danes, and laſted ſeven hours, with great ſlaughter on both ſides. I ſuppoſe it to be this for ſeveral reaſons: becauſe it was dedicated to St. George[z],

[y] MS. P. Le Neve, 306.

[z] In the old catalogue of religious houſes aſcribed to Gervaſe of Canterbury, it is dedicated to St. *Gregory*, which is followed by Leland, Speed, Weever, &c. Tan. N. M. 349.

that

that famous ſoldier and champion, not only of the Engliſh but of many other nations; becauſe it was ſeated near the place where the above dreadful battle was fought; and becauſe it is the only monaſtery in Thetford which was founded by an abbot of Bury, and probably by one of the firſt abbots of that place[a], for it was always under their patronage.

We learn from a curious and ancient memorial[b], drawn up by Hugh abbot of Bury, that almoſt all the canons, who for many years poſſeſſed the monaſtery of St. George, were dead; whereby the goods of the church were reduced nearly to nothing, and the monaſtery appeared more like the ſeat of deſolation than a place frequented by religious perſons. Folcard and Andrew, the only two ſurviving canons, being depreſſed with poverty, and through perplexity almoſt bereaved of their reaſon as well as their ſubſtance, went to the abbot and convent of Bury, and complained to them, that they could not ſubſiſt, and that they neither could nor would continue in this monaſtery any longer. The abbot and convent foreſeeing what ſcandal would ariſe, if a place ſo long frequented by religious perſons ſhould in their time be forſaken, uſed every argument to prevail on them to continue; but the canons not only perſiſted vigorouſly in their deſign, but alſo petitioned that the abbot and convent would admit ſome nuns (who then lived at Lyng in Norfolk) into their houſe, that by a conjunction of ſmall poſſeſſions the monaſtery might be reſcued from poverty and reſtored to its ancient dignity. The

[a] Blomefield, p. 430, ſays, by Uvius, the very firſt abbot here under Canute.

[b] Ex Regiſt. Rubro St. Edmund Bury, fol. 20, 21. Biſhop Tanner queries whether there were not ſome nuns left at Lyng, for in Placit. Coron. c. Norf. 34 H. III. rot. 22, in hund. de Eynsford, there is mention of "Domus monialium de Lyng." They lived by the chapel of St. Edmund at Lyng, Blomef.

abbot and convent had great deſire to ſee the place improved, but thought it imprudent to be haſty in admitting the women propoſed, becauſe none of that ſex had been introduced here before under that religious character, but chiefly becauſe they had no certain knowledge of their life and manners. At length by the mediation and interceſſion of William Turbus[c], biſhop of Norwich; Jeffery[d], archdeacon of Canterbury, keeper of the king's ſeal; William de Camera, then ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and others, who greatly recommended the nuns, and gave them excellent characters, it came at laſt to this iſſue, that a certain day ſhould be fixed when the two canons and the nuns ſhould make their appearance at the Abbot's chamber of audience. At the time appointed the canons came, and voluntarily, in the moſt ſolemn manner, reſigned their monaſtery, with all its poſſeſſions, into the hands of the abbot[e]. Then the abbot, in the preſence of the canons, granted the ſame to Cecilia prioreſs of thoſe nuns, and her ſucceſſors in perpetual alms, for ever there to inhabit. The abbot alſo gave them the pariſh churches of St. Bennet and All Saints, his right in Faverton field, and whatever more belonged to the monaſtery of Bury within the boundaries of Thetford, paying yearly 4s. to the keeper of their infirmary: and becauſe the monaſtery of St. George had always been a member of the abbey church of Bury, the prioreſs was particularly enjoined, upon her oath, to be faithful and obedient to it, as to the mother church, leſt what had paſſed might ſeem like cutting off a limb from the body. This change happened in the reign of Henry II. for Hugh prior of Weſtminſter was elected abbot of Bury in 1156.

[c] John of Oxford, Blomefield.
[d] Said to be natural ſon of king Henry II. made Chancellor 1181.
[e] Anno 1160, or as Blomefield 1176.

or

or 1157, continued twenty-four years, and died in 1180. William Turbus was conſecrated biſhop of Norwich in 1146, and died about 1175.

In a ſhort time after thoſe nuns were introduced to Thetford, ſeveral benefactions were ſettled on them by noble perſonages.

Matilda marchioneſs of England, counteſs of Norfolk and Warren, in her widowhood gave to God, the Bleſſed Mary, the church of St. George in Thetford, and the nuns there, the yearly rent of three marks of ſilver out of her mill near her houſe at Ceſtreford in Eſſex, towards cloathing them. Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk, and others, were witneſſes to that grant [f].

In 1214, the abbot and convent of Bury gave to the nuns in perpetual alms ſeven loaves and two-pence in money, to be given them every Sunday by their almoner for the corrody of Margaret Nonne, deceaſed. This grant was written in letters of gold, with the king's image depenſiled in ſilver.

In 1286, Peter de Melding. knt. granted for the health of his ſoul, and of Joan his wife, five ſhillings yearly rent in Norwich [g].

In 1359, by exchange between the prioreſs and the prior of the monks of Thetford, lands in Rougham were ſettled on the nunnery and other lands, and a mill on the prior [h].

[f] Maud eldeſt ſiſter and coheir of Walter Mareſchal earl of Pembroke, widow of Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, was remarried to William Plantagenet earl Warren, and outlived him, as appears by this deed without date, wherein ſhe ſtyles herſelf Matilda, "Mareſcalla Angliæ, Comitiſſa Norf. & Warennæ, in "viduitute mea et plena poteſtate, &c. teſtibus dno dno Bigod comite Norf. "dnis Rado le Bigot, &c." See the deed recited at length in Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, page 33. This corrects Brook, who, in his account of William Plantagenet, ſays ſhe died three years before her husband.

[g] Norwich deeds inrolled 15 Ed. I.

[h] Blomfield p. 431.

In 1397, 41 Ed. III. the following agreement was made between the abbot and convent of Bury and the nuns, who received certain corrodies of the abbot, being an antient donation, for which they ſent their cart and ſervants every Sunday; but ſometimes it happened that their ſervants were robbed of their horſes and goods, and frequently murdered; at other times, though conveyed ſafe, they were not approved; for which reaſons they ſolicited the abbot and convent, in order to avoid ſuch dangers, that the corrodies which they received in bread, ale, and dreſſed proviſions, might be changed into bread corn, barley, and money[i]. After the abbot had well conſidered the matter, being moved with compaſſion towards thoſe women, he thought proper to grant their requeſt, and allowed them ten quarters of bread corn, twenty quarters of barley, and three pounds two ſhillings inſtead of corrodies, in the places and at the times following:

In their manor of Berton Magna, on the vigil of St. Andrew, three quarters and four buſhels of bread corn.

In their manor of Riſby, on the vigil of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, three quarters and four buſhels.

In the granges of the almoner at Bury, three quarters on the feaſt of the converſion of St. Paul.

In their manor of Mildenhall, on the feaſt of St. Hilary, eight quarters of barley.

In their manor of Pakenham, on the feaſt of St. Peter, four quarters

In their manor of Mildenhall, on the feaſt of the Anunciation of the Bleſſed Mary, four quarters.

[i] A comb of wheat was valued at 2s. 4d.

In their manor of Elveden, on the feaſt of St. George, four quarters.

The abbot and convent further granted, that thoſe quarters of corn ſhould be the produce of thoſe manors, and aſſigned to the nuns at the above mentioned terms, properly dreſſed and honeſtly meaſured; and that they ſhould receive of the cellerer yearly fifty two ſhillings, on the feaſts of the Purification and of St. John Baptiſt, by equal portions; alſo ten ſhillings of the almoner on the ſame feaſt of the Purification, upon condition of diſclaiming all right to their ancient corrodies, and delivering up all their evidences concerning them into the abbot's hands. If it happened that the cellerer or almoner neglect to pay and deliver thoſe portions of corn and money at the terms ſpecified, he ſhould, within ſeven days next following, at his own coſt, convey the ſame to the priory at Thetford; and if that was omitted, he was obliged to pay double the portion.

35 Ed. III. the nuns had the church of Livermere, value 10l. per annum, appropriated to them; alſo licence to take lands in Rougham in Suffolk, being thirty acres and one of paſture.

21 R. II. they exchanged Brandmill, with two acres of meadow, for five acres of meadow, and forty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence rent with the monks.

It appears by a ſurvey that they had in Weſt Tofts one tenement, anciently called Bray's cloſe, and two pightles, alſo about 114 acres of land[k].

1400, 2 Henry IV. the jury on a writ of enquiry of *ad quod damnum*, find that the king would not be prejudiced, if

[k] MSS. D. N.

Nicholas

Nicholas Wichingham gave to this priory and convent one meſſuage, 110 acres of land, two of meadow and four of paſture, a free foldcourſe, and two fiſheries in Bernham; and it appears they had a grant of the ſame. Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, June 12.

In 1416, John Auſtin rector of Wangford, who was buried in the college, gave them a legacy.

16 Henry VI. the king granted licence to Alice Weſenham, prioreſs of the nuns of St. George, to ſettle the chapel of St. Edmund in Lyng, and 60 acres of land, and three of meadow, on Robert Popy rector of the church of Lyng, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms, paying 5s. 9d[1]. per annum; alſo two hens to the prioreſs of Thetford. Witneſs the king at London, June 20.

The nuns, from the time they left Lyng, had held theſe revenues in capite of the crown, and paid a chaplain, who is ſometimes called prior of St. Edmund's chapel; but for ſeveral years paſt the prioreſs had let the whole to the rector of Lyng, who ſerved in the chapel and received rent for the premiſes, upon which he claimed only to pay that rent, refuſing to acknowledge any other right belonging to the prioreſs, but after a long ſuit, and the prioreſs's recovery, he was glad to come to a compoſition, the king licenced the prioreſs to grant the premiſes to Popy as above, and the penſion was paid till the diſſolution.

For lands and a foldcourſe in Moulton, 13s. 4d. per annum.

For houſes and lands in Bury, 18s. 6d.

[1] Four marks.

The monks paid for lands in Faverton field 30s. per annum, and one load of hay, and for divers lands in the warren of Weſtwick and in Thetford, 5l. 2s. per annum.

The prioreſs had free lands in Feltwell, which ſhe held of the abbot of Wendling's manor, as may be ſeen in the court rolls, 1 Henry V.

They had alſo in Bury one meſſuage, value 12d. per annum.

The prioreſs of Thetford held a tenement in Fornham All Saints, as appears from her bringing an action againſt John Finchingfield, for withholding the rent of a tenement there, which ſhe recovered, with 23l. damage[m].

They had alſo poſſeſſions in Rowdham[n].

In 1499, William Fyſhere, burgeſs, left them a benefaction.

1511, Robert Love, burgeſs, gave 20s.

[m] Ex Reg. Cratfield in Bib. Cotton. Tiberius, B. IX.

[n] "Thys indentur made the xxvijth daye of the monthof Julye, in the xxvith yer of the reign of ower Sowereign Lorde Kynge Henrye the Eighte, between dame Elyzabeth Hoothe pryoreſſe of the nunnes of Seynte George of Thetford in the countye of Norfolk, and the covent of the ſame place oon thon ptye, and William Brampton of Letton in the countye aforſeyde eſquyer oon thother ptye, wyteneſſyth that the ſame pryoreſſe with th' aſſent and conſent of the ſame covent, have demyſed, graunted, and to ferme lettyn unto the ſame William B. his exẽtors and aſſignes, all theyr londes and rents wyth theyr appurtẽs of their tenants in the towne and foldes of Rowdeham in the cowntye of Norfolk aforſeyde, to have and to hold unto the ſame Wylliam, hys exẽtors and aſſigns the ſeyde londes wyth the rentes aforſeyde, as it apperythe by a certeyn rentalle ſubſcrybed wyth the hande of the ſame pryoreſſe the daye and yer abovewrytten, from the feſt of the natyvyte of Seynte John the Bapteſt laſt paſt, unto th' ende and time of fower ſkoore yerys next enſuyng, and fullye to be complete, yeldyng and payeng therfor yerly unto the ſeyde prioreſſe and to her ſucceſſors twentye penſe of lawfull moneye of England, at the feſt of Seynte John the Bapteſt as aforſeyde"

Penes Petrum Le Neve, Norroy, 1718.

When Henry VI. taxed the religious houſes, theſe nuns certified that their revenues in Heigham and Thetford deanries, Norfolk, and in Thetford, Thingo and Clare deanries, Suffolk, were much decreaſed by the late mortality, and thoſe in Cranwich deanry by inundations, and had ſo continued from 1349, and they were therefore excuſed.

Speed and Weever ſay, that this monaſtery was valued at the diſſolution at 50l. 9s. 8d. but Dugdale and Tanner only 40l. 11s. 2d. ½.

PRIORESSES[o].

Cecilia was the firſt prioreſs who came with her nuns from Lyng.

Agnes, 38 Henry III. 1253.

Elen de Berdwell, March 8, 1310, 7 kal. March, 1312.

Margaret Bretoun, June 6, 1329.

Beatrix de Lyſton, June 1330.

Dametta de Bakethorp, April 13, 1339; ſhe had been ſub-prioreſs; and October 21, 1390, the convent granted a licence to Edmund Walter, rector of Livermere Parva, to accept the reſignation of this lady[p], being ſuperannuated; and the day following, William Cratfield, abbot of Bury, gave them licence to elect another prioreſs. And on the 28th of the ſame month, Margaret Campleon, ſub-prioreſs, was elected, and preſented to the abbot, who approved the election, and ſent to Henry biſhop of Norwich to have it confirmed. This lady reſigned 1418, and the convent, without any licence from the abbot, elected

[o] Tanner's collections.

[p] Blomfield ſays, ſhe reſigned into the hands of Elizabeth Jenny, third prioreſs and preſident of this houſe, who calling the nuns together, declared the vacancy, and ſent for a licence to elect another prioreſs.

Margaret

Margaret Chikering; but that irregular proceeding was very much diſapproved by the abbot. The nuns, conſcious of their error, judged it neceſſary to ſupplicate the abbot for pardon, and for that purpoſe they deputed Helen Hardingham and Alice Weſenham, their proxies, July 19, 1418, who went and ſubmitted themſelves to the abbot, and with the utmoſt exertion of female eloquence, in the moſt humble manner, ſollicited his forgiveneſs and approbation, by which means they had the election confirmed. After the death of Margaret, they proceeded regularly in the election of

Alice Weſenham, November 27, 1420.

Margery Copping was prioreſs November 25, 1466.

Johanna Eyton, December 22, 1477.

Elizabeth Mownteney, September 15, 1498—1514; ſhe died April 20, 1518, and was buried at Banham with her anceſtors.

Elizabeth Gournay, 1518.

Sarah Froſt, June 3, 1519, collated by the biſhop for want of a ſufficient number of nuns to make an election; ſhe was ſworn to alienate nothing, nor make any feofments to the detriment of the houſe now in a declining ſtate by former alienations. She occurs 1526.

Elizabeth Hethe or Hoothe, 1532. She had a penſion allowed her of 5l. per annum. She lived to a great age, and ended her days in the pariſh of St. James in Norwich, being upwards of 100 years old.

An account of the manner of proceeding in theſe elections from the regiſter of William Cratfield, abbot of St. Edmund, in the Cotton Library, Tiberius B. ix. may not be unacceptable to the reader:

" Be it manifeſt to all by theſe preſents, that we Helen Hardingham, ſub-prioreſs of the nuns of Thetford and the priory

in that place, of the order of St. Benedict in the dioceſe of Norwich, ordain and appoint our beloved in Chriſt, John Skinner, rector of St. Peter's church in Thetford, our procurator and ſpecial meſſenger, giving to him our procurator, expreſs command and ſpecial authority to requeſt of the right reverend father in Chriſt, William, by the divine permiſſion abbot of the monaſtery of St. Edmund in Bury, in the ſame dioceſe, our patron, leave to elect another prioreſs of our ſaid priory, vacant by the death of the memorable Margaret Chikering the late prioreſs; and to obtain the ſaid licence, together with every thing neceſſary on this occaſion, by the ſaid John, will be gratefully acknowledged, &c. In teſtimony whereof we put our common ſeal, dated November 14, 1420."

Then follows a licence from the abbot to elect a prioreſs:

"William by divine permiſſion, abbot of the monaſtery of St. Edmund, by no means belonging to the church of Rome, of the order of St. Benedict in the dioceſe of Norwich, patron and founder of the conventual church of the nuns of St. George in Thetford, beloved of us in Chriſt; to the ſub-prioreſs or preſident, and to the convent of the ſame church, health, grace, and bleſſing."

"On your behalf we have been humbly ſupplicated, that ſince your church hath been deſtitute of conſolation, by the natural death of Margaret Chikering, the laſt prioreſs of good memory, we judge it proper to grant you licence to elect a prioreſs, and being favourably inclined to your intreaties, we give you liberty, commanding that you chuſe for a prioreſs one that is devoted to God and will be uſeful to your church and faithful to our patronage. In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed our letters to be made patent.

"Dated at Elmſwell, November 15, the year above written."

The

The following is a letter to the biſhop of Norwich, requiring him to confirm the election:

"To the reverend father in Chriſt, John, by the grace of God biſhop of Norwich, William by the ſame permiſſion, abbot of the monaſtery of St. Edmund in Bury, by no means belonging to the Roman church, of the order of St. Benedict, in your dioceſe, with all due honour and reverence to ſuch a father, it becomes you to know, that an election hath been lately made in the conventual church of St. George, of our foundation and patronage, and of the order and dioceſe before mentioned, of Alicia Weſenham, by the preſentation of that houſe, to which we have given our aſſent, and appointed her to be prioreſs of that place; now we deſire you ſo far as it belongs to your office, and epiſcopal authority, in this reaſonable affair, to give your charitable approbation."

No charge was brought againſt the nuns of this houſe at the diſſolution; they all deſired to be diſcharged, except the prioreſs. Margaret Legget confeſſed ſhe had been incontinent[q].

Catherine de Tudenham was buried in the nunnery church, May 1383[r].

At the diſſolution the king leaſed the ſcite and poſſeſſions to Richard Fulmerſton for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 2l. 3s. 4d. and 1540 he had an abſolute grant of it, and all its lands, with a foldcourſe for 300 ſheep in Bodeſling, a field of arable called Campfield[s] in Thetford, and other revenues in Foulden, &c. all held of the king in capite by knights ſervice.

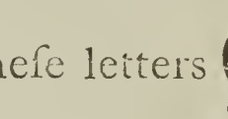
The houſe continued much in the ſame ſtate as it was left by the nuns, till the year 1737; the common hall,

[q] "Prioratus monialium de Thetford. Margareta Legget fatetur incontinentiam. Petunt omnes exonerari excepta prioriſſa."

[r] Reg. Heydon.

[s] See before page 12, note r.

vaults,

vaults, butteries, remained entire; with chapel, reading deſk, partition at the altar, and the nuns gallery. The chapel had a vaulted roof of two groined arches, a large arch at the ſide, and a large elegant eaſt window over the altar. It is now converted into a brewhouſe and ſtrongly buttreſſed. Within it were ſeveral ſtones with croſſes on them, which probably were laid over ſome of the prioreſſes. When the old building was taken down, ſeveral pieces of ſtone coffins and monuments, ſome with arms upon them, were taken out of the ruins. Several of theſe ſketched by Mr. Martin, and here engraved, have been ſince broken, and the fragments worked up in the walls of the yard. The font carried out into the yard, where it ſerved to feed cattle, is here engraved from Mr. Martin's drawing, but has been ſince loſt. In an old wall at the back of the chapel is fixed a ſtone with theſe letters  . The church was at firſt fitted up as apartments, but has been for a long time converted into a barn. A noble pointed arch on round cluſtered columns with Saxon capitals, opens into the ſouth tranſept. The weſt door which was ſmall is ſtopped up, as are the windows on the north ſide, whoſe buttreſſes are adorned with croſſes ſet in flint. All the evidences belonging to the nuns were preſerved in a cheſt which ſtood in the long gallery, a ſpacious room which extended through the whole of the north ſide of the priory, and afforded a very agreeable proſpect. From the weſt window the nuns had a view of the fields, and from the eaſt of their grove, fiſhponds, and river.

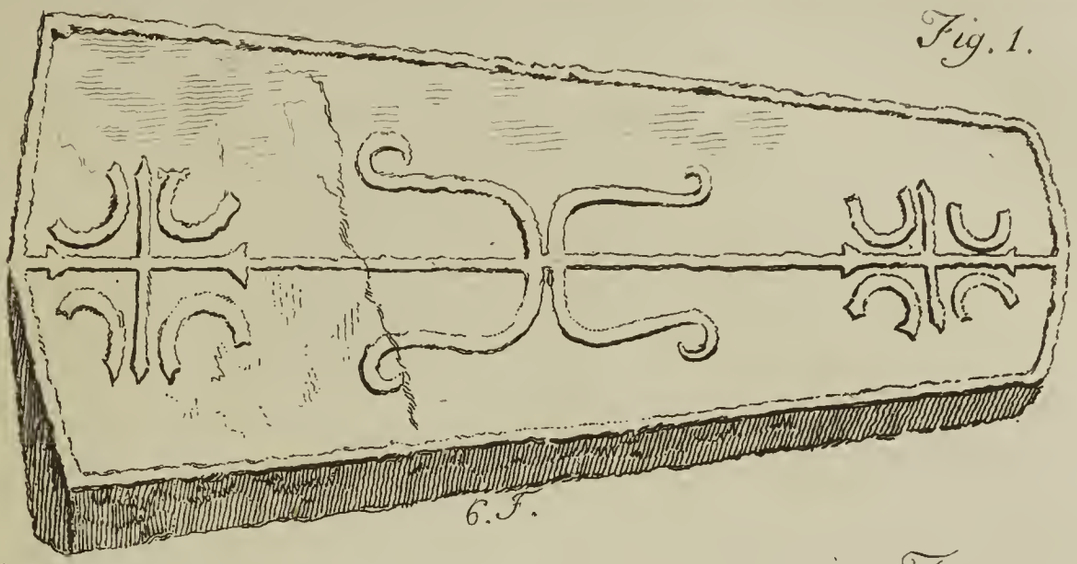
Sir Edward Clere who married Frances, only daughter of Sir Richard Fulmerſton, made conſiderable alterations in the weſt front of the houſe, and thereby gave it a more agreeable appearance; he alſo cauſed an avenue to be opened between

THE NUNNERY.

Basire Sc.

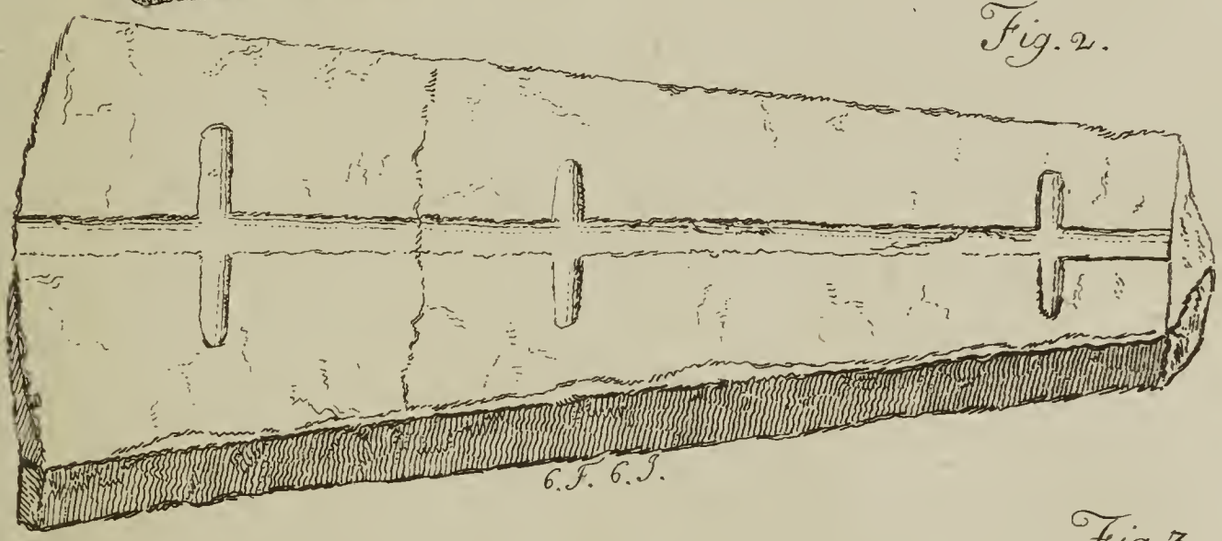
Pub.d. 1.1.81.

Fig. 1.



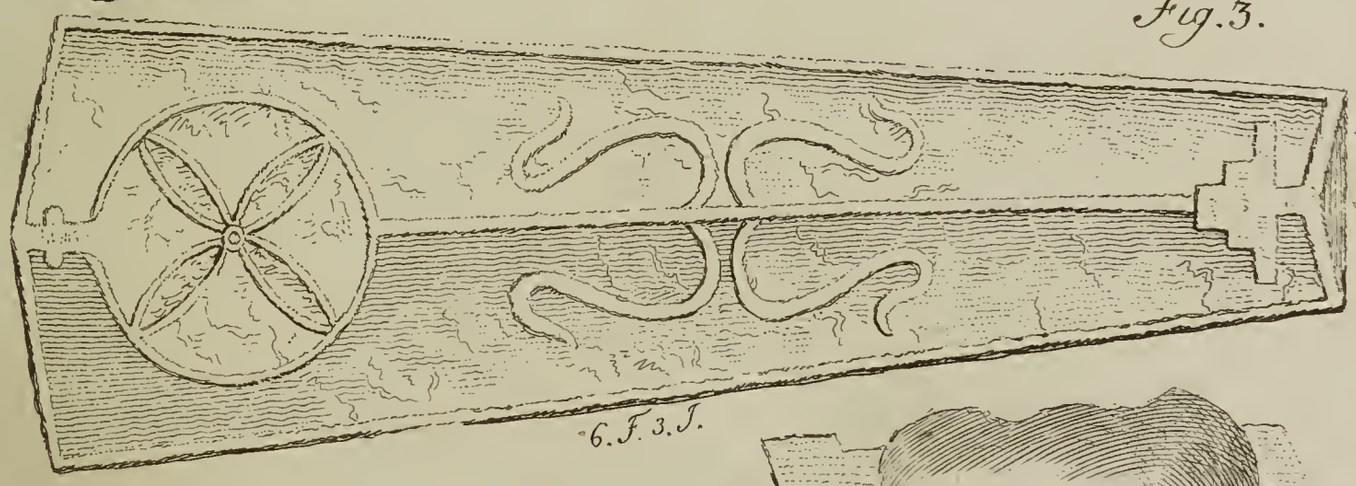
6. F.

Fig. 2.



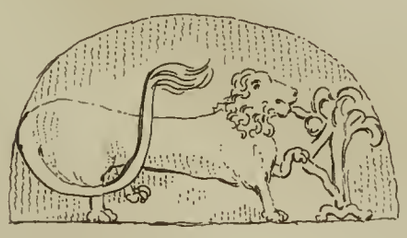
6. F. 6. I.

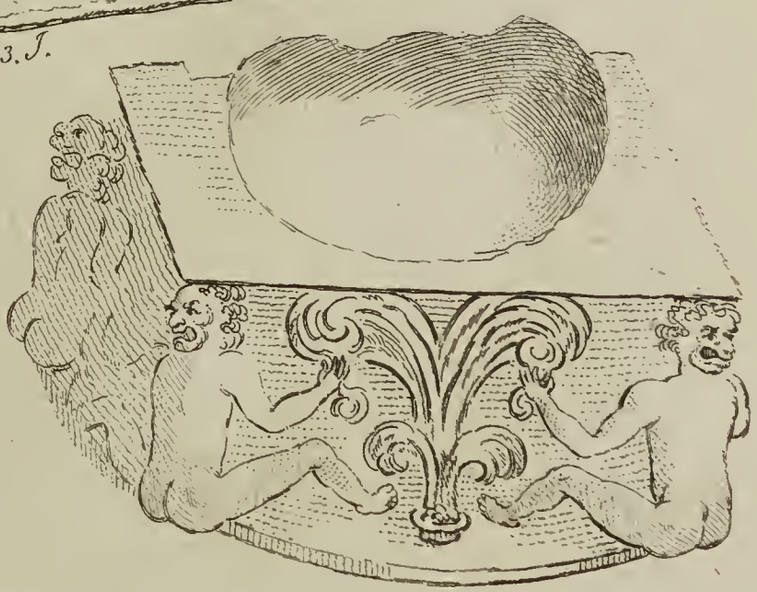
Fig. 3.



2. F. 1. I. 1. F. 2. I.

6. F. 3. I.





tween the houſe and the road, which contributed much both to pleaſantneſs and conveniency.

The old houſe is now utterly demoliſhed, and a new farm-houſe erected on the ſcite with the old offices; a handſome porter's lodge remains with four towers, and correſponds with a gate in the wall of the garden, now a ſquare field.

There happened within this houſe an unfortunate event, which gave riſe to ſeveral chimerical opinions and ill-founded ſuſpicions. I ſhall inſert the real matter of fact in the words of Mr. Thomas Martin, who was a native of Thetford, and ever deſirous of informing himſelf with certainty concerning every thing ſaid to have happened in and about this town:

"In the time of Sir Richard Fulmerſton, lord Dacre's only "ſon, who on his mother's marriage with the duke of Nor-"folk became ward to that peer, and was committed to the "care of his intimate friend Sir Richard, was killed by a fall "off a wooden horſe, in a long gallery which yet remains in "the ſame houſe entire, and ſome will tell you the blood is "ſtill to be ſeen upon the wall againſt which the youth's "brains were daſhed out, to which I think no credit is to be "given, having often ſeen the place myſelf, but it is very "likely this was the room, as being fitteſt for the exerciſe of "vaulting."

CHAP. XII.

THE PRIORY OF ABBEY.

IN the year of our Lord 1104[t], from the martyrdom of king Edmund 204, from the Norman conqueſt 37, and in the third year of the reign of king Henry I. the Cluniac monks were introduced at Thetford by Roger Bigot, who was a man of great power and reputation during the reigns of the two Williams. Upon review of his life he conceived that he had not duly diſcharged the honourable and important offices which were aſſigned him; therefore he formed a deſign to go on a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, that he might make ſome atonement for his ſins, and pay his tribute of adoration to the univerſal parent in that once holy city, and ſtand on the ſame ground where his Saviour ſtood. When he acquainted his friends with his purpoſe, they were greatly affected, exceedingly lamented he ſhould propoſe ſo hazardous a journey, and could not bear the thoughts of his departure. After ſeveral conferences upon his intention, Elbran his ſteward, a man of good character and an excellent lawyer, determined to expoſtulate with him, and try to diſſuade him from his intended pilgrimage. He adviſed him to apply that money which he muſt expend during the courſe of his pilgrimage to

[t] A. D. 1104 and 4 Henry I. conſtructum eſt monaſterium B. Mariæ apud Thetford. Excerpta ex Reg. Bermondſey per F. Thynne. The Monaſticon dates it 1105.

build a monaſtery, and place therein perſons of virtuous and religious character, who ſhould pray for him and his ſucceſſors to the end of time, adding he ſhould ſee the accompliſhment of what the Evangeliſt ſaid, "Give alms of ſuch things as you have, and behold all things are clean unto you;" alſo "Make unto yourſelves friends of the mammon of unrighteouſneſs, that when ye fail they may receive you into everlaſting tabernacles." By acting thus the mind would make a true and effectual pilgrimage, and meet with approbation in heaven and earth. When Roger Bigot had heard thoſe arguments of Etbran, he in all humility aſſented to what he propoſed, and laying aſide his intention of going to Jeruſalem, began to conſider in what manner he ſhould proceed to execute this new deſign. After he had conſulted ſome prudent perſons, he took the advice of a certain monk named William de Walſam, and reſolved to apply to Hugh abbot of Cluny, by the venerable Lanzo abbot of Lewes, deſiring him to ſend monks of his order whom he knew to be men of honour and virtue, adding that he would provide a monaſtery for them on his own land. But the abbot of Cluny, though he approved his propoſal, thought it imprudent to ſend monks who received their education in Burgundy into England, where they muſt be unacquainted both with the cuſtoms and language of the country. He gave this advice to Lanzo, that great care ſhould be taken to chuſe men of probity and good morals, and farther enjoined him to be himſelf prior of that abbey, which the noble Roger Bigot was determined to erect, and he demanded a mark of ſilver yearly, as an acknowledgment of dependence on the abbey of Cluny. Upon the return of Lanzo, Roger Bigot having obtained the king's leave, by the advice of Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury, and of Herbert late biſhop of Thetford, and with the concurrence of the

nobility of the realm, began to build at Thetford, that ancient and royal city, celebrated for the number of its churches and good character of its inhabitants, the boundary between the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in a fruitful and healthy ſituation, on the banks of a river. He began to build cells for the monks round the church of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, which he procured, with all the lands thereto belonging, by exchange with Richard, ſon of biſhop Arfaſt, whoſe inheritance it was, and an ancient epiſcopal ſee. This exchange was confirmed by king Henry. When the offices were finiſhed, which were only of wood, Lanzo ſent twelve monks who were men of ſtrict morals, and made Malgod, a perſon of primitive ſimplicity, their prior. After they were come to London, they were met by two perſons, who conducted them with all due honour and reverence to Thetford, where they were joyfully received by Roger and many people of diſtinction from the neighbouring counties, on the day of the tranſlation of St. Martin of Tours. About nine of the clock in the evening they all entered into the church of St. Mary, formerly the cathedral of the Eaſt Anglian biſhops. As the inhabitants of Thetford were made ſorrowful on the removal of the ſee to Norwich, they now rejoiced in having a ſociety of devout men coming to reſide among them, by whoſe prayers and converſation they hoped to obtain mercy of God. From that day the monks began their courſe there, and Roger, by the direction of Malgod, ſpent three years in building the new monaſtery within the town. Lanzo afterwards removed Malgod from Thetford, and ſent in his place one Stephen, a man of great learning and piety, deſcended from noble parents, an excellent ſcholar, who had taken upon him the habit of a monk in Burgundy, before Hugh abbot of Cluny. The great expectations formed

from

from a man of ſuch endowments, were fully anſwered. During the time he reſided in Burgundy, he engaged the affection of his monks by his preaching and prudent behaviour, ſo that they were greatly afflicted upon hearing that he was to be removed to Thetford. Lanzo endeavoured to comfort them, by aſſuring them it was the command of Hugh abbot of Cluny; that ſuch a man was abſolutely neceſſary to preſide over the monks in Thetford; and that he was requeſted by Roger Bigot, who was next to the king in power and dignity to part with him, not without hope that he might ſoon be reſtored to them. This, in ſome meaſure, pacified them; but ſtill they parted not from him but with tears. When the worthy man was come to Thetford, where he was joyfully received, he found the newly erected monaſtery too confined, and too much ſurrounded by the houſes of the townſmen, to be a proper habitation for monks. He preſently made application to William de Albini, one of the king's council, who had married the daughter of Roger Bigot, to prevail on his father-in-law to remove the monaſtery out of the town into a more ſpacious and commodious place on the river ſide. This propoſal of Stephen, though it was diſagreeable to many, and even to ſome of the monks, had the deſired effect. William de Albini prevailed on his father-in-law to agree to it. King Henry alſo highly approved the deſign, and commanded Roger to proceed and execute ſo laudable an undertaking. An extenſive pleaſant ſpot was pitched upon on the banks of the river, and the biſhop of Norwich, with his own hands, broke up the ground for the foundation, which was carried on with great aſſiduity, and at a conſiderable depth, on account of the ſandy ſoil. Roger Bigot and Stephen, attended by many of the nobility, laid the firſt ſtones. Roger engaged before them all that he would finiſh

that edifice at his own expence. He gave fifteen pounds to carry on the work, and ordered the prior to take two monks to aſſiſt him after the feaſt of the bleſſed Virgin. Roger alſo appropriated one of his manors towards the ſupport of the monks, and contrary to his uſual haughtineſs, with great humility and devotion declared that his monaſtery ſhould be ſubject to no lord but the abbot of Cluny [u]. All this happened eight

[u] The foundation charter runs as follows:

" Ego Rogerus Bygot, concilio domini mei Henrici illuſtris regis, &
" uxoris ejus Matildis reginæ, & domini Hereberti epiſcopi, & uxoris meæ
" Adeliciæ, & hominum meorum, pro communi ſalute & remedio animarum
" noſtrarum, et pro anima domini Willielmi regis ſenioris & uxoris ſuæ Matildis
" reginæ & filii eorum Willielmi regis; necnon pro ſalute liberorum ſuorum,
" dono domino Deo & beatæ Mariæ ſemper virgini, beatis apoſtolis Petro &
" Paulo & eccleſiæ Cluniacenſi eccleſiam quam apud Thetfordenſem villam in
" honore ejuſdem beatiſſimæ ſemper virginis Mariæ conſtruere & edificare cæpi,
" cum omnibus quæ ad eandem eccleſiam pertinent quæ Osbertus eidem con-
" tulit, et quæ tenuit tempore regis Edwardi, & cum omnibus quæ ego & hæredes
" mei inpræſentiarum donavimus & quæ in poſterum donaturi ſunt hæredes &
" ſucceſſores noſtri. Ego itaque Rogerus Bygot dono imprimis & reddo me-
" ipſum & uxorem meam Adelyciam & omnes liberos meos, &c. Deo & eccleſiæ
" beatæ Mariæ de Thetford, ſicut fratres & benefactores & advocatores ſepe-
" liendos in fine. Quare confirmo dictæ eccleſiæ totam terram quam Alwi tenet
" in Thetford, ſicut eam a domino rege ſeniore habui. His teſtibus, domino
" Hereberto epiſcopo, Willielmo & Gundulpho epiſcopo, & Roberto Bloet epiſ-
" copo, Aluredo archidiacono, & Gaufrido archidiacono, Rotoldo comitis filio,
" Ranulpho cancellario, & Eudone dapifero, Willielmo Malet, Euſtachio de
" Brettevill & aliis, cum rex moram fecit apud Thetfordam, ubi & hoc ✠ ſignum
" ſanctæ crucis & ſigillum ſuum in teſtimonium appoſuit."

Mon. Ang. I. 664, ex collect. Jac. Strangeman in Bib. Cotton. Vitel. F. iv.

This was confirmed by Henry I.

" H. Dei gratia rex Angliæ, omnibus baronibus & fidelibus ſuis Francis &
" Anglis totius Angliæ, ſalutem. Sciatis omnes me conceſſiſſe Deo & ſco Petro de
" Cluniaco & ſce Mariæ de Thedford, quicquid Rogerus Bigotus ei dedit, &
" quicquid in antea ipſi eccleſiæ de Tedford meo concilio daturus eſt; ſcil' in-
" terris & decimis & conſuetudinibus & omnibus aliis rebus. Et volo & præ-
" cipio ut bene & honorifice ipſa eccleſia de Tedfort & monachi ibi Deo ſervi-
" entes omnia ſua teneant ſicut melius & quietius & honorabilius ulla eccleſia &
" monachi de Cluniaco ſua tenent alicubi in regno meo. Teſtibus Roberto

" Bloet

eight days before the nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin; but, ſuch is the uncertainty of human life, the noble founder finiſhed his courſe, univerſally lamented, on the eighth day after the foundation was laid, at Ercſa, now called Newcaſtle[x], 10 miles from Norwich. When the biſhop of Norwich heard of his deceaſe, he ſent to Thetford, and hurried away the body to Norwich, notwithſtanding all the remonſtrances of his wife and friends. The prior and four of his monks immediately followed him, and found the corps laid upon a bier, in order to be buried in Norwich cathedral. The widow and friends of the deceaſed immediately went to Norwich to ſolicit the biſhop to reſtore the corpſe, that it might be interred in the cemetery of the monaſtery at Thetford, according to the expreſs deſire of the deceaſed, a little before he expired in the preſence of the prior and of ſeveral others. The biſhop paid no regard to their intreaties, and poſitively refuſed to deliver up the corpſe. They then fell upon their knees, and earneſtly importuned him to grant their requeſt, but find-

" Bloet epiſcopo Linolniæ & Rogero epiſcopo Salisberienſi & Waltero can-
" cellario & Hammone dapifero & Roberto Mallet camerario, Ugone de Abetot
" Willielmo de Torneio & Willielmo Reinis & Willielmo de Magnaville apud
" Rameſei in tranſitu regis in proxima die ante feſtum ſci Valentini martiris."

This was confirmed by Henry III. in the following terms.

" Pro meipſo & pro infantibus meis & omnibus meis parentibus & pro ſtatu
" regni mei, concedo Deo & ſanctæ Mariæ & monachis de Thetford, quicquid eſt
" eis donatum in eleemoſina & donabitur in regno meo, & quicunque eſſe volue-
" rint monachi cum illis & jacere in cimiterio ſcæ Mariæ de Thetford, ad finem
" ſuum, vel in monaſteriis eorum quæ pertinent ad eccleſiam prædictæ ſcæ Mariæ
" libere cum omnibus beneficiis quæ donaverint eis; & defendo quod nullus eos
" diſturbet inde; & quicquid olim tenuerunt teneant cum pace & honore, et ſi
" de aliqua re quam tenuiſſent ſine lite, et judicio diſſeſitæ ſint cito reſtituantur.
" Igitur prædicti monachi habeant in Theodford," all of Roger Bigot the founder's gift; pratum quod eſt juxta caſtellum, Snareſhulla, Culverdaſtena, Silham cum eccleſia & omnibus rebus, quarta pons de Chickeringes, capellæ & eccleſia de Dereham, eccleſia & decimæ de Framingham minor, & decimam de Therſton & terram Roberti de Bois de Brokediſh quam dedit eis Ric. de Cadomo.

[x] Apud *Ercſam, novo* nunc *caſtro* nuncupato. Jeffrey MS.

ing,

ing that all their intreaties, inſtead of ſoftening the prelate, ſerved only to enrage him[y], the prior at laſt brought an action for the body. The biſhop alledged upon oath, that Roger gave himſelf and family to the church of Norwich. The monks begged pardon, and renounced their claim before the king and barons at Nottingham, and the biſhop cauſed the body of Roger to be interred at Norwich[z].

After the death of Roger, Stephen met with ſufficient encouragement and aſſiſtance to carry on the building of this monaſtery. He made ſo capital a figure in this grand undertaking, that by ſome authors he is called the founder[a].

In 1114[b] the monks entered their new monaſtery on the feaſt of St. Martin, and met with great encouragement for a long ſeries of years. It is ſuppoſed that the firſt monaſtery of Cluniac monks in England was founded by William earl Warren, at Lewes, in the time of William the Conqueror, to whom he was related, if not his ſon-in-law. All the houſes of Cluniac monks in this kingdom had ſuch connection with the abbey of Cluny in Burgundy, that they were ſeized as aliens whenever war happened between England

[y] Here the account drawn up by Jeffery prior of Thetford ends. MSS. in Bib. C. C. C. Cant. The remainder of the hiſtory is compleated from the regiſter of Norwich cathedral, lib. 3, f. 56.

[z] Dugd. Bar. I. 32. Weever, p. 829; and older writers, miſled by the foundation charter, aſſert that Roger Bigot was buried at Thetford. Ordericus Vitalis, p. 833, gives us this epitaph over him there:

" Clauderis exiguo Rogere Bigote ſepulchro,
" Et rerum cedit portio parva tibi.
" Divitiæ, ſanguis, facundia, gratia regum,
" Intereunt, mortem fallere nemo poteſt,
" Divitiæ mentes ſubvertunt; erigat ergo
" Te pietas, virtus, conſiliumque Dei."

[a] A. D. 1106, fuit introductio monachorum apud Thetford, & dominus Stephanus fundator ibidem factus eſt prior primus. Reg. Bermond. ut ſup.

[b] A. D. 1114, monachi Thetford intraverunt ſuam novam eccleſiam in feſto S. Martini. Ib.

and

and France; but this being granted during the ſeizure to their patron the earl of Norfolk, did not ſuffer ſo much as other houſes, and at laſt, by their intereſt, they obtained the privilege of being called and reputed Indigenæ, 5 Ed. III[c]. In order to obtain this privilege of being naturalized, the prior and monks applied to king Edward, imploring his protection, ſetting forth the difficulties and hardſhips they laboured under on account of their being reputed foreigners, whereas they all were free-born Engliſhmen, and hoped no greater burden ſhould be laid on them than on other religious ſocieties within this realm[d]. They had very great advantages, being ſubject to no biſhop, but only to the Pope and his legates, and to the abbot of Cluny.

Henry II. was at Thetford, and confirmed the charters of his grandfather Henry I. and other founders, whoſe benefactions are recited at large in his charter[e].

1236 the abbot of Cluny complained to the king againſt earl Roger, that he would not permit him to viſit this monaſtery, which was a daughter of his church of Cluny, and where he claimed to put in the prior; but after a ſuit, the viſitation was adjudged to the prior, and the patronage to the earl.

Matthew Paris relates a melancholy event which happened in this monaſtery about the year 1248[f]. The prior, who was a Savoyard, and aſſumed upon being a relation, or at leaſt countryman, of the queen of England, invited two of his brothers to pay him a viſit at his monaſtery; one named Bernard, was a knight, the other Guiſcard, a debauched clerk[g].

[c] See Pat. 50 E. III. p. 1. Pat. 3. R. II. p. 2. m. 12.
[d] Script. 81, ex Archivis Turris Londinenſis.
[e] Mon. Ang. I. 666.
[f] Matt. Paris, p. 752.
[g] Clericus *monſtruoſus*.

It was their common practice to glut themſelves with the beſt and moſt delicate proviſions and wines till the morning began to dawn, without paying any regard to the duties of the houſe, or the other monks who had been engaged in the proper labours of the day. Bernard, more ſober than the other, retired; but the inſatiable appetite of the other continued theſe indulgencies, till the prior, having waſted the revenues of the houſe, and expoſed himſelf by his exceſſes, was reproached with great freedom by one of his monks, whom he had lately invited from Cluny. In return the prior determined to expel him. The monk exaſperated by his harſh language, accompanied with oaths and imprecations, was worked up to ſuch diabolical rage, that regardleſs of the laws of God and man, and the ſanctity of the place, he fell on the prior, and with his knife ſtabbed him in the belly that his bowels fell out, and before the unhappy man could call out for help, repeated his blows till he had diſpatched him. The perpetrator of the horrid deed was preſently apprehended, and at the inſtances of the queen the king commanded that the execrable wretch ſhould be bound with chains and confined in the deepeſt and darkeſt dungeon in Norwich caſtle. The hiſtorian concludes the diſmal ſtory with exculpating the whole fraternity by this line of the heathen poet:

Parcite paucorum diffundere crimen in omnes.

In Benet college library I. x. 6, is a ſentence of excommunication by Robert de Totebrygge, commiſſary of the biſhop of Norwich, againſt thoſe who ſpoiled this monaſtery, Feb. 2, 1358.

Roger Bigot, founder and patron of this monaſtery, was ſucceeded by William Bigot his ſon and heir, who was drown-

ed

ed with the children of king Henry I. being then ſteward of the houſhold; to whom ſucceeded HUGH Bigot his brother, the firſt earl of Norfolk. He was buried in Thetford abbey, in the year 1178. ROGER his ſon ſucceeded him in title and eſtate, and was here buried 5 H. III. To him ſucceeded HUGH his ſon, alſo buried here 1225. To him ſucceeded ROGER his ſon, alſo buried here 54 H. III. To him ſucceeded ROGER the fourth, his nephew, who 29 Ed. I. conſtituted the king heir both to his honours and eſtates for want of heirs male, and dying in the 35th of that reign was here buried by his firſt wife. By reaſon of that gift, the honours and eſtates being veſted in the crown, Edward II. in the ſixth year of his reign, gave all the titles and eſtates of the ſaid Roger Bigot to Thomas de Brotherton his brother, who had thereby the patronage of this abbey. He died, leaving two daughters, Margaret married to John de Segrave, and Alice married to Edward Montacute. The eldeſt Margaret, afterwards ducheſs of Norfolk, had the patronage of the abbey, being by the death of her ſiſter ſole heir to her father; and by the marriage of Elizabeth, the daughter of the ſaid Margaret, the patronage of this monaſtery, as well as the title of duke of Norfolk, came to the family of the Mowbrays in the time of Richard II.

JOHN lord MOWBRAY, her great grandſon, earl marſhal of England, lord Segrave and Gower, and duke of Norfolk, was here entombed, 1461; as was ELEANOR his wife, daughter of William lord Bourchier, and ſiſter of Henry Bourchier earl of Eſſex.

JOHN their ſon, created earl Warren and Surry by Henry VI. in the 29th year of his reign, as heir to Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Richard Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel and Surry, was alſo buried here 1475.

JOHN HOWARD, ſon of Sir Robert Howard, and Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk in

right of his mother, and ſlain in Boſworth field with Richard III. was here interred 1485.

THOMAS HOWARD, ſecond duke of Norfolk, ſon of the ſaid John, was buried in this monaſtery 1524[h], with his ſecond wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney. By his will, dated *ult.* May, 1520, he appointed a tomb, with the figure of himſelf and ducheſs, to be erected here, allowing for the expence £. 132. 6*s.* 8*d.* The ceremonial of his funeral, and the tablet affixt to his monument, may be ſeen in Weever 834. Dugd. Bar. II. 268. the Appendix, N° XI. His great grandſon Henry Howard has preſerved an extraordinary accident that fell out at his funeral; ſo violent a fear ſurpriſed all the multitude, being very

[h] The account of his death and funeral is thus entered in the regiſter of Butley abbey, late in the hands of Peter le Neve, now of Mr. Aſtle:

Fol. 38. A° Dñi mĩ xxiiij^to A° H. VIII. decimo ſexto Reũdiſſim° in X° pater Thomas Wulſey cardinalis, &c. Auguſtinus Prior.

Obitus Ducis Norf. Dominus Thomas Howard, dux Norf' nobiliſſimus xviii die menſis Maij in ſui creatoris manus ſpiritum emiſit apud caſtrum de Framlyngham, qui vite ſue tempore õĩ regi ſuo fideliſſimus, & in pluribus majoralibus actibus fauſtiſſimus extitit, & xxij die menſis Junij tunc ꝑx' ſequent' apud Thetford, monachor' monaſterium, honorificentiſſime & magnificentiſſime ejus corpus humatum fuit, preſent' ibm ſeptem diverſis dominis temporalib', duodecim militibus cum pluribus generoſis, hoc modo & forma. Prior hujus monaſterij miſſam de sca Maria circa horam ſextam pontificalibus inſignitus celebravit, miniſtris cum hijs dño Dioniſio ſuo canonico ad eplam, dño Willmo Melleford priore de Dodenaſh ad evangelium, dño Thoma Cooke de Wodebrigge priore, & dño Johe Colyn de Thetford priore canonicor' capellanis: scdam vero miſſam de trinitate celebravit ſuffraganeus & prior de Weymundham monach' cum diverſis miniſtris; tertiam vero pro defunctis reũdus in X° pater & dñus dñus . . . . . * epũs Elienſis ſolemniſſime celebravit, cujus miniſtri ad miſſam fuere venerabil' in X° pater Auguſtin' huj' monaſterij prior ad eplam mitratus, ad evangelium ꝑfat' ſuffraganeus ſermocinator ibm reverendus in X° vir ſuffrageneus . . . . . voc' doctor Makerell † albus canonicus, & thema ejus fuit, Ecce vicit leo de tribu Juda.

Ext. Et antedictus dñus epus Elienſis toti funerali officio interfuit.

* Nicholas Weſt. † A° 1537, Dr. Makarell was hanged. Stow 4^to 1611, fol. 574.

diligent

diligent and attentive to the ſermon in the church of Thetford, as all ran out with haſte, leaving the preacher alone in the pulpit[i].

At the diſſolution his remains were removed to Framlingham, and his tomb deſtroyed; but in remembrance thereof another was ſuppoſed to have been erected in Howard's chapel in Lambeth church. This is now alſo deſtroyed, but a moſt beautiful painting of it is contained in a curious hiſtory and pedigree of the Howard family, with their monuments executed in a large vellum book by Henry Lilly, Rouge-Dragon purſuivant, who died 1638, now in poſſeſſion of the right honourable Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton. His effigy is there repreſented on a braſs plate, cumbent, with his arms, and his head reſting on his helmet and creſt, but no inſcription. In the ſame chapel was alſo buried Agnes Tilney his ſecond ducheſs, for whom, as well as for Catherine Broughton, the firſt wife of his ſon Thomas Lord Howard of Effingham, there were anciently rich tombs with their effigies in the ſaid chapel at Lambeth, moſt beautifully repreſented in the ſaid book; but theſe and all the reſt of the Howard tombs mentioned in Aubrey's Surrey, are now deſtroyed. THOMAS his ſecond ſon by his ſecond wife, who married Lady Margaret Douglas neice to Henry VIII. and died in the Tower under ſentence of attainder, Nov. 1, 1537, was alſo buried here[k]. His grandaughter Mary, daughter of his ſon Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, was married to HENRY FITZ ROY, natural ſon to king Henry VIII. by the lady Elizabeth Talbois, daughter of Sir John Blount, knt. and widow of Gilbert lord Talbois, born at Blackmore in Eſſex. He was, at the age of ſix years, upon the 18th of June, 17 Henry VIII. 1525, firſt made knight of the garter, advanced to the dignity of earl of Nottingham, and the ſame day created duke of Richmond and Somerſet, to him and his heirs male, with the fee of 40l.

[i] Defenſative againſt the Poiſon of ſuppoſed Prophecies, p. 119.
[k] Dugd. Bar. II. 268. ex Stowe's Annual.

per annum; the ceremony thereof was performed at the royal palace of Bridewell, in the city of London. On the 28th day of July following, he was conſtituted admiral of England, Ireland, Normandy, &c. and 19 Henry VIII. he had a patent for his wardenſhip of the eaſt, weſt, and middle marches towards Scotland. The lieutenancy of Ireland was alſo granted him, 22 Henry VIII. but, by reaſon of his tender years, Sir William Skeffington was conſtituted his deputy. And having his education with Henry earl of Surry, firſt at Windſor, afterwards in Paris, there grew a very intimate friendſhip between thoſe two nobleman, ſo that the duke of Richmond married the lady Mary his ſiſter, (daughter of Thomas Howard, third duke of Norfolk) but dying without iſſue at St. James's, Weſtminſter, upon the 29th of July, 1536, 28 Henry VIII. being then about 17 years of age, he was buried in this monaſtery. The king mourned for him a long time. He was a prince who diſcovered early attachment to martial atchievements and polite literature, on which the learned antiquary Leland compliments him in an hexaſtich prefixed to his Collectanea, vol. V. At the diſſolution his bones were removed hence to Framlingham, with his monument, which now ſtands there on the north ſide of the altar. It has no inſcription nor effigies, but at each corner is a figure holding a ſhield, and the inſtruments of the paſſion; the cornice is charged with compartments of Old Teſtament hiſtory. On the north ſide twice, and once on the ſouth, are his wife's arms in a lozenge. At the eaſt and weſt end, and twice on the ſouth ſide, his arms, *England*, with a baton ſiniſter and *Talbois* on a ſcutcheon of pretence, impaling *Howard*; alſo *England* with *Talbois* in a garter ducally crowned. A banner of his arms, impaled under a ducal coronet, with thoſe of the lady Mary Howard, is depicted in a book in the college of arms, marked I 2, Standards, &c. in which he bears France and England quarterly, within a border alſo quarterly, 1 erminette, 2 and 3 compony Or and Azure;

Azure; 4. gobony, Argent and Azure; over all, a baton ſiniſter, Argent; an eſcutcheon of pretence quarterly, Gules, and Vaire Or and Vert, charged with a lion rampant, Argent; on a chief Azure, a caſtle between two bucks heads caboſſed, Argent, *Talbois*. His wife's arms are alſo, Howard, with the augmentation; 2. Brotherton; 3. Mowbray; and 4. Warren. This banner is ſupported by an antelope, Argent bezanty, horned, hoofed, gorged with a ducal coronet, and chained, Or. The ſame arms are alſo upon his ſtall in St. George's chapel in Windſor caſtle[h].

BENEFACTORS to Thetford priory, taken from the regiſter of the ſaid priory, in the *Cotton* library, *Vitel.* F. 4. ſince burnt.

WILLIAM DE ALBINI gave all his rents and cuſtoms in *Snareſhill*, and the land in *Kilverſtone*, which Henry I. gave him, for the ſouls of the Conqueror and Maud his queen; for the ſouls of Roger his father and Amicia his mother, Maud his wife, Nigel his brother, his own, and childrens ſouls.

William Vicecomes, ſon of Robert, gave the tithes of his mill in *Kilverſtone*.

Amicia de Furneaux gave land in *Ridleſworth*.

William earl of *Chicheſter* gave the land which was Godric's in *Ridleſworth* and *Gaſthorp*.

Gilbert, ſon of Godland, gave a houſe in *Wells*.

Simon Fitz Walter gave a turbary there. *Thomas*, ſon of Gilbert of *Wells*, gave a meadow, and *John*, ſon of Godland of *Wells*, and *Godfry*, ſon of Jeffery Godland, gave land there.

Robert, ſon of Richard of *Thaſeburc*, gave a marſh in *Taſeburgh*.

[h] Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory, 1677, p. 466.

William

William Sorrell, by leave of Edward biſhop of Norwich, gave the church of *Bungeye*, with the tithes and all belonging to it, for the ſouls of king Henry I. Robert earl of Mellent his lord, and Robert earl of Leiceſter his ſon, for the ſoul of Thomas his ſon, his own, his wife, and childrens ſouls.

William earl of *Surrey*, with his wife's conſent, gave them *Haſehagh* wood in *Raſing*.

John, ſon of *Roger de Tudenham*, gave them the church of *Little Bricete*.

William de Frenei gave the church of *Little Belings*.

William, ſon of *William de Burnovill*, gave them a moiety of his land in *Bernardiſton*.

Sir *Robert de Boſco* or *Bois*, knt. with the conſent of William de Boſco his ſon, and of William de Boſco then rector of Fersfield, gave two parts of his tithes in *Fersfield* of all fruit, peas, and beans in all his demeans then in his hands, Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk, Robert de Burnvill, and others, being witneſſes[i].

Hubert and *Alexander de Vaux* gave lands in *Horham*.

Emma, widow of Robert *de Cantelupe*, confirmed her huſband's grant of two marks a year rent out of her inheritance in *Oton Belcamp* in Eſſex.

Robert de Eſſex and *Gunnora* his wife, daughter of Roger Bigod, for the ſouls of their anceſtors, and for their own and their ſon Henry's, on his birth day, gave them the church of *Framingham* (ſc. *Earl)* with all thereto belonging; and the ſaid Gunnora, at the ſame time, with her huſband's conſent gave the churches of *Cavendon* and *Brom*, and the church of *Poringland (magna)* for joy of the birth of their ſon Henry, who when he came of age, confirmed his parents gift, and added other lands for his own ſoul and that of

[i] See Blomefield, I. 65.

Cecily

Cecily his wife, *Henry* his ſon, and his other children. He calls himſelf Henry de Eſſex, the king's Conſtable.

Robert de Vere and *Alice* his wife gave 10s. rent in *Shelfhanger*[k].

Hugh earl of *Norfolk* gave his body to be buried at *Thetford*, in the preſence of Walter abbot of Colcheſter; he gave alſo the church of *Soham*.

Sir *William Verdon*, knt. gave the moiety of *Aſlacton* advowſon; *Watlime*, ſon of Adam *Winnot*, gave them land there, which Hugh de Uvedale, knt. confirmed.

Helias Benjamin gave lands in *Hales*.

Muriel, wife of Hubert *de Montchenſy*, gave her lands in *Ruſhworth*, which ſhe held in jointure along with Hugh her ſon, when ſhe made him monk here, which lands William, Roger, and Peter de Valonijs her brothers, and Roger her ſon confirmed.

Ralf Fitz Walter and *Maud* his wife gave their bodies to be buried here, and for the health of the ſouls of Roger Bigot his lord, and William his ſon, and for that of Hugh Bigod and themſelves, they gave St. Giles's church at *Watton*, with lands in *Glemham* and *Stratford*, which were of Maud's inheritance, for which reaſon earl Walter Giffard confirmed them.

Agnes, wife of *Robert de Vallibus* or *Vaux*, gave them ſome of her demean land in *Weldeton*, which William her ſon diſſeiſed them of, but upon her recovering them by ſuit, ſhe offered a freſh grant of them upon the altar of the priory church, praying for and pronouncing God's eternal curſe on thoſe that ſhould ever take them away, at which time ſhe confirmed all the gifts of Ralf Fitz Walter, her father. After this, *William* her ſon gave them lands and rents in *Griſton*

[k] The monks had 18d. a year in tithes in Shelf hanger, ib. 78.

and

and *Wadeton*; and *William Curzon* and *Ralf* his ſon gave them the tithes of his lands in *Watton*.

The ſaid Agnes de Vaux, daughter of Ralph Fitz Walter, gave *Ketringham* and the church there, which Simon her brother then held, for her own ſoul and thoſe of her lord earl Hugh Bigot and Gundred his counteſs; and after this, by the name of Agnes de Vaux, daughter of Maud Langetot, ſhe confirmed all her gifts, and William Oliver and Ralf her ſons, Agnes her daughter, and Emma and Mnriel de Langetot, and Alan de Dunſtavil, ſon and heir of Muriel, joined with her; Edward dean of Thetford, and Richard and Roger prieſts of Thetford, being witneſſes.

Reginald de Brun, great uncle to John le Strange, gave lands in *Bernham*, which the ſaid John confirmed, and the ſaid John came into Norfolk, and did his homage for thoſe lands to Ralf de Plaiz, and warranted them to the priory as his deed expreſſes.

The church of All Saints in *Ditton*, was given by *Droard*, ſon of Cade, lord of Ditton, and *Wimarck* his wife, for the ſouls of themſelves, Stephen earl of Brittain, and William earl Warren, and was confirmed by Baldwin de Say and Wimarck his wife.

Robert Brito gave nine acres in *Brotheſdon*.

Robert ſon of Humfry, gave nine acres in *Ditton*.

Adeliza or *Alice de Albeni*, gave her body to Stephen prior of this monaſtery, to be buried in the monaſtery church, commanding her ſon and heir to confirm thoſe lands in *Ditton*, which king Richard and ſhe had given to the houſe. *Hugh* ſon of Richard, ahd Margaret his wife, and Roger his ſon, confirmed the lands in Ditton given by their father and mother. Henry earl of Warwick and Margaret his wife, con-

firmed

firmed the lands in Ditton, given by Richard ſon of Oſbert, and Alice his wife.

Joceus ſon of Thurſtan of Thetford, gave them lands in *Ditton*, on condition of receiving half a mark per annum during his life; and ſo did *Henry*, ſon of Robert *de Saham*.

Ralph, ſon of Robert de *Stratton*, gave them 10s. *per annum*, out of the tenement he held of earl Hugh Bigot in *Long Stratton*.

Emma de la Mere gave them lands and a tenement in *Totington*.

William Longſpee earl of *Saliſbury*, and *Ela* his counteſs, gave two marks *per annum* out of their mill at *Kaneford*.

Humfrey, ſon of Wiard, releaſed lands in *Crokeſton*.

Ernald Catchaſe, and *Robert* his ſon, gave 3s. *per annum* rent out of 30 acres in *Offeton*.

Robert Mallet releaſed all his right in *Dullingham* church. *Alan*, ſon of Ralf de Burgo; *Philip*, ſon of Roger de Burgo; *Richard*, ſon of *Peter le Brun*; *Ralph* and *Philip*, lord of *Brun*, and *William* ſon of *Ralf*, ſon of *Mathers*, gave lands in *Dullingham*; and *Theobald* and *Henry de Eſcalariis* or *Scales*, confirmed their father *Robert's* grant.

Baldwin de Segenie and *Jeffry* ſon of Edwi, releaſed lands there.

Theobald, ſon of Theobald, and brother of Henry *de Scalariis*, gave 40 acres of land, and 20s. rent in *Croxton*.

Ralf, ſteward to Nigel, biſhop of Ely, gave *Norwold* mill, and *Henry de Riga* gave 2500 eels out of a fiſhery at the ſame place.

William earl *Warren* confirmed all the lands he had given.

Reinald de Brunna gave the land in *Barnham*, which his mother *Helewiſe* held in jointure.

Robert Fitz gave 20s. *per annum* out of *Sotesford* mill.

William, ſon of *Robert de Keleſhall*, releaſed certain villans and lands in *Darſham* and *Jokesford*.

William earl *Warren* gave the ſervices of *Algar* ſon of *Godric*; *William*, prior of *Lewes*, and *Reinald*, the earl's brother, being witneſſes.

He confirmed his father's gifts, and further granted to this houſe the advowſon of the churches of *Bradley*, *Oſſinton*[m], *Oveton*[n], *Stanham*, *Sahaley*, *Framingham great* and *leſs*, *Kelſhall*, *Lopham*, *Thornforth*, *Hagenwerd*, *Suthſted*, *Methon*, *Southfield*[o], &c. and till theſe were delivered to them they were to have two parts of the tithes of *Bradley*, *Oſſinton*, *Saham*, *Kelſhall*, *Framingham the leſs*, *Haler*, *Hagenword*, and the granary of *Rederham*, with its lands, and 20 librates of land in exchange for *Chipeham* manor (which his father mortgaged to them for 100l.) and 20000 herrings in the ſoke of Kellſhall, and 5000 eels in Welles, and one fiſhery called Ramerſe, and a piece of land which his father held in Riſeword, of the abutments of Ely, and all the lands and tenements that were biſhop Arfaſt's and his ſon Richard's in Thetford, both within and without the town, and all the land of Fauconafield and of Sircha, as held by Herbert the chaplain of Herbert biſhop of Norwich, and one fourth part of Chikeringes[p], and the land held by Egga in Denham, and the land of Aſceline de Deiſham[q], and 25 ſolidates of land in Minſemere, and 10 ſolidates in Langwade, and Edric de Thorp, with all his land and his men in Thorp and Dumirick or elſewhere, and all

[m] Ofton, c. Suffolk.
[n] Ovington, c. Norfolk.
[o] Mitton and Suffield, c. Norfolk.
[p] Chickering, c. Suffolk.
[q] Darſham, c. Suffolk.

the

the land and men of Archeline in Taſburgh, and the church of Taſburgh, with its land and tithes; and the land of Ulf the preſbyter, and Ulmer of Taſburgh, with all his land, and two men in Stratton[r]. All theſe were of his own and his father's gift. He further grants the two parts of tithes given by his own and his father's vaſſals, as follows:

William Bigot gave two parts of his demeſne in Finchingfield, with the advowſon of the church.

Robert Camerarius, two parts of his tithes in *Sinthings*.

Ralph Fitz-Norman, the ſame in *Peſshale* in Suffolk.

Gerald de Seuci, the ſame in *Elingham*
Ethard de Vaux, the ſame in *Keſwic*
Robert de Boſco, the ſame in *Sterſton*
} in Norfolk.

Robert de Vaux, all his churches and land in *Pantney*, *Terſton*[s], *Turton*, *Chedſtone*, *Wenham*, *Ramdon* and *Belchamp*[t], and the ſcite of a mill *ad vadum holmi*, and an alder grove below it, and his body to be buried at Thetford, as all the reſt of the earl's men.

Hugh de Hoſdene and his wife *Maud* gave *Offeton* church and 30 acres in demeſne, and the tithe of *Weſton*, and of the mill, and 20*s*. rent in *Daneſey* of her dower, and the tithe of *Tothenham*.

William de Burnoville and his wife *Aliva* gave the church and tithe of *Ringſhale* and *Belham*, tithe of *Colney* and *Nettleſted*, and lands in *Somerſham*, with a portion of the church.

Ralph Fitz Walter the church of St. Giles at *Wadeton*, ſome land and houſes held by Ernald the prieſt, and 60 acres of demeſne land and *Eilewardeſhage* wood.

[r] Long Stratton, c. Norfolk.
[s] Pentney and Thurſton, c. Norfolk.
[t] Tunſtall, Cheſton, Wenham, Ramſholt and Bulkham, c. Suffolk.

Herbert de Cravencum eight ſolidates of land in *Lethon*, and two parts of his tithes in *Greſthon*.

Roger Buviun, two parts of his tithes in *Oviton*.

Ivo Verdon, lands in *Muleton*.

Ralph Fitz Hugh, lands in *Crey*.

Edward Fitz Hugh, lands in *Mellis* in Suffolk, and *Biſthorp* in Norfolk.

William de Curcun in *Wodeton*, *Hoxcroft*, and *Newton*, and tithe in *Terſton*.

Ranulf, tithe of *Wyke* and *Bant*.

Richard de Cadomo, land in *Brokediſh*, and wood for 20 hogs, and two parts of his tithes in *Norton*, and his right in *Silham* church.

Hubert de Montchenſy, two parts of his tithes in *Balecham*.

Berenger de Sap, the ſame in *Brainton* [u].

Roger de Eufreus, the ſame in *Tenton* [x].

Ralph Paſſelewe, two meaſures of wheat yearly and 60 ſheaves at his death.

Walter de Smalberg was alſo a benefactor.

Reinald Dapifer gave 3 meaſures of wheat and 1000 herrings.

Roger de Cailli, 5 ſhillings a year, and the moiety of all his effects at his death.

Fulk Savigni, 10 ſhillings.

Robert de Bram, 2 meaſures of wheat.

Bernard de Bernham, 3000 herrings.

Baldwin Fitz Wido, 3 meaſures of wheat and 3 of barley

William Aplegart, 1 meaſure of wheat.

William de Bois, 2 meaſures of wheat.

[u] Brantham, } c. Suffolk.
[x] Turnſton, }

Briſtric

Briſtric de Longclond, 100 herrings.

Robert de Rokelund, 1 meaſure of wheat and 1000 herrings.

Ralph Fitz Herlewin, 2 pieces of land, 1 meaſure of barley and 1 of peaſe.

Robert de Reinis, one of the witneſſes to Henry I's confirmation, gave the church of *Little Briſet* and 12 acres of demeſne land between it and Offeton church in frank almoigne.

Theobald de Scalariis confirmed his father Robert's grant of *Dulingham* church, and Edwy with his lands, and 24 acres of demeſne with free fold, which the prior and monks purchaſed of his father.

Roger de Monte Begonis gave and offered on the altar the field near Croxton Meer, with the woods, meads, lands and fiſheries which he had there; alſo the church of *Suſtorp* and *Nortorp*, and all the churches and chapels of his fee, and the land called *Tarlton* and *Littleholme*, and the wood called *Caiuveda*, and all the lamb and goat ſkins on his manors, and liberty of fiſhing in all his fiſheries in frank almoign. The prior and convent gave up their right in the Holmes by Tarlton Meer in Lancaſhire, to the abbot and convent of Croxton.

Henry II. confirmed all the grants of his grandfather Henry I. and Roger Bigot, and forbad collecting ſcot as well of the lands which never paid it before out of the burgh or in Fagertones field, as of any round Thetford. He confirmed to the monks the mills at Thetford, viz. at Dodeſcroſs and the Little mill, and 5s. 4d. in Brendemulna, and the mill late the biſhop's, and the mill, land, and mead by the caſtle. Snareſhill, lands in Culumdeſtune[y] and Briteham, Silham

[y] Culmbeſton.

church,

church, and a fourth part of Chikerings; land in Denehamz, 20s. out of Sotesford mill; lands and the church of Derſham, 15 ſolidates in Mineſmere, and ten in Langwade[a]. Tithes of Kerſhal, Bradley, and Offton. The church and tithes of Brome, Little Framingham, and Canedon. Lands and men of Edric at Thorp, and in Dunwic. Taſburg church and tithes, and Ulf the prieſt's land. Two men in Stratton. Lands and men of Aceline in Taſburg, and four men in Newton, with the lands given them by Hurlewin de Panwurd[b]. Tithes and one man and four ſticks of eels in Panwurd. Ulmer de Taſburg, and his land, with the land and men in Hulme given and ſold to them by Erahald, and his tithes in Waketon. Church and tithes of Haell, Hagenwurd, and Suſted. Tithes in Florendon[c], Moleton[d], and Teſton. Land in Berkedis[e]. Church, land, houſes and woods at Wadeton, 60 acres in demeſne, and Hilwardeſhage wood, Glamham and Stretford. Tithe of Roger Bulzunonetona[f]. Eight ſhillings worth of land and tithes in Greſton. Tithes of Lambert Shireford, Ralph Fredun, Aluric Karleſune, and one ſocman and land in Bokeney[g], and three men and lands in Elingham. Tithes of Perneho, Jokeford[h], Mellis, and Biſcorp[i]. Church of St. Peter at Reidun[k],

[z] Denham.
[a] Lanwade, c. Cambridge.
[b] Panworth.
[c] Flordun.
[d] Multon.
[e] Brokdiſh.
[f] *Bulzun*, or *at Newton*, or *Buvium in Oviton*. See before, p. 131.
[g] Bodney.
[h] Yoxford.
[i] Biſtorp.
[k] Roydon, by Riſing-caſtle, where was a ſmall Cluniac cell belonging to this priory.

in

in which are monks of Thetford, and the chapel of St. Margaret at Ruſhmere. Church of Serepeham[l] and Eſton[m], and a man and marſh in Bruges. St. Peter's church at Horkeley[n], in which are monks of Thetford. Church and tithes of Wiſeton[o], Boxted[p], Effildeſham and Offeton, with 30 acres. Tithes of Weſton and 20s. worth of land in Daneſy Tithes of Totteham[q]. Church and tithes of Ringeſhel[r] and Beleham. Tithes of Coleneſe, lands, and a portion of the church at Somerſham. Tithes of Netleſtede. Church and tithes of Nutley. Tithe of Finchingfield church, and of Oveton. Churches of Pantney, Terſton, Torton, Chedeſton, Wenham and Beltham, and the ſcite of a mill and alder ground at Holmford. Tithe of Wedeton and Oxcroft, and land in Newton. Remeſthorp chapel, lands and tithes, and 30 acres of land in Florendon. Tithes in Banham. Church of Joppham. Tithes of Soham, and a man who pays 10s. in Muthfield, and Blatſone de Strubelim, with his land. Tithes of Lambert de Staneham and of Newton. Church of Dullingham. Land of Ed...., who lives by Cummertin, and tithe of Ralf de Dullingham, and Ralf Fitz Malfred. Tithe of Galfrid de Diton[s] and Surulf de Wilburgham[s], and of his land by Saxton[s] and Caneley[s], and half his tithe in Silureſley[s], and tithe of Galfrides de Quoie[s], and 10s. of land in Freeton[s], and lands given by Richard Fitz

[l] Shropham.
[m] Eaſton.
[n] Horkeſley in Eſſex, a cell to Thetford.
[o] Wiſton.
[p] In Eſſex, appropriated to this priory and to Colcheſter abbey.
[q] Tudenham.
[r] Ringſhall.
[s] Ditton, Wilbraham, Saxham, Cheveley, Silverſley, Quoi, Forton or Foxton, all in Cambridgeſhire.

Olbert

Olbert and his wife and ſon in Ditton, and tithe of Robert de Berton. Church of Tireville. Tithe in Twitras, and land in Roburne. Tithe of Gilbert Fitz Bernard in Waureton, and 3000 eels in Tinſware, and Deepham mill, and a man with his land; half a thouſand eels of Alfelm in Brichebere, as many of Hucha in Salteſlade[t], as many of Eſtmund in Bachellei, and as many of Gotland in Lode; 2000 of Burcard in Montmoreiet; 1000 of Boſcel in Ely; 5000 of Roger Bigod in Wells; four ſticks of Herlwin in Denham; 1000 of Wolmare; three ſticks of Gotland Long. Lands in Rixword and Brome, and the church of Little Framingham. Haſelitor wood in Little Raſing, with all its land, of the gift of William earl Warren, Little Briſet church, and 12 acres of demeſne given by William Fitz Edmund. Ten ſhillings in Turſton given by Robert de Vaux. All theſe are granted in frank almoign for ever, with ſoc and ſac, tol and teme, and infangetheof, liberty and diſcharges from all pleas, tolls, ſcot, geld, dangeld, *luſgull*, *warpene*[x], and all cuſtoms due to the crown. Witneſſes, Nigel, biſhop of Ely; Richard, biſhop of Exeter; and Hillary, biſhop of Chicheſter; Thomas, chancellor; Henry earl of Norfolk; Richard de Humez, conſtable; Manaſſer Biſſet, Dapifer; William de Caiſham; Richard de Duneſtre; Joſceline de Baillol, at Thetford[u].

William de Walſham gave his tenements in *Dunham*, c. Norfolk, in pure alms, to be held by knights ſervice only.

Philip de Burgo and *Alice* his wife, *Richard le Brun*, *Ralph* and *Philip* le Brun, gave lands in *Dullingham*.

Robert and *Oliver de Vallibus* gave the church of *Thurſton* and lands, alſo lands in *Threxton*.

[t] Salterſlode, Cambridgeſhire.
[u] Mon. Ang. I. 666.
[x] Wardpenny or Caſtleguard. Spelman.

Richard

Richard Fitz William gave the church of St. Peter of *Wangford*, and the chapel of St. Margaret of *Riſemere*, with all thereto belonging.

1135 *Reginald de Peyton*, ſewer to earl Hugh Bigod, was a great benefactor[y].

1175 *Thomas de Lincoln*, clerk to the French king, gave 60 acres of land and 3 of turf land in *Hales*, in the county of Norfolk, for his own and parents ſouls, on condition that he and his mother ſhould enjoy it for life, paying 3d. a year on his father's anniverſary, and after their deaths the monks were to hold it in demeſne unalienable. This donation was made at Matheſhale, before archdeacon Staingrim, in his chapter there held, and in confirmation of it he ſealed it with his own ſeal and his mother's ring which ſhe had given him for that purpoſe[z].

1218, 3 Henry III. a fine was levied between Thomas ſon of Geoffrey de Thurſton, and the prior of the monks of Thetford, tenant of the advowſon of Thurſton church, which was releaſed to Thomas and his heirs on their covenanting for ever to pay to the prior and his ſucceſſors 20s. per annum for land held of them here[a].

1219, 4 Henry III. the monks of Thetford were found to hold one fee of the earl of Norfolk in Thurſton, jointly with four other tenants[a].

In 1248 the monks had a general charter of free warren in all their lands in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire.

1299 the prior paid four marks per annum to the clerks that celebrated maſs at the high altar of the Bleſſed Virgin in St. Paul's[b]. The king had power to grant a corrody to one

[y] Lib. Nig. Scacc. I. 246, Ed. 1728.
[z] Ex Autog. pen. T. Blomfield.
[a] Parkins Hiſtory of Norfolk, V. 1163.
[b] Dugd. St. Paul's, p. 18.

chaplain or prieſt, payable by the prior, and as often as either of them died, or was preſented, the crown nominated another[c].

About 1300 here was a chantry of one chaplain, to officiate daily in the abbey church, founded by Richard de Huphall, for his own ſoul and thoſe of his parents and uncle, of the biſhop of Norwich, and his parents, predeceſſors, and ſucceſſors, &c. to be preſented by the prior and convent, and admitted by the biſhop. William de Brom reſigned 1300, and John de Herlingflet ſucceeded, but afterwards the anniverſary was added to the funeral commemoration of benefactors, and the foundation ceaſed[d].

In 1258 Roger Bigot (not the founder) made his will, which in 1598 was in the cuſtody of the lord William Howard, and is here tranſlated:

" In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, " Amen. I Roger earl of Norfolk, marſhal of England, " in good proſperity, have conſtituted and make my teſta- " ment in this manner:—Imprimis, I commend my ſoul " to God and to the Bleſſed Mary and to all Saints; my " body I bequeath to be buried in the church of the Bleſſed " Mary in Thetford, whichi s that of the monks; afterward, " I bequeath out of my goods moveable and immoveable, " firſt and principally all my debts, namely and expreſsly, " that 66 marks of the one part, and 320 marks of the other " part, be paid to the prior and monks in Thetford, which I " have borrowed of them, and they have borrowed of the " merchants for my uſe, wherefore I will that the ſaid monks " and ſaid houſe be indemnified, after ——— de Lukes " 146l. 6s. 4d. and all my other debts to be payed as can " reaſonably be proved, according to the judgment of my

[c] Fitzherbert, Nat. Brev. 1687, p. 515.
[d] Blomf. I. 441.

" executors;

" executors; alſo I will that thoſe who continued in my ſer-
" vice, be rewarded at the diſcretion of the ſame executors."
whoſe names followed.

This Roger gave for his ſeal a knight on horſeback compleatly armed, with a lion under his horſe's feet, and in his ſhield O. a croſs G. See it engraved in Blomfield, I. 446, from Upton's Aſpilogia.

In 1249, the prior would not ſuffer the king's bailiffs to ſerve any proceſſes in his lands, nor to make any diſtreſſes[e].

In 1261, the prior had in fee-farm of the prior and convent of Bermondſey in Surry their tithes in Ditton in Cambridgeſhire, which Robert ſon of Humphry gave to that monaſtery in 1177, at 10 marks per annum[f].

In 1271, John de Scales confirmed the land and advowſon of Dullingham[f].

In 1274, it was returned, that the prior was to find 10 men with bows and arrows for 40 days, at his expence, whenever the king went againſt the Welſh in perſon, for the field called Faverton field, and for his warren in Weſtwick in Thetford[f].

In 1324, the prior's manors and churches of North-Glemham, Derſham, and Jokesford, or Yoxford in Suffolk, were ſeized by the king, as belonging to an alien[f].

In 1358, the prior agreed with John Bryggs of Quidenham, for his manor of Lynford for eight ſcore marks, whereof by his will, which was dated ſome years after, the prior was to ſtop 40 marks, for his anniverſary; every monk that was a prieſt to have 12d. and every one not a prieſt 6d[f].

In 1359, the prior gave the prioreſs of the nuns 10 acres of land, and 46s. 8d. rent in Rougham, in exchange for Brend-mill in Thetford, and 12 acres of land there[g].

[e] Placita Corone, 34 H. III.
[f] Blomf. Thetford, p. 143.
[g] Pat. 19 R. II. p. 2. m. 33.

In 1395, the duke of Lancaſter, for a fee-farm rent of 42 marks per annum, granted to the prior and his ſucceſſors, a meſſuage called the Graunge, a toft called Caſtle-yard, 940 acres of meadow and paſture, a water-mill, 2 free folds and a warren in Thetford and Croxton[h].

13 Henry IV. 1401, the prior had a grant to be repoſſeſſed of the vicarage of Northales, and for the manor of Santon, and land in Weſt Toftes[h].

In 1406, William Knight ſold to Edmund Eldehall of Wodeditton, eſq. Edmund Heyford of Bernham, and others, all his lands in Newmarket, lying in the demeſne of the manor of the prior of Thetford, called Monks-Wyk, which lands were ſettled by the ſaid Edmund on the priory in 1412[i].

13 Henry IV. 1411, the king licenced Hugh Stoppuſley to give in mortmain one meſſuage, 200 acres of land, and 8 acres of meadow, 26s. rent, a free fold, and ſeparate fiſhery in Bretenham, Ruſhworth, Bridgeham, and Thetford, on condition the convent paid to the dutchy of Lancaſter of which they were held 50s. every vacancy, alſo 53 acres in Snareſhill, and 16 in Wynkeſwyke field in Newmarket; and the ſame year the king licenced Edmund Blankpayn of Euſton, to ſettle the lands and a free fold courſe in Downham in Suffolk, which were John Howys's, viz. 30 acres lying in Faverton-field, (which is part in Downham, and part in Thetford) and 33 acres and Baxtere's foldcourſe in Downham, and

[h] Blomf. Thetford, p. 144. In his Hiſtory of Norfolk, I. 549, he ſays John Bryggs, by will 1454, deviſed it to be ſold to this abbey for eight ſcore marks, and that they bought it by licence of Henry VI. of John duke of Norfolk, and others hereafter mentioned.

[i] Blomf. Thetford, p. 144.

William

William Smith was licenced to ſettle divers meſſuages and four acres of land in Yoxford; all which lands were given that year[k].

The ſame year Roger Stoppuſley gave arable land in Croxton[k].

1 Henry V. 1412, Henry Dod of Dunmow, releaſed to the prior a meſſuage called Cattyſtede in Bridge-gate-ſtreet[k].

6 Henry V. 1417, John ſon, and Margaret widow, of William Cat of Thetford, ſeverally releaſed another there to John the prior and the convent. William had before granted all his arable lands here to Blankpayn and Stoppuſley[k].

1414, 3 Henry V. the convent had the king's pardon and releaſe of all their offences, forfeitures, &c. and again 8 Ed. IV[k].

In 1426, the prior was patron of Gaſthorp, and had lands there, which he let at 20s. per annum to Robert Berdewelle, eſq.

1427, 6 Henry VI. the king licenced his couſin John duke of Norfolk to give to this abbey the manor of Santon, a toft, and 24 acres there and in Weſttoft[l].

In 1428 the monks were taxed for temporalities in Croxton at 2l. 1s. 8d.

In 1434, Roger Stoppuſley gave all his lands in Croxton and Thetford.

In 1440, king Henry VI. was ſeiſed of the yearly farm of 13s. 4d. paid by the prior to the king, inſtead of the abbot of Cluni, the priory being now a denizon.

In 1446, the medieties of the rectory of Brome in Suffolk were conſolidated, and the prior was to have an alternate preſentation; upon which, the following arms and inſcriptions were put up in the eaſt chancel window, where they now remain.

[k] Thetford priory regiſter, late belonging to Mr. le Neve, ſince to Mr. Ives, now to the duke of Grafton.

[l] Thetford Priory Reg.

Prior

Prior et Conventus Monachorum de Thetford, Patronus ex una parte.	Et Magister Talthorp Patronus ex altera parte.
Per pale O. and V. a lion rampant G.	Cheque O. and Az. a fess ermine.

In 1448, the convent, by the king's licence to purchase lands to the value of 20l. per annum, purchased the manor of Bodney, with the appurtenances, and 100 acres of land there, value 8l. 5s. 4d. of Richard Waller, esq. Robert Boorle, esq. John Bertram, gent. and William Norwych, junior; and of John Heydon and John Swan a messuage, 220 acres of land, and two fold-courses in Thetford, Croxton, Bretenham, and Santon; and of John duke of Norfolk[m], Sir Thomas Tudenham, knt. and others the manor of Linford, and 80 acres, and of Heydon and Swan a messuage and 350 acres and liberty of three fold-courses in Lynford, and 50 acres and three fold-courses in Thetford, worth 5l. per annum; and the same year a licence was passed to hold Lynford manor and advowson in mortmain[n].

In 1467, Lynford church being void, and the town almost uninhabited, the bishop appropriated all its profits to the prior, who was to serve it by one of the monks, and pay a pension of 3s. 4d. per annum to the see. The church has been long since demolished.

1471, 11 Ed. IV. John the prior granted to Walter Colman, of Aslacton, 13 acres of land for 7s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$. to be paid half yearly, on the festivals of St. Barnabas the apostle, and of St. Edmund the king and martyr[n].

[m] Thomas Hoog, chaplain, of Thetford, had enfeoffed John Mowbray, earl marshal, and others, in Santon and Westtoft manors, which deeds, with others relating to the same manor, are in the register before cited.

[n] Thetford Priory Reg.

In 1486, Nicholas Bourchier, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gave three copes of white damaſk, embroidered all over with golden angels, and other things to this priory.

In 1499, William Fyſhere, burgeſs, gave the monks 13s. 4d. "praying them of charitye to admit him a brudir of their chapter-houſe."

Robert Love of Thetford, burgeſs, was buried in the church of this monaſtery May 23, 1511, and in his will ordered to the prior for aſſiſting at the interment 20l. to every monk being a prieſt 20s. to every novice 10s.

In another clauſe of the will is the following bequeſt thus expreſſed: "Alſo I wol and aſſign that my lond that I bought "of tweyn ſiſters daughters of John Goodwyn, to that en- "tent to hav a obyt kept yerly for me and freends for ever in "the ſaid monaſtery, there to hav a dirige and a meſe, and "then the prior to hav 12d. every preſt 4d. and every novyce "2d. on this condition the ſaid prior and convent to hav the "ſaid lond to them and to their ſucceſſours for ever."

Sir Thomas Windham, knt. and Peter Nobys, D. D. maſter of Bennet college, Cambridge, gave 130 marks to the prior and convent, on condition of paying to Dr. Nobys five marks yearly during his natural life, and finding him a ſtable for two horſes, and a houſe for keeping of hay, two chambers for himſelf, and liberty of walking in the garden; alſo to ſay a ſolemn dirge with nine leſſons on St. Martin's eve, and a maſs of requiem the next morning, for the ſouls of Sir John Windham, knt. Margaret his wife, Eleanor Windham, Sir Henry Wentworth, knt. Ann his wife, Roger Darſie, eſq. John Nobys, ſometime of Thompſon, Roſe his wife, and the foreſaid Thomas Wyndham, Elizabeth his wife, and Peter Nobys after their deceaſe, the ſouls of their benefactors, and all chriſtian ſouls. Alſo the ſaid prior and convent, and

their

their ſucceſſors, ſhall diſtribute yearly for ever, in the ſaid priory at the ſame dirge, to the prior 12d. to the ſubprior 12d. to every monk 6d. and to the ſame brethren for ringing 4d.; alſo the ſame prior and convent, for them and their ſucceſſors, ſhall receive and admit for ever all thoſe perſons and ſouls before named to the fraternity, ſuffrages, chapter, and whole religion, to be partners of all prayers, vigils, maſſes, faſtings, alms-deeds, and all other ſuffrages of their religion. Alſo the prior and convent covenant for themſelves and ſucceſſors, to rehearſe the names of the ſaid perſons in all their prayers and ſermons. In caſe the five marks were not regularly paid according to the preceding indenture, the ſaid Peter Nobys was to diſtrain for payment, on the manors of Lindford and Santon.

In 1535, there was a private act paſſed to confirm an exchange of lands between the king, the duke of Norfolk, and the prior.

In Henry VIIIth's time, the prior received 2s. per annum from Weſt Herling, and a penſion from the rector of Shelfhanger, and it appears that their tithes in Netleſted were confirmed by Alan the Black, earl of Richmond, many years ſince, and that Hubert Walter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, firſt confirmed a penſion of 40s. per annum, granted by the prior of Thetford out of the church of Finchingfield in Suffolk, to the abbot and monks of Reading, after the death of the then incumbent, Ralf de Diceto, who was afterwards dean of St. Paul's. The prior was taxed for all his temporals in Suffolk at 62l. 19s. 2d. and for all his ſpirituals at 82l. 9s. 8d. and it appears, that they were patrons of Belings Parva, and that the Brome portion was taxed at 16d. Yoxford church and impropriate tithes at two marks, and the vicarage, of which they were patrons, at 6 marks and an half. Darſham impropriation at 20s. and the vicarage of which they were pa-

trons, at 4l. 10s. 10d. &c. their church and impropriate tithes at Dullingham in Cambridgeſhire, were taxed at 20l. their vicarage at 5l. They had no temporals in Ely dioceſe, but all their ſpirituals were taxed at 30 marks°. Wood-Ditton church was appropriated to them, and they were patrons of the vicarage. They were taxed for their portion of tithes in Wacton in Norfolk, at half a mark, for their temporals in Lynn, 6s. 8d. and thoſe in Tilney 9s. They had ſmall parcels of land in Garboldeſham, and many other towns not mentioned here.

In Wickſted, rents of	0	5	0
In Somerſham, rents and lands	1	7	0
In Stoneham, rents	0	1	6
In Sileham, rents, lands, courts, and a mill	11	19	9
In Capele, rents	0	7	4
In Derſham, rents, land, mill, and feeding for young cattle	8	11	4
In Stratford, rents	1	0	0
In Swiftling, rents	0	4	9
In Broom in Hertſmere hundred, lands, rents, feedings, &c.	8	9	5½
In Ocle adjoining, lands, rents, mill, and paſture	4	7	6½
In Eſton, rents, lands, and feeding of cattle	1	9	4
In Ixworth, lands and rents	0	12	9½
In Wodeditton, lands, rents, feedings, &c.	16	10	1½

In 1540, when the houſe was diſſolved and conveyed to the duke of Norfolk, it appears that the rents reſerved amounted to 59l. 15s. 1d. per annum, including the rent of the cell of Wangford in Suffolk, and this whole ſum was paid to the crown in king Charles II. time.

° E Reg. vet. Elien. inter archiv. Epi Elienſis

The duke of Norfolk pays a fee farm rent of 59l. 5s. 1d. per annum to the truſtees of Morden college on Blackheath, for Thetford late monaſtery, which ſeems to be the ſame with the ſum once payable to the treaſurer of the court of augmentation, but how it came to be ſettled upon that college I have not learned.

The manors, impropriations, and advowſons in Norfolk, conveyed to the duke with the monaſtery, were Halwick in Thetford, Norwic, Santon, Lynford, Bodney, Monkſhall in Kilverſton, Bretenham, Aſlacton, Snareſhill, Totington, and Gateſthorp: the rectories impropriate with the advowſons of the vicarages of the churches of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in Thetford, Forncet, Watton, and Hockham; the impropriations of Suſted, Lynford, Aſlacton, and Snareſhill; the advowſons of the rectories of Gateſthorp, Great-Porland, Framlingham-Earl, in Norfolk, with the manor and impropriation of Syleham, &c. in Suffolk.

In 1591 the queen granted to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, and their heirs, all the manor, fiſhery, lands, faldages, &c. in Ruſhworth, Thetford, and Gateſthorp in Norfolk and Suffolk, which had belonged to the monks of Thetford, to be held by the annual rent of 2s. of her manor of Eaſt Greenwich, in ſoccage and not in capite [r].

The following is an exact liſt of the names of the places where the monks had poſſeſſions, as mentioned in the grant to the duke of Norfolk:

NORFOLK.

Aſlacton	Beſthorpe	Colſton
Bakenſthorp	Bodney	Croxton
Banham	Bretenham	Denham

[r] Blomf. I. 193.

Ellingham

Ellingham Parva
Emmeth
Fersfield
Flordon
Forncet
Garboldisham
Gatesthorp
Hales
Halwick
Hamworth
Hempnall
Hockering
Hockham
Keteringham
Kilverston
Linford
Norton
Norwic
Offeton or Ovington
Porland
Reydon
Riddlesworth
Rising
Rushworth
Santon
Shelfhanger
Shropham
Snaresshill
Soham or Saham Tony
Southfield
Sturston
Susted
Tacolneston
Tasburgh
Thetford
Threxton
Thurston
Totington
Upwell
Waketon
Watton and the manor of Monkwick there
Wells
Westwick
Winfarthing

SUFFOLK.

Ashley
Barnham
Belings
Bermondeston
Blakesall
Briset Parva
Brome
Bungay
Darsham
Downham
Dunwich
Framlingham magna
Fretton
Glemham
Harlston
Livermere
Moulton
Sibton
Sileham
Southwold
Stowe
Troston
Wangford
Yoxford
Yxning

ESSEX.

Alba Notley
Finchingfield

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Dullingham
Ditton
Uncertain in what county.
Lackham, alias Luckham
Lenton
Minnesmere

The following is a true account of the yearly value of the ſpiritualities belonging to the priory of the Virgin Mary in Thetford, taken from the records in the court of Firſt Fruits and Tenths :

NORFOLK.				s.	d.
Rectory of Hockham, tithes and oblations				113	4
Rectory of the Virgin Mary in Thetford, ditto				106	8
				l. *s.*	*d.*
Rectory of St. Nicholas in Thetford[q], ditto				0 60	0
PENSIONS.					
From the prior of Holme	—	—		0 43	0
Prior of Porland	—	—		0 13	4
Vicar of Hockham	—	—		0 13	4
Rectors of Aſhill[r]	—	—		13 4	0
Rectors of Fersfield	—	—		10 8	0
Rectors of Garboldeſham	—	—		6 8	0
Rectors of Bretenham[s]	—	—		6 8	0
Rectors of Norton	—	—	—	3 4	0
Rectors of Banham	—	—	—	13 4	0
Rectors of Suſted	—	—	—	20 0	0
Rectors of Barnham	—	—	—	10 0	0

Tithes

[q] Spiritualia monachor' Prior' Thetford.
Eccl'a sc̃i Nic̃hi Thetford, iijmc. dī. iiiis. viijd.
Taxat' Temporal' Religioſor' 1428. MS. Anſtis Garter, fol. 42.

[r] Spirituals in Aſhill, viz. tithes of Harlewin de Panwurda or Panworth, which he gave to this houſe 20s. and for temporals 12d. which was only a rent paid from lands here, and given with the tithes. Blomf. I. 617.

[s] Porcio monachor' Thefford, in Bretenham eccl'ia, one mark.
P. L. N. Bretenham.
Temporalities in Little Ellingham, 10s. per annum. Blomf. I. 569.
———— in Riddleſworth, 10s. per annum. Ib. I. 183.
———— in Forncet, taxed at 17s. 6d.
They preſented to this rectory 1256. Ib. III. 173.

They

Tithes from the rectory of Beſthorp[t] —	10	0	0
Tithes from the rectory of Totington[u] —	40	0	0

SUFFOLK.

Prior of Bliborowe, beſides the rectory of Mells	0	9	0
Abbot of Langley, out of the rectory of Thurſton	0	8	0
Rector of Brome — ——	0	13	4
Rectory of Ditton in Cambridgſhire —	19	15	0

ESSEX.

The rectory of Alba Notley, farmed at	4	0	0
	49	5	0

They had two parts of the great and ſmall tithes of William Carleton and lady Sarah le Norey's lands (except 48 acres) and two parts of the great and ſmall tithes of Alexander Puri and Godfrey de Snareſhill, except twelve acres. Theſe were given by Roger Bigot their founder, then lord of the whole, and this portion was taxed at one mark. Blomf. I. 298.

The portion of the monks of Thetford in Framlingham Earls, was ſeven marks. Ib. III. 297.

Portion of tithes in Hamworth, 1 Ed. I. value three marks per annum. Ib. IV. 322.

Temporals in Woodriſing, 12s. Ib. V. 1239.

The prior of the monks had divers ſmall pieces of land in Shropham, taxed at 2s. Ib. I. 306.

Temporals in Threkeſtone (Threxton) 4s. Ib. I. 623.

Portion of tithes in Winfarthing, 20s. Ib. I. 120.

Prior' et convent' Thetford collectores unius decīæ regi petunt exonerari de xxxvis. xid. oꝺ ꝑ temporal' hoſpital' de Maſſyngham. Taxat' ſp̄ual' et temporal' religioꝝ 1428, MS. Anſtis, fol. 52.

[t] Portion of tithes in Beſthorp and Melnes or Melles, 15s. Ex Reg. Metyngham penes P. L. N. Ib. I. 334.

[u] Temporals in Totington, lands, and rents of aſſize, 50s. 10d.

Spirituals. Tithes of the lands of Wamer de Totintona and their own demeſnes, 40s. 4d. Ib. I. 619.

TEM-

	l.	s.	d.
TEMPORALS.			
Halwick manor in Thetford. A farm conſiſting of 200 acres of arable land, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 400 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior —	41	0	6
Alſo the perquiſites of a court — —	0	1	0
The manor called Grange, in diverſe farms, with a farm of 297 acres of arable land, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 600 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior -	28	5	0
NORFOLK.			
The manor of Norwike, in divers farms, with a farm of 60 acres of arable land, and liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 600 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior —	11	13	4
The manor of Santon, farmed at —	22	0	0
The manor of Lindford, with liberty of foldcourſe for 700 ſheep — —	12	0	0
The manor of Bodney, farmed at —	20	0	0
Divers lands and tenements in Totington	2	11	11
The manor and rectory of Watton, in farm, rent, and tithes, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 300 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior — —	12	0	0
Divers lands and tenements in Effingham, Thompſon, and Croxton, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 300 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior — —	4	13	11
The farm and manor of Kilverſton, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 300 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior —	5	13	6½

The

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The manor of Bretenham, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 400 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior — —	5	18	2
Divers lands and tenements in Harling, Gaſthorp, and Riddleſworth — —	1	8	11
Snareſhill [x] warren in Thetford, one meadow, with a farm in two parcels called Snaſely and Whitteſs, with liberty of foldcourſe and paſture for 500 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior — — — —	28	13	4
Manor of Aſlacton, lands in Colſton —	11	6	0

SUFFOLK.

Weſtwick warren, parcel of meadow land, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 600 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior	36	3	4
The manor of Ruſhworth, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for 1000 ſheep, in the occupation of the prior —	14	3	2

Eſch. 15 Ja. I. pt. 1. n. 192. [x] Sir Robert Drury of Hauſted, in Suffolk, knight, who died without iſſue April 2, 13 Jac. I. is ſaid to die ſeiſed of the ſcite of the manor of Snareſhill, and a mill called Melford mill, and other lands and tenements in Snareſhill and elſewhere in this county. P. L. N. Snaryſhill.

Temporalia Monachor' Prior' Thetford.
In Snaryſhill de redd' terr' et fæt' aĩa lin' ix*l.* viij*s.* v*d.*
Taxat' Temporal' Religioſor' 1428.

Snaryſhill — Sp̃ualia monachor' priõris Thetford ecc̃a de Snaryſhill, xxxl. iiis. Taxat' Sp̃ual' Religior' 1428. Ib.

Snaryſhill. — Temporalia Prioris Canonicor' Thetford.
In Snaryſhill de pratis, iiis.
Taxat' Temporal' Religioſor' 1428, MSS. Anſtis, fol. 43.
Snareſhill church temp' Ed. III. was valued at 30s.
See in the regiſter of the archdeacon of Norwich.
This church has been long in ruins.

Temporalia Prioris Canonicor' Thetford in Middle Herlyng de redd' 11s.
Taxat' Temporal' Religior' 1428. Ib.

Divers

	l.	s.	d.
Divers lands in Downham, with liberty of foldcourſe and paſture —	4	0	0
The manor of Brome — —	13	6	8
The manor of Sileham — —	17	16	10
The manor of Darſham with the rectory	19	5	10
The manor of Yoxford with the rectory	6	13	4
The manor of Glemham — —	13	6	8
The manor of Offeton with the rectory	4	0	0
The manor of Dullingham with the rectory	11	13	4
Divers lands and tenements in Yxning, with liberty of foldcourſe, and paſture for .... ſheep — — — —	1	6	8
ESSEX.			
The manor and rectory of Finchingfield	13	6	8
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.			
The manor of Munkwike — —	6	13	4
Spirituals and temporals	418	8	0½

PAYMENTS made by the prior yearly.

To the biſhop of Norwich, for the churches of Lindford, Watton, Thetford, and to the archdeacon of Norfolk for the procuration of the church of Lindford ——	0	16	11
To divers poor people, paid by the prior every Friday, for the ſoul of John duke of Norfolk, being an ancient cuſtom ——	1	1	8
To ſeveral poor people, being an ancient foundation — — — —	2	0	0
To ſeveral poor people at the Lord's ſupper	0	14	7

	l.	s.	d.
To ſeveral poor people in proviſion, beſides daily fragments — — —	2	13	4
For lights in the churches of St. Peter in Thetford and Croxton - - -	0	5	6
PENSIONS.			
To the biſhop of Norwich out of the rectory of Lindford - - - - -	0	3	4
To the abbot of Bermondſey, out of the rectory of Ditton - - - -	6	13	4
To the prior of Hatfield Regis out of the ſaid rectory - - - - -	2	13	4
To the vicar of Ditton - - -	3	0	0
To the prior of St. Faith at Horſham, out of the rectory of Darſham - - -	1	10	0
To the vicar of Darſham - -	2	0	0
To the prior of Belver ..... out of the rectory of Yoxford - - - -	0	12	0
To the vicars of Yoxford, Watton, and Dullingham - - - - - -	3	10	0
To the maſter of Eton college - - -	0	13	4
To the king's bailiff of the town of Thetford, being parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter			
By the prior, paid for fee farm of his manor called Grange - - -	28	6	8
For diverſe lands of the king in Thetford, and the king's pool - - -	0	10	0
To the prioreſs of the nuns of Thetford, for a farm of divers lands, lying below Weſtwick warren in Thetford - - -	5	2	0
To the prior of the canons for a farm -	5	0	0
To the king's bailiff for divers lands and tenements - - - -	1	12	2

	l.	s.	d.
To the prior of the canons for divers lands in Thetford and Croxton - -	0	12	0
To the prior of Lewes, a certain rent iſſuing out of Santon manor - -	4	5	0
To the bailiff of the earl of Oxford, out of the manors of Weting and Santon ——	0	2	0
To the ſame for a farm and court fee -	0	1	0
To the bailiff of the hundred of Grimſhoe, certain rents iſſuing out of the manor of Santon	0	1	6
To the ſame for lete-fee and court-fee -	0	2	0
To the bailiff of Sir John Cornwallys, knt. out of the manor of Santon - -	0	6	8
Fee of the manor of Clare, for a rent out of the manor of Lindford - - - -	0	3	4
To the bailiff of Sir Hugh Haſtings, knt. fines and homage, payable out of the manor of Lindford - - - - -	0	3	4
To the ſame for court fee - -	0	1	0
To the bailiff of the abbot of Bury, out of Lindford manor - - - -	0	0	1
To the bailiff of the prioreſs of Campſy, payable out of certain lands in Totington -	0	6	0
To the bailiff of the hundred of Wayland for ſhreveſhot - - - -	0	0	4
To the bailiff of the earl of Rutland's manor of Watton - - - - -	0	13	4
To the bailiff of the maſter of Chriſt college, Cambridge, rent out of lands in Croxton, as of his manor of Bromhill - -	0	10	4
To the prior of the canons in Thetford, payable out of lands in Croxton, called Sibton rent	1	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
To the bailiff of the hundred of Grimſhoe, rent out of lands in Croxton, and for court fee	0	3	0
To the bailiff of the earl of Oxford's manor of Weting, payable out of lands in Croxton -	0	2	6
To the ſame for court fee - - -	0	1	6
To the bailiff of William Howard's manor, rent of lands in Croxton - - - -	1	3	4
To the bailiff of the hundred of Wayland, rent of lands in Croxton - -	0	1	0
To the bailiff of the maſter of Chriſt college, Cambridge, certain rent called Lokſilver -	0	1	0
To the patrons of Croxton church, paſchal rent	0	0	4
To the bailiff of Sir John Cornwallys, knt. rent out of Kilverſtone manor - -	0	8	0
To the bailiff of Thomas duke of Norfolk's manor of Keninghall, for rent of lands in Snareſhill	0	0	5
To the bailiff of Guildcroſs hundred, for fines and court fee, payable for lands in Snareſhill, for lete fee, and another farm -	0	3	7
To the bailiff of Robert Holdrich's manor, rents out of Colſton manor - - -	0	0	8
To the bailiff of —— Bagot's manor of Downham, rents of lands in Downham and Weſtwick - - - - -	6	1	8
To the bailiff of the earl of Oxford, for lands in Downham - - - -	0	2	0
To the bailiff of the biſhop of Norwich's manor of Brome, for lands - - -	0	2	8
To the bailiff of Blackborne hundred, for lands in Ruſhworth - - -	0	3	4
To the bailiff of the abbot of St. Edmund, for lands in Ruſhworth - -	0	2	0

	l.	s.	d.
Corrody or maintenance for two of the king's servants in this monaſtery - -	4	13	4
To ſeveral officers belonging to this abbey	12	14	4
In all	102	7	11
Clear after all deductions	316	0	1½

William earl of Chicheſter gave to God and the church of St. Mary, and to the monks ſerving God there, for the ſouls of his father and mother, and of queen Adeliſe, and the health of their children, in pure alms, lands that were Godrick's in Riddleſworth, and in Gnatſhall, which belonged to Gateſthorp[y].

William de Vaux gave rents in Griſton and Watton; and Agnes, wife of Robert de Vaux, gave lands, which William her ſon took from the monks; but ſhe ſoon after recovered thoſe lands from her ſon, and made an offering of them upon the altar of the priory church, pronouncing God's eternal curſe on thoſe who ſhould ever take them away. She alſo confirmed all the gifts of Fitzwalter her father[z].

William de Curzon and Ralph his ſon, gave the tithes of his lands in Watton.

This houſe being deemed alien on account of the mark paid yearly to the abbot of Cluny, as a token of dependance, and being ſubject only to the Pope or his legate, was in the French wars ſeized with the reſt of the alien priories, but was uſually granted to its patron, the earl of Norfolk, who had intereſt to get it at laſt made denizon by Ed. III. 1375[a].

It was valued at the diſſolution at 312l. 14s. 4d.½ as Dugdale; 418l. 6s. 3d. as Speed.

[y] Brook's Diſcovery of Errors in Camden.

[z] P. L. Neve.

[a] Rot. Pat. 50 E. III. p. 1. Pat. 3 R. II. p. 2. m. 12. See the petition for this in Reyner's Apoſt. Bened. Appendix Script. p. 81, and Stevens Mon. II. 13.

The arms of this abbey in the eaſt window of Brome church Suffolk [b], and in the ſouth aile of Watton church, Norfolk [c], are, Per pale O. and G. a lion rampant counterchanged.

The ſeal is here engraved from the original affixed to the ſurrender in the Augmentation Office.



[b] Blomf. I. 448. [c] Ib. 588.

PRIORS.

PRIORS.

MALGOD 1104, who was removed on the appointment of STEPHEN 1107, who occurs anno 1130, and was ſucceeded by

CONSTANTINE.

MARTIN occurs 1189, 1197[d].

PETER VINCENT, 1202[e].

RICHARD 1226, 1235.

STEPHEN 1240, 1257; either he or his predeceſſor was murdered by the monk.

WILLIAM was prior in 1261.

VINCENT 1286, 1297.

RALPH DE FREZENFELD, 1302.

THOMAS LE BIGOD, Dec. 31, 1304, the firſt who was confirmed by the biſhop of Norwich.

MARTIN, 1313[f].

JAMES 1335.

PETER DE BOSCO.

JEFFEREY DE ROCHERIO, 1369, began the hiſtory of his monaſtery, but died before he finiſhed it. Great part of the book is ruled, but never finiſhed.

ROBERT DE BERTON, 1370, as appears by the will of Sir Thomas Hexfort, knt. then dated[g].

[d] Biſhop Kennet's MS. additions to Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 667.

Omnibus S. matris eccleſiæ filiis, M. Prior eccliæ S. Mariæ de Tefford ſalutem. Sciatis nos intuitu dilectionis & mutuæ conſuetudinis abbati de Oſeney & canonicis ibidem duas partes decimationum de dominio Hugonis de Croſley in Croſley, & ſimiliter duas partes decimationum domini Henrici de Aubigni in Twicros conceſſiſſe. Hoc autem factum eſt apud Bardeley anno ab incarnat. Domini 1189, calend. Novemb. Reg. Oſeney.

[e] In the fourth year of king John, a fine was levied between Warner de Waxtendſham, petent, Vincent, prior of Thetford, and that convent, tenants of lands in Kilverdeſton, Norwich, and Croxton, of the fiſhery in Andedſhall and Hemundeſhulme. Fines Norf. lig. 2. n. 157.

[f] Pat. 7. E. 2, frater Martinus prior eccleſiæ B. Marie de Thetford monachorum habet lit. reg. de prot. 16 Aug. Kennet MS. ubi ſup.

[g] Reg. Heydon, fol. 10.

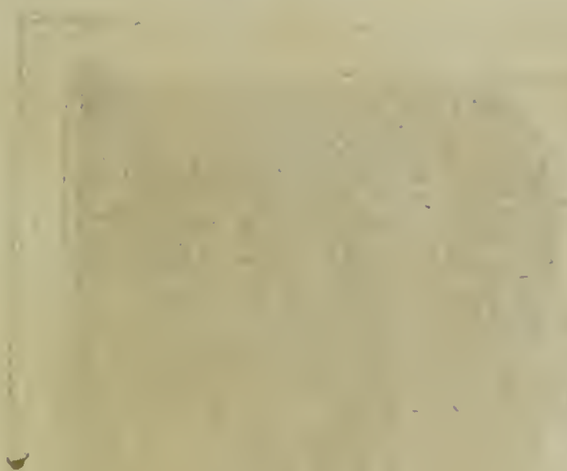
JOHN

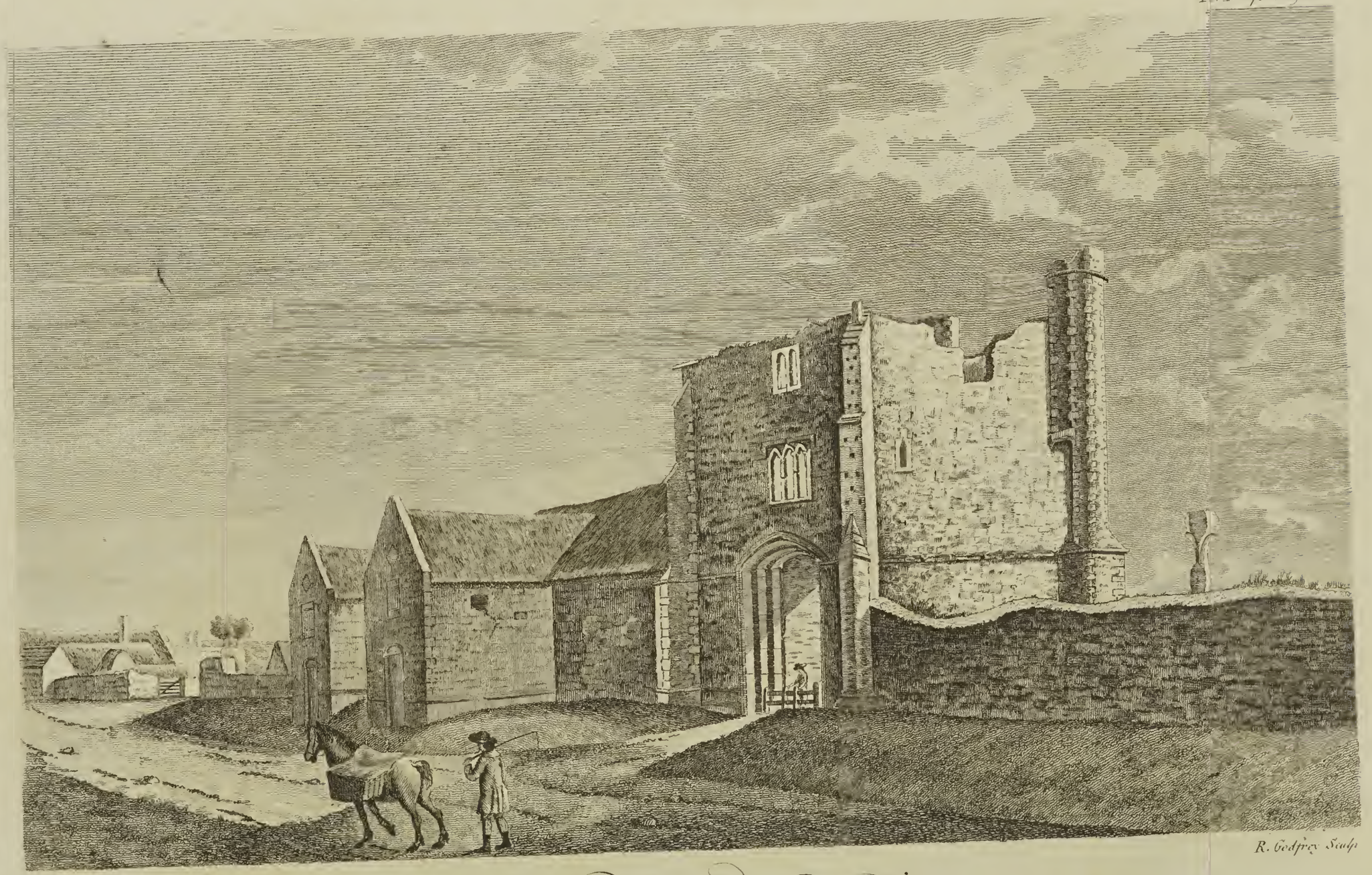




BASIRE Sc

THE PRIORY.





R. Godfrey Sculp

THE ABBEY GATE.

JOHN DE FORDHAM, 1372, 1390, 1395[h].

JOHN IXWORTH, 1428, 1430.

NICHOLAS, 1431, on whoſe ceſſion or death the priory was vacant 1438, when William de Elveden, ſub-prior, preſented to the rectory of Gateſthorp[i].

JOHN VEYSEY[k], 1441, 1479.

ROBERT WETING 1483, 1496, 1497.

ROGER DE BERNINGHAM, 1503.

ROGER BALDRY, 1511.

WILLIAM IXWORTH, 1519, to the diſſolution, when he and 13 monks ſurrendered the monaſtery. He is called *John* in his inſtitution to the vicarage of Hockam on his own and the convent's preſentation 1527, according to the Pope's diſpenſation granted to the priors of this houſe. He paid 53s. 4d. to the biſhop for firſt fruits, and reſigning 1529, reſerved a penſion of four marks per annum, and preſented Robert Hyde, who was the laſt incumbent preſented by this abbey[l].

After the diſſolution, which the duke of Norfolk in vain endeavoured to prevent, Henry VIII. who promiſed him the whole revenue, that he might ſettle it on this church, which he intended to make collegiate[m], in the 32d of his reign, in conſideration of paying one thouſand pounds to the treaſurer of the augmentation, granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk the ſcite of this monaſtery, with all the ſpiritualities and temporalities thereto belonging. By virtue of that grant

[h] Mr. Blomfield ſuppoſes this the ſame who was biſhop of Durham 1381, and of Ely 1388, but I find no authority for his conjecture.

[i] Blomf. I. 166.

Aſlacton } priorat'. [k] Ad ꝑimã cur' Johis Veyſey prioris monachorũ ẽcte Marie Thetfordie ibm tent' die Mauricj ꝑx' ante feſtũ Sci 36 H. VI. ſic irrotulat', Dñus conceſſit, &c. Alicie Bole un' inclum 5ª rent' 4s. 6d. Exãiat' et concordat cũ rotul' ꝑ me Johem Tiler, Dñi Mañii ibm.

From a correct copy, penes F. Blomefield.

[l] Blomf. I. 311.

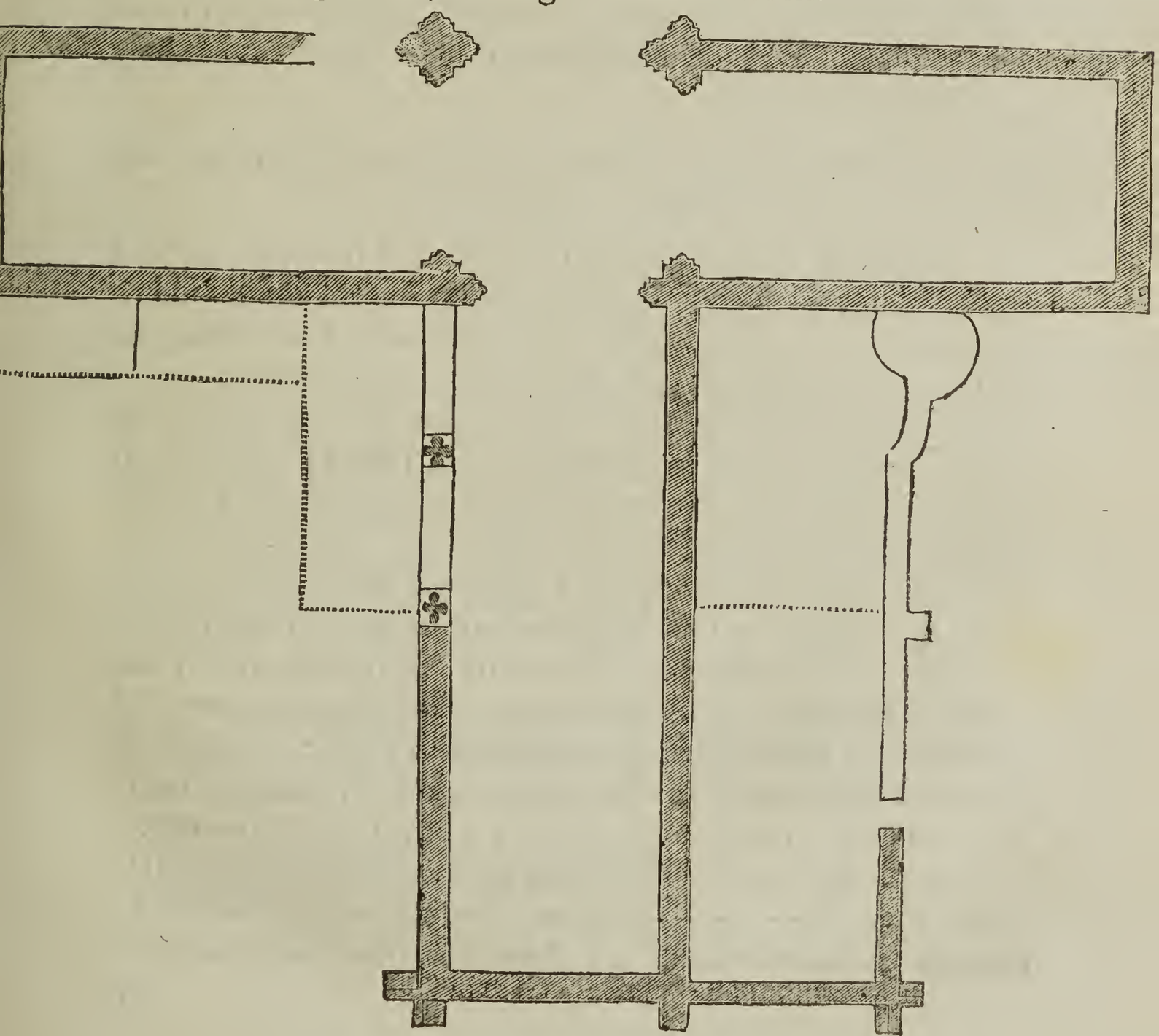
[m] Strype's Life of Parker, p. 31.

treaſurer

the duke had all the manors, meſſuages, lands, woods, rights, court profits, portions, penſions, obventions, and all other rights, titles, and hereditaments whatſoever. All thoſe poſſeſſions he held of the king in capite, by the ſervice of a knight's fee, and by the rent of 59l. 5s. 1d. yearly, payable to the treaſurer of the court of augmentation. They are now held by Robert Edward earl Petre.

The ruins of this monaſtery are ſtill conſiderable, notwithſtanding the cruel havoc made among them not many years ago by the preſent tenant of the adjoining farm. The church was large, and the tower in the center of the croſs with two tranſepts; the cloiſter on the ſouth ſide. The eaſt end (of which ſee a view in Mr. Groſe's Supplement), and ſome corners of the tower are all that now retain the original caſing of ſtone. Indiſtinct maſſes of flint barely point out the plan of the central and eaſtern part, as here engraved from a ſketch by Mr. Martin. The choir within meaſures about 28 feet in width and about 45 in length. The eaſt window has round pillars with ring capitals; the ſouth aile had three windows, and reached only to the chancel; the ſouth tranſept is above 26 feet long in the clear, has two openings to the weſt, with three arches under them, and two at the ſouth end. The north aile had an eaſt chapel like a tranſept. The nave was of the ſame width with the choir, and about 165 feet long to the tower, or longer, if it extended weſt of the preſent wall which runs acroſs it. On the ſouth ſide of the nave is a ſhell 73 feet by 27, and at right angles with it three pieces of another, probably buildings of the monaſtery. Without the croſs wall in the ſouth-weſt corner is a long building 15 feet wide by 40 long to a partition, thence 58 feet to an old room 18 feet long in a farm-houſe at right angles with this building, which ſeems to have been the prior's apartment, which was at the weſt end of the cloiſter, and was ſtanding till 1737, when great part

part of it was unroofed. Over againſt it, at a good diſtance, ſtands the abbey gate, built of free-ſtone and black flint, 12 yards ſquare and 14 high, having a turret and ſtairs at the ſouth-eaſt, and another at the ſouth-weſt corner. At the north-eaſt corner of the preſent cloſe is a flint ſhell 22 feet by 12, with an eaſt window and nich, and a north door; a ſouth-eaſt buttreſs, and a ſouth-eaſt and two ſouth windows. In St. Nicholas lane lies a large double capital with rude foliage, which probably belonged to this church.



On one of the ſtone ſprings of the roof, on the north ſide over the altar, was lately remaining a lion rampant, by which one may conclude that roof was built by John lord Mowbray, or it may be the abbey arms. Some years ſince Mr. Martin opened a trench acroſs the choir, about three yards from the altar, and found a large ſtone coffin with a ſkeleton either of a Bigod or a prior.

The following paper, containing the arms and an account of two monuments hitherto unnoticed, which were in this monaſtery before the diſſolution, was communicated by Thomas Aſtle, eſq.

A breff declaracion of the armes that have been in the late abbey of Thetford:

" Imprimis, at the firſt aulter, ſtanding at the upper ende of the body of the church, on the lefte ſide of the ſame, that is in a ſcouchin by itſelf, Brotherton's armes with fiue labells, and on the right ſide of the ſaid aulter is ther in a ſcouchin by itſelf the arms of England and France quartered together, with a ſiluer labell of iij points powderd, and faſte by the ſame in a nother ſcouchin Saint Edwards father that is to ſay a croſſe flowry with iiij martletts.

" Item. Entring into the ſaid abbey on the lefte ſide of the ſame, in a glaſſe window, is Brotherton's arms with fiue labells.

" Item. Entring into the queare on the furdeſs arch of the rouffe of the body of the ſaid church, is painted in very old painten in ij ſvndry ſcouchins Brotherton's with 5 lables, ſo that in all the church as far as we could ſee wer no lyons with iij labells, ſaving upon theſe iij toums heraſs expreſſed.

" Item. On the lefte ſide of the quier, going vp to the high aulter, there is - - - - - - - - toum, ſumtime duke of Norffolk, which is garniſhed with ſcouchins, the one is the arms

of England with 5 ſiluer labells, and nother the armes of England, with iij ſiluer labells, another ſcouchin diuided in the middle, wherof the one half is the armes of England with iij labells of ſiluer, and the other half quartered with ij ſundry cots, the firſt ſiluer with a croſſe raggid of guls, and iiij waterbougets in ſabulls of evry ſide of the croſſe; the other cote guls, with a barr of ſiluer, with nine billets in gold, iij aboue the barr and ſix beneth[n].

"Item. In another ſcouchin by himſelff the full arms of England and France quartred, ſaving that in the nether quarter wher the armes of France ſhould be, he bears aſur with a barr of ſiluer ſlopewiſe and ſix lyons rampant of gold, that is to ſay iij on the one ſide of the barr and iij on the other[o].

"Item. On the right ſide of the queer as wee go vp to the higher aulter, there is one duke Thoms tome that was kild at Kings Richfield[p] as it is ſaid ther, wich is garniſhed with diuers couchens, the one is the arms of England with iij ſiluer labells[q].

"Item. In another ſcouchin the one halff of it is the cote of England with iij ſiluer labells, and in the other halfe theſe ſundry cots, that is to ſay, the one of thoſe cots the feld guls and a lyon rampant; the next cote is aſur a lyon of gold rampant; the third is guls with a barr of gold garded with ij lifes of ſabulls and ſix pati croſſes of gold, iij aboue the barr and ij benethe, the wich cote is Siluer, and ij lyons currant Or

[n] From the arms on this monument it appears to have been erected for John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who died in 1461, and Eleanor his wife, daughter of William lord Bourchier; the impaled coat being Brotherton, which the Mowbrays generally bore as their paternal arms, and Bourchier quartering Louvain.

[o] This is the coat of Bohun earl of Hereford.

[p] King Richard's, i. e. Boſworth field.

[q] Brotherton.

paſſant of guls; the fifth cote is guls with lyone of ſiluer regardant crowned with a coran of gold.

" Item. The ſixth cote is checkered with gold and aſur, with a chavern of ſilver powderd and hemid in with black lifes[r].

" Item. There is another couchin upon the ſaid tome that bears a partid feld of gold and vert, with a lyon rampant of guls[s], and it is to be noted that apon the tume there is no arms of England with fiue labells, but only with iij, ſaving the litle gentlewoman that ſtands apon the tome, which bears the full arms of England and France with fiue labells."

Admitting the appropriating of theſe two tombs by my ingenious friend Mr. Brooke, we have here recovered the two laſt of the Mowbray's, whom their ſucceſſors the Howards paid no attention to, when they removed their own family monuments to Framlingham.

Of the ſame width with the choir, and the eaſt window 18 feet wide, and of a proportionable height, on the north ſide of the choir, are ruins of a noble chapel, of which John Brame, monk of this place, gives this account:

While the epiſcopal ſee was at Thetford, in the pariſh church of St. Mary, the image of the Holy Virgin was ſet on the high altar, and afterwards removed to the high altar of the new monaſtery. In proceſs of time a new and hand-

[r] The author of this paper ſeems here to have been miſtaken, as by the arms on this tomb it appears to have been deſigned for John Mowbray, the laſt duke of Norfolk of that family, who died in 1475, and was buried here. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, the quarterings of which family are here impaled, viz. 1 Talbot, 2 Montgomery earl of Shrewſbury, 3 Beauchamp earl of Warwick, 4 Strange of Blackmere, 5 - - - - - - - - - 6 ancient earls of Warwick.

[s] The coar of Marſhal earl of Pembroke, whoſe arms the Bigod's ſometimes bore, in right of the marriage of Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, with Maud, daughter and at length coheir of William Marſhal earl of Pembroke, as appears by ſundry ancient ſeals in the aſpilogia of J. C. Brooke, eſq. Somerſet herald.

ſome

ſome image was made, and the old one laid aſide. A poor workman of the town, who had repeatedly invoked her aid for an incurable diſeaſe, was warned by her that if he would be cured he muſt repair to the prior, and tell him in her name to build her a chapel on the north ſide of the choir which he had lately repaired. He declined delivering the meſſage till it had been thrice repeated. The prior began a chapel of wood, but was preſently enjoined by the ſame meſſenger to make one of ſtone on a fixed ſpot. An old religious of the houſe was at the ſame time, in the abſence of the prior, and by the ſame man, ſhewn the ſpot for the foundation ſtone, marked by a croſs richly adorned with gold and jewels, which preſently diſappeared. The prior not making ſo much diſpatch as was expected, the Virgin appeared to a certain woman of the town, ſending her to a monk who was to expedite the prior, but the woman not paying proper attention, was deprived of the uſe of one arm, which was not reſtored till ſhe delivered the meſſage and offered an arm of wax. When the chapel was finiſhed and the image of our lady, which ſtood by a door leading into it, was about to be removed, the painter employed to clean it found nailed on the head a ſilver plate, containing innumerable reliques of ſilver wrapped in lead, which had been placed there by Ralph, a monk of the original foundation, before they removed from the cathedral, who cauſed this image to be made at his own expence. This image wrought innumerable miracles, and continued in great fame till the diſſolution[t].

[t] Bl. I. 449, 450.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

FRIARS PREACHERS, DOMINICANS, OR BLACK FRIARS.

IN the beginning of the reign of Edward III. the order of Friars Preachers was introduced at Thetford by Henry duke of Lancaſter, who gave them the church of the Trinity[u], on the Suffolk ſide, where a noble pointed arch of its north tranſept remains entire in the free-ſchool, and divides the ſchool from the maſter's houſe. This ſcite had been at firſt bought and inhabited by the Cluniac monks, who removed to the other ſide of the river in their founder's life, leaving here an unfiniſhed cloiſter which had been three years building, and whoſe area between the church and the river with the walls of the refectory in a great meaſure ſtanding on the north ſide of the court, are now known by the name of the Canon's Cloſe. Sir Edmund Gonvile, parſon of Terrington, who had been ſteward to earl Warren, and afterwards to Henry earl of Lancaſter, perſuaded the latter between 1327 and 1345, to apply this ſcite to the ſame uſe for which he had obtained the conſent of his former patron, and he was thenceforth conſidered as a principal founder with the two earls. The earl of Lancaſter gave them the ſcite of Maiſon Dieu, and they

[u] Pat. 12 E. III. p. 1. m. 5, vel 6. Pat. 45 E. III. p. 1. m. 7. Pat. 10 R. II. p. 1. m. 2. Rot. Cl. 10 R. II. m. 19. Pat. 1 H. IV. p. 7. m. 26, vel 27.

pulled

pulled down all but the hoſpital, where they placed a brother or two, and thence the houſe was called the Priory of Maiſon Dieu as well as Black Friars. Part of the revenues of that houſe was given them ſoon after to be received of the prior of the canons. In 1359 the advowſon was ſettled by fine to paſs with the manor of Thetford. In 1370 they purchaſed all the houſes between their convent and the ſtreet, and had leave from the king to pull them down and enlarge their houſe[x]. I do not find that the endowments of this houſe were very great, but it rather appears that the friars got the principal part of their ſubſiſtence by preaching and begging. They had 1471 liberty of warren in Norfolk and Suffolk. It ſeems they were apprehenſive another order of Mendicants would ſoon be founded at Thetford. Probably they had ſome intelligence that Auſtin Friars were to be introduced and eſtabliſhed in ſome part of this town. In order, therefore, to guard againſt all inconvenience which might accompany ſuch eſtabliſhment, they petitioned the king 1380, that he would take them under his more immediate protection, and that he would not permit any Mendicant order to be eſtabliſhed near their monaſtery. In conſequence hereof, the king commanded that no ſuch order of Mendicants ſhould be placed within a limited diſtance from the houſe of the friars preachers, and alſo commanded the mayor and other officers of the town of Thetford, to protect the friars preachers from oppreſſion of every kind, and that they ſhould enjoy all their accuſtomed privileges[y].

The

[x] Stowe and Speed confound this priory with the old priory of St. Mary; Weever, in the dedication, with the canons.

[y] Pro frib' ordinis p̃dicator' de Thetford.

R. Majori & Ballivis ac alijs miniſtris ſuis & alior' quorumcumq' ville de Thetford, in com' Norf' ac oĩibus alijs Ballivis & fidelibus ſuis ad quos, &c. ſalt̃m. Monſtraverunt nob' dilecti nob' in Xp̃o prior & convent' fr̃m ordinis p̃dicator'

The following circumſtance induces me to think that their monaſtery here was a building of ſome elegance; that the prior of one of the richeſt and moſt ſuperb monaſteries in Europe would otherwiſe never have choſen any part of this houſe for his occaſional reſidence, as appears by an indenture made between both parties, to this effect: That the prior and convent of St. Edmunds bury ſhould have the beſt room in the monaſtery of the Friars Preachers, with every thing thereto belonging, which room was called the *Recreatory*, but upon this condition, that the prior and convent of Bury ſhould not alienate or diſpoſe of that room, without the conſent of the Friars Preachers. The indenture was dated on the feaſt of St. Agatha the virgin and martyr, 1423[z].

Benefactors

p̃dicator' ville p̃dc̃e ut cum ordo p̃dc̃us p̱ ł̃as ap̃licas privilegiatus exiſtet qđ nulla domus ordinis mendicancium fundabit' nec edificabit' circa domos dc̃i ordinis p̱ ſpacium treſcentar' cannar' & nob' humilit' ſupplicarunt ut cum quidam ſalutis ſue immemores dictum privilegium infringere machinantes quedam in villa p̃dc̃a in p̃judiciū ip̃or' p̃ioris & fratrum ac contra privilegiū p̃dc̃um facere & attemptare intendant, Velimus eis de gr̃oſo remedio in hac p̱te de benignitate nr̃a regia p̱videre, nos p̱ eo qđ ſatis nob' conſtat' ordine p̃dcum privilegio hūmōi comm̃nri volentes ad ſuſtentac̃onem & ſupportac̃onem ordinis illius ac conſervac̃onem ſtatus dc̃or' prioris & convent' & privilegij p̃dc̃i manus apponere adjutrices vob' p̃cipimus firmit' injungentes qđ ip̃os priorem & conventum ac ſtatum & privilegium p̃dc̃um in quantum juſte poteritis manuteneatis p̱tegatis et defendatis non facientes eis nec quantum in vob' eſt quoſcunq' alios facere vel attemptare p̱mittentes quicq̃m qđ in derogationem ſive leſionem ſui privilegij cedere valeat ullo modo volentes, et p̱ ea indemnitate ip̃orum prioris & conventus in hac parte volentes p̱videre ł̃as nr̃as patentes ſi que in contrarium dc̃i privilegij fuerit factum tenore p̃ſencium revocamus & penitus adnullamus. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Weſtm' vi die Novembr'.

p̱ br̃e de privato ſigillo ex autog. penes J. Worth.

[z] Prior & conventus fratrum predicator' Thetford conceſſerunt priori Willmo Curteys et conventui de Bury et eor' ſucceſſoribus quandam cameram infra prioratum dc̃or' fr̃um inibi hoſpitand' cum diverterint p̱ illas p̱tes.

Univerſis pateat p̱ p̃ſentes qđ nos prior & conventus ordinis fr̃um predicatorum Thetford conceſſimus venerabili patri et Domino Dño Willo priori mon' sc̃i Edmundi de Bury et ejuſd' eccliе fratribus p̱feſſis preſentibus & futuris quandam cameram meliorem nr̃i conventus

Benefactors and perſons buried in the church: Sir Thomas Hertford 1370. Thomas Walter of Thetford 1419; he gave 13s. 4d. to the priory, to St. Anthony's high altar 6s. 8d. to the canons 6s. 8d. and 20d. to each ſeparate canon; to Corpus Chriſti gild 6s. 8d; to St. Mary's gild 6s. 8d; to the nuns 13s. 4d. to the priory of monks 6s. 8d. to William Bernham and Jeffery, two monks, each 20d. to the other monks each 12d. &c. &c.

1416, John Auſtin, rector of Wangford, gave 40s. to build a *perke* in the church.

1477, Elizabeth wife of Roger Oldman, perhaps mother of the then prior, gave a legacy to a light before the Virgin Mary, and was buried here, as were

About 1455, Sir William Berdwell, ſen.

1478, John Elingham of Fersfield.

1494, John lord Scroop, of Bolton, who died at Eaſt Herling.

1499, William Skepper, and John Fyſhere, burgeſs.

1516, William Onge, of Hepworth.

1504, John Wiſſet, of Barton, by Mildenhall, left a legacy to the brethren of the Dominican order here, for ten maſſes, &c. for ten days after his deceaſe.

1531, William Keye, of Garboldiſham, in the county of Norfolk, bequeathed to each houſe of friars in Thetford, "to "be prayed for, 3s. 2d. *Item.* To the nunys in the ſame

ventus cum ꝑtin' alias dictã cõẽ recreatorium, ſed deinceps de unanimi õium nr̃um aſſenſu nuncupanda eſt domus sc̃i Edm̃i: ad habend' et occupand' ꝑut eiſdem veñabilib' patribus & dominis placuerit ſic qđ non liceat eis ſine aſſenſu nr̃i convent' ꝑdc̃am cameram cum annexis dare vel alienare quovis modo. In cujus conceſſionis teſtimon' ſigillum nr̃um cõe ꝑſentibus eſt appenſum. Dat' in domo nr̃a capitular' in feſto sc̃e Agathe virginis & martiris, anno Dñi millmo quadringenteſimo viceſimo t̃tio.

Ex Regiſtro Hoſtilariæ de Bury compilatum per fratrem Andream Aſtone 1426. Cotton Library, Claudius A. XII. 3.

" town 11s. *Item.* I gyffe and bequethe half an acre, &c. " and other pieces of land, the which londes I have and holde " aft the bequeſt of Sir William Pece, preeſt, to geve to a " frier of the ordyr of prechors in Thetford, to ſey a ſermon " yerly evermore."

Joan de Buers gave 25 marks for five prieſts[a].

1504, March 12, the biſhop out of love and reſpect to maſter Driver, licenſed brother Thomas Croſs to be a penitentiary throughout his whole dioceſe, and preach where he would, with indulgence of forty days pardon to all who would aſſiſt him. Query, if Driver was then prior here.

Peter Oldman, D. D. was prior here 1475. Mr. Blomfield cites an inſtrument under the common ſeal of this houſe, by which he admitted Thomas Hurton and Margery his wife to be ſecular brethren of this convent, and to chooſe their own confeſſor[b].

Here were at the diſſolution a prior and five brethren. The ſurrender of this monaſtery begins as follows:

" Richard Cley, prior of the houſe of friars in Thetford, to " all the faithful in Chriſt to whom this preſent writing ſhall " come, alſo called Richard, prior of the houſe or priory " commonly called the Black Friars and convent of the ſame " place, health in the Lord. Know ye that we the foreſaid prior " and convent, with unanimous aſſent and conſent, with " minds deliberate, and of our own free-will and certain " knowledge, and for certain juſt and reaſonable cauſes our

[a] Pateat univerſis per preſentes quod ego frater Robertus de Bertone, prior fratrum ordinis predicatorum Theffordie percepi per manus reverendi dom' Johanne de Bures 25 marcas pro quinque ſacerdotibus celebrantibus per an' pro animabus reverendorum dominorum domini Roberti, et dñi Andreæ prioris prefati dñi Roberti, et omnibus defunctis. Ex orig. pen. T. M.

[b] Autog. in ciſta feof. paroch. S. Jacobi de Icklingham.

" ſouls

" ſouls and conſciences in a ſpecial manner moving, freely
" and of our own accord have given, granted, and by theſe
" preſents do give, grant, reſtore, releaſe, and confirm to the
" moſt illuſtrious prince our lord Henry VIII. by the grace of
" God of England, France, king, defender of the faith, lord
" of Ireland, and on earth ſupreme head of the Engliſh
" church, all our ſaid priory or houſe called the Black Friars
" in Thetford aforeſaid, together with all and ſingular meſ-
" ſuages, gardens, tofts, lands, tenements, meadows, feeds,
" paſtures, woods, rents, reverſions, ſervices, mills, paſſages,
" liberties, franchiſes, juriſdictions, fiſheries, ways, lanes,
" empty houſes, and all and ſingular emoluments, profits,
" poſſeſſions, hereditaments, and all our right whatſoever
" within the kingdom of England and Wales, alſo to our
" houſe or priory, our lands and tenements, and every thing
" belonging, together with all kinds of charters, evidences,
" writings, and ſecurities whatſoever to our houſe or priory,
" lands and tenements, and other premiſes, with their ap-
" purtenances, or to any parcel by any means belonging or
" relating, to have, to hold, and enjoy the ſaid houſe or
" priory, and all and ſingular the foreſaid lands, tenements,
" and other premiſes, with all and ſingular their appurtenances
" to the foreſaid invincible prince and our lord the king, his
" heirs and aſſigns for ever, to which on our part, to all ef-
" fect of right, which may or can from thence follow, we
" the ſaid houſe or priory, and all rights whatſoever to us be-
" longing, as it becometh, ſubmit and ſubject, by giving
" and granting, as by theſe preſents we give and grant, to his
" majeſty, his heirs and aſſigns, all and every full and
" free liberty, authority, and power of the ſaid houſe or
" priory, together with all and ſingular lands and tenements

" and ſingular premiſes, with their rights and appurtenances " whatſoever, for his majeſty to diſpoſe at his pleaſure to the " uſes he ſhall judge expedient[c]."

This ſurrender was dated 30 Henry VIII. and ſubſcribed by the prior, Richard Cley, Robert Baldry, Edward Dyer, Edmund Palmer, and two more, and is written upon a long ſlip of parchment, in nineteen lines[d].

Their ſeal was a figure holding up its hands, in a Gothic nich, under which a half monk. Inſcription, *S. prioris et - - - - - - - - predicat. Thefford.*

Thoſe mercenary monks were obliged by royal authority to reſign what they valued moſt upon earth, and declare the will of their ſovereign to be the motion of their own minds; whereas their poſſeſſions were extorted from them contrary to their wiſhes and inclinations. They acquired their wealth by hypocriſy, and parted with it under the influence of the ſame principle.

Weever, page 827, ſays, this houſe at its diſſolution was valued at 39l. 6s. 9d.

The ſcite was granted by queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Fulmerſtone, to hold in capite by ſervice of the twentieth part of a fee and 5d$\frac{1}{2}$ yearly rent. He left it to his heireſs, and it deſcended to Sir Edward Clere, who ſold it with the canons to which it now belongs[e].

The

[c] Tranſcribed by T. Martin, from the original in the Augmentation Office.
[d] Blomfield 428.
[e] Miniſters accounts, Norfolk, 32 H. VIII. pars ſecunda in the Augmentation Office.

Terr' & Poſſeſſiones nup domus fratrũ predicat' de Thetford. } Compus Rici Fulmerſton collectoris ibidem per tempus p̃d'.

Arreragia nulla prout in pede ultimi computi anni px' p̃ceden' plenius patet.

Sm̃



BASIRE. Sc.

The Cathedral or Cluniac Priory, with the Freeschool.

The church was thirty-six feet in length[f].

There are considerable remains of the nave and north transept[g]. The free-school occupies the centre. The foundations of the east end were dug up 1777, and a house built on part of the scite. Three arches of the north and one of the south side of the nave are almost entire. The west front measures 50 feet, the north side 93 feet to the school, whose end measures about 30 for the width of the north transept. Against the north aile have been built chimnies, probably belonging to the bishop's palace while this church was the cathedral, and between the north wall and the cloister is a space of eleven feet.

Sm̃ null.

Firma scit' nup Dom' ibm. } Set redd' comp̃m de iij*s*. iiij*d*. de firma scitus nup domus ibm una cum ort' pomar' gardin, terr' et solo infra scitum ambitum & pcinct' dicte nup domus in tenura & occupac̃one supd̃ci Ricardi, p annũ solvend' ad duos anni terminos videlt ad festa annunciac̃ois b̃te Marie Virginis & sc̃i Mich̃is Arch̃i equaliter p annũ.

Sm̃ iij*s*. iiij*d*.

Firma Terr' ibm. Et de xij*d*. de firma unius pecie terre jacen' ppe scitũ p̃d̃cum dimiss'. Ric̃o Fulmerston p indentur' ut dicitur p termino annor' solvend' ad festa sc̃i Mich̃is Archangeli, et annunciac̃ois beate Marie Virginis equaliter p annũ.

Sm̃ xij*d*.

In Comp̃o Rec̃. Sm̃ totalis oneris iiij*s*. iiij*d*. que onerat' in comp̃o Ric̃i Southwell mil' receptoris pticl' dñi regis cur' augmentac' revenc' corone in com' Norf' & Suf' put in comp̃o dc̃i receptor' hujus anni sup hunc comp̃m examinat' plenius liquet.

Q. eq;.

[f] Willis Mitr. Abb. II. 330, ex W. Worcester.

[g] See Pl. V.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE CANONS OF ST. SEPULCHRE.

THE canons of the Holy Sepulchre, whoſe order was eſtabliſhed 1109, were ſettled here by William third earl Warren and Surry[h], in the reign of king Stephen, who gave him certain lands for that purpoſe at the weſt end of the town on the Suffolk ſide, and their monaſtery was dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre for Auguſtine monks. The earl gave them a quadrigate of land in the fields adjoining, together with all the churches and tithes in Thetford, with other privileges, in as extenſive manner as he received them from the king. He alſo gave a fair twice a year, on the Invention of the Holy Croſs in May, and on the Exaltation of the ſame; his two brothers Ralph and Reginald de Warren being witneſſes. In this charter he recommends the defence of his new foundation to his brother *palmers*[i], he being then going on a cruſade.

Hameline earl Warren, who married Iſabell his daughter and heir, and died 1202, confirmed that grant, and gave them another fair, to be held on the feaſt of the Holy Sepulchre[k]. Among the witneſſes are William Warren, ſon of Reginald Warren. He alſo gave them 20s. rent, and the tenth of his mills called Picmilne and Hindolfnes mill in Thetford[l].

[h] There is no little obſcurity in fixing the founder of this houſe. Biſhop Tanner ſays, "The firſt charter in the Monaſticon muſt be William the *Third's* "from the names of his mother and brothers." Sir William Dugdale, Bar. I. 75. calls his mother *Elizabeth*. If the biſhop and Mr. Blomfield are right, he died 1148. See his charter in the confirmation of it by his great-grandſon John earl Warren, Mon. Ang. II. 574, ex autog. in Bibl. Deveſiana.

[i] *Palmiferis* fratribus meis.

[k] Mon. Ang. ib.

[l] Ib. p. 575.

William

William earl Warren gave 10s. rent out of his mill at Brendmilne [m].

William earl Warren, ſon to Hameline, gave ſixty acres of land in pure alms for ever; he alſo confirmed Faverton field, before given by Thurſtan the ſon of Algar [n].

John earl Warren confirmed the lands called Faverton-field, and died 1304.

King Henry II. gave to the canons, in perpetual alms, ſixty acres of land in his demeſne of Thetford [o].

In 1195 there aroſe a controverſy between the dean and clergy of Thetford, and the canons, concerning tithes of

[m] Mr. Blomfield confounds this William with Hameline, I. 435.

[n] Mon. Ang. II. 575.

Confirmatio comitis Warenn' de terris canonicor' in Thefford & Favertonfield.

Ex cop' ſup papyr' penes P. L. N.

Willielmus comes Warenn' omnibus & ſingulis tam preſentibus quam futuris ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe et confirmaſſe Deo et canonicis Sancti Sepulchri Thefford omnes terras et tenementa que habent infra burgum de Thefford, et extra cum omnibus ſuis pertinentijs in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, libera, ſola, et ſeparata, abſq̃ omni calumpnia; et omnes eccleſias meas in Thefford, et decimas omnium terrarum et faldarum totius dominij mei in villa, et in campis predictis. Do eciam eis et confirmo omnes terras et tenementa ſua in Favertunefeld que habent ex dono Thurſtini filij Algari, et ex dono Osberti filij Stanardi hominum eorum cum turbarijs, pratis, paſcuis et paſturis ad omnia animalia ſua paſcenda; et bruarium in eodm campo ad omnia neceſſaria ſua quoquomodo voluerint radicanda. Teſte Willielmo epiſcopo Norwic'.

Henricus Rex Anglorum omnibus & ſingulis ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et confirmaſſe Deo et canonicis Sancti Sepulchri Thefford, omnes terras et tenementa que habent infra burgum et extra cum ſuis pertinentijs in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, libera, ſola, et ſeparata, abſq̃ omni calumpnia. Ac etiam omnes terras et tenementa ſua in Favertonefeld cum turbarijs, pratis, paſcuis, et paſturis, ad omnia animalia ſua paſcenda, et bruarium in eodem campo ad omnia neceſſaria ſua quoquomodo voluerint radicanda. Teſte * Willielmo epiſcopo Norwicen'. See Plac. ap. Weſtm. 7 John. pars 1. 13. de levatione falde in Thetford verſus Norfolk.

[o] MS. D. N.

* William Turbus, a Norman, conſecrated at Canterbury by archbiſhop Theobald. Such as are ignorant of the deprivation of his predeceſſor Everard, will have it that he ſucceeded in 1150, whereas in reality he entered upon the epiſcopal dignity in 1146, and died in the 29th year of his conſecration.

lands which were given to the canons by Hameline earl Warren, which was decided by John biſhop of Norwich in this manner, that the canons ſhould have all the tithes then in the demeſnes of the ſaid earl, and the dean and clergy, from that time, receive all tithes out of lands that were not of the demeſnes of the ſaid earl[p].

Odo, ſon of John de Herling, by deed undated, gave a rood of land in Eaſt Herling.

1202, William Eſtun ſettled lands in Huningham and Thorp by Huningham.

1207, The prior owed king John 100l. for the manor of Lodcombe, in the county of Berks.

1234, Herbert de Alencon acknowledged free tenement in Gayzle, Heygham, and Ravenham in Suffolk, of the prior, by divers ſervices here, in lieu of which he agreed to pay 5s. 6d. per annum[q].

Sir Jeffery de Furneaux, knt. lord of Middle Herling, died and was buried by his wife Amicia in their church, for which he gave the ninth ſheaf of all his demeſnes in Bircham and Middle Herling, with a meſſuage and 12 acres there, confirmed by her ſon and grandſon. Their temporals were taxed at 2s. but the ſpiritualities were never taxed, becauſe the prior always received a compenſation of 23s. 4d. a year in lieu of it. The tenement was held of the prior at 1s. per annum.

About 1250, Alice wife of Sir Michael Furneaux, a benefactor, was buried here.

1253, Henry III. granted free warren in all their lands in Norfolk and Suffolk.

1272, he gave them lands in Thetford, value 20s. per ann[r].

[p] MS. W. fo. 83.
[q] Fin. Suff. 19 H. III. m. 158. de ſervitiis in Gaſele, &c.
[r] Rot. Fin. Norf. 12 H. III. m. 135. pro ten. in Thetford.

1274, Thomas de Burgh gave the ninth ſheaf of all his demeſne lands in Somerton in Suffolk, and Burgh in Cambridgeſhire, in exchange for the advowſon of Somerton.

The prior was taxed for his portion in Burgh 53s. 4d. and for all his ſpiritualities in Suffolk 6l. 13s. 4d. and for all his temporalities 79s. 1d[s].

1278, Robert eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard Furneaux, was buried here, as was his mother Cecily, and his father Simon 1288, and Sir John de Furneaux, ſon and heir of the ſaid Robert, about 1318, with his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Twinſted.

10 Ed. I. William Nunne of Thetford granted to Ralph, prior of the canons, for 20s. a meſſuage, with its appurtenances, in Thetford, towards procuring veſtments for the canons, paying yearly to earl Warren 2d. for all ſervice.

1347, the hoſpital of Maiſon Dieu was ſettled on them, as its antient revenues had been before.

1364, the prior had licence to take in mortmain lands in Bernham and Barningham, and Knatſhill, Suffolk[t], and 1392, 16 R. II. the abbot of Bury licenced him to purchaſe the tenement called Pleyford in Barnham near the rectory houſe of St. Michael's pariſh, with its homages, ſervices, rents, and fold-courſe for 400 ſheep, and ſeven ſcore acres of arable, worth a halfpenny each acre, all formerly belonging to maſter Walter of Elveden, held of the fee of St. Edmund, purchaſed of ſaid Walter to the uſe of the prior by Peter, rector of Fakenham parva, Adam Foxcle, rector of St. Ethelred, Thetford, and John Dauntre, rector of Broome, for which the abbot reſerved a relief of 2s. 9d. at the inſtallation of every prior, beſides old ſervices.

[s] Fin. Suffolk, 1 Ed. I. n. 37. de nona garba in Somerton & Burgh de dñicis Tho. de Burgo.

[t] Pat. 39 E. III. p. 2. m. 10.

The indenture begins thus:

"This indenture made between the right reverend father "William abbot of St. Edmund, and the convent of the ſame "place, of one part, and the prior of St. Sepulchre in Thet- "ford, and convent of the ſame place of the other part, wit- "neſſes, that the late prior and convent of that place, by "the conſent and aſſent of John de Brinkelee, abbot, prede- "ceſſor of the ſaid William, abbot, lately purchaſed for him- "ſelf and convent for ever one meſſuage, containing 133 "acres of arable land, one acre of meadow, and one fold- "courſe, with paſture to the ſame belonging, and the labour "of one man for eight days, and the uſe of a cart and plough "for three days in autumn, paying yearly 22 pence rent, "and on the election of a new abbot, to pay two ſhillings by "way of relief[u]."

Thoſe lands lay in ſeparate parcels as follow:

	acres		acres		acres
Blethow	6	Langlond	30	Garbotſland	2
Lampithill	3	Wolſton Thorne	7	Eſgodſmere	1
Bradfield	10	Burway	3	Ditto	3
Merlſchill	4	Hawkerſhill	5	Weſtnorthfield	9
Ditto	4	Podelond	6	Littlebrigway	5
Ditto	3	Froſtonſty	2	Eſtnorthfield	5
Ditto	4	Hundgerfield	5	Portmere	4
Crakmudhill	3	Ditto	1½	Ditto	3½
Stanwell-hill	3	Schadesfield	2	Palmer's Fen	2

In all 133 acres; the foldcourſe contains 200 acres by computation.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The land and the foldcourſe thereto belonging	4	18	0

Simon Quinti, of Thetford, granted to God and the church of St. Sepulchre, for the health

[u] Regiſter William Cratfield, in the Cotton Library, fol. 30.

of

of his ſoul, a certain meſſuage in or near Thetford, which he had purchaſed of Hugh Frauncis for two marks of ſilver, paying to the ſaid Hugh 12d. yearly, and to earl Warren 2d. alſo one piece of land which he purchaſed of the ſaid Hugh for five marks, paying yearly to the ſaid Hugh one halfpenny, and to earl Warren 2d. alſo one meſſuage, formerly demiſed by the ſaid Simon to Walter le Couper, for which the prior was to pay yearly to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen 12d. for which grant the prior and the canons received him into all their prayers - - 0 15 0

They had a meſſuage in Kentford[x].

1400, Sir William Berdwell, ſen. gave a legacy.

1442, Henry VI. granted leave that 240 acres of land, 600 of paſture and heath, with liberty of four foldcourſes in Croxton, and a meſſuage and garden in Thetford, might be ſettled to found a chantry in this church.

1464, the prior ſued John Legat, rector of Tudenham by Barton Togryng[y], for an annual penſion of 6l. due to the prior and detained for years, but the prior recovered it by proof that he was always taxed at 12s. tenths for the portion. This, with their portion in Wratting parva, which was taxed at 4d. ob. q. and that at Somerton, was granted to Sir Richard Fulmerſton, and came to Sir Edward Clere. About this time they were taxed 10s. for their temporals in Wiggenhall St. Germans.

1499, William Fiſhere, burgeſs, gave them a legacy.

[x] Eſc. Suff. 33 E. I. n. 98.

[y] Barton-mills, *Two-grinds*, becauſe there were two mills, or one mill had two ſtones, which was not uſual at that time. Bl.

1511, Robert Love, burgeſs of Thetford, gave the prior 13s. 4d. "Item. I wol and aſſigne to the honor and wur-"ſhipp of St. Savior at the chanons an hool veſtment with al "the pertin. the pryce of xxl."

I find that an indenture was made between the canons and the maſter of the hoſpital of St. Saviour, wherein the canons promiſe to pay to the hoſpital half a mark of ſilver yearly, for land belonging to that hoſpital, and all by the conſent of the abbot, under whoſe patronage the hoſpital was; the above ſum the canons were to pay by their celerer, until they had made full ſatisfaction[z]. Alſo the canons were to pay all burgal ſervice due to the lord of the town, and two ſhillings to the prior of the monks of Thetford. This deed was confirmed under the ſeal of the convent, before many witneſſes.

The following ſurvey of the Canons of St. Sepulchre, taken Dec. 20, 1338, is tranſcribed from a manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Norfolk.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
There belonged to this monaſtery two meſſuages in Nethergate-ſtreet - -	0	6	8
Another meſſuage in the ſame part of the town, after every deduction - -	0	2	0
Within the ſcite of the monaſtery is a garden, which, beſides what is conſumed of its produce in the houſe, amounts to - -	0	13	4
There is a piece of paſture near the walls of the priory, called Abbots Croft - -	0	10	0

[z] Regiſt. Werktone, in the Harleian Library, 42, B. 1.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The prior and canons hold to their own proper uſe the church of St. Cuthbert, value, beſides the ſalary of a curate - -	3	0	0
Alſo the churches of St. Andrew and St. Giles, valued with tithes at - -	0	10	0
The church of St. Edmund, beſides the ſalary of a curate - - -	1	0	0
The church of St. Lawrence, ſerved by one of the canons - - -	0	13	4
The church of the Trinity, ſerved by a canon	1	0	0
The prior receives out of the church of Tudenham - - - -	6	0	0
Alſo tithes of corn out of lands in the dominion of earl Warren, and tithes of hay out of his meadow - - -	5	0	0
Alſo 20 quarters of rye, 6 quarters of oats, and the produce of two acres of meadow land, whether corn or hay——no price ſet.			
The tithes of the cuſtoms, and toll of Thetford market - - - - -	1	0	0
Out of the mills and fiſheries of earl Warren	0	13	4
Alſo out of the ſame mills - -	1	0	0
Alſo the tithe of corn out of ſeveral parcels of land in Thetford - - -	0	10	0
Out of a meſſuage in Weſtgate - -	0	0	5
For two meſſuages - - - -	0	2	0
Lands and nine ſmall meſſuages in Thetford	0	7	3
For nine other meſſuages - - -	0	5	9
Alſo three meſſuages - - - -	0	5	0
Alſo fifteen ſmall tenements in different parts of the town - - - -	0	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Alſo five tenements - - -	0	3	2
Alſo four different tenements - -	0	4	0
Alſo twelve other tenements of different valuations - - - - -	0	11	9
Brendmill in the occupation of the prioreſs of the nuns - - - -	0	10	0
Arable land in Dodwell - - -	1	10	0
Three pieces of land containing nine acres	0	9	0
Alſo another piece of arable land containing three acres - - - -	0	4	6
Capon acre, and one acre and half lying near the caſtle wall - - -	0	2	6
Six acres and half lying in Faverton field and Wolfingmereſhift - - -	0	1	1
Thornway Shift, in the ſame field, five acres three rods and a half - -	0	0	11½
In Coningerfield Shift Hever Lond 26 acres and a half in ſeparate pieces - - -	0	4	5
In Halk Shifts, ſix acres in various pieces	0	1	0
In Stonyfield Shifts, in ſeparate parcels, 13 acres	0	2	2
In Eſthymmyngiſhowfeld Shift, fifteen acres three rods, proper for raiſing barley	0	5	4½
In Weſthymmyngiſhowfeld Shift ſeven acres three rods in ſeparate pieces - -	0	1	3
In Brend thirty acres one rod in divers pieces	0	5	0½
In Drymore one piece of land called Canons Gore, containing 10 acres - -	0	1	8
In Oſtyfeld and Berghfeld, 15 acres 3 rods	0	7	10½
In Grenepytfeld, Berghfeld, &c. 17 acres 3 rods	0	2	11½
Alſo in Bergh and Lampythowe, &c. 10 acres	0	5	0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Land arable in Weſtwick field, 166 acres ½ a rod	1	19	10
Alſo liberty of one foldcourſe belonging to thoſe lands, in which they might feed 500 ſheep, and might remove thoſe ſheep to Brend for change of paſture when the ſhepherd pleaſed, and have conveniency for waſhing them.			
Alſo the canons might have feed for their cows and great cattle in all the paſtures of the manor of Weſtwick, where the cows and great cattle of the ſame manor feed, beſides incloſures - - - - -	6	0	0
Alſo they might feed their cows and oxen in the paſtures of Caldwell - - -	0	4	4
Alſo they might feed their ſwine in ſaid paſture	0	2	0
Alſo 293 acres of meadow and arable land lying in the neighbourhood of Thetford, in ſeveral pieces, value - - - - -	10	12	0½
Alſo they have liberty of one foldcourſe for 320 ſheep, belonging to the ſaid land, from Weſtwick field to the church of All Saints. The foldcourſe is bounded by the town of Thetford on one part, and on the other part by the chapel of St. Margaret and the London road. They had alſo liberty to remove thoſe ſheep from one place to another, at their pleaſure. The canons might keep 12 milch cows in the ſaid paſture, whoſe profit amounted to - - - - -	2	0	0
Alſo 400 wethers and 300 ewe ſheep, whoſe profit, by computation, amounted to	8	15	0

They

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
They had in all, on both ſides of the water, about 424 acres of land, beſides foldcourſes.			
The canons had 8 acres 3 rods in ſeveral pieces in Kilverſton field - - -	0	4	4½
In Croxton and adjacent pariſhes, 167 acres ½ a rod of arable land in 60 different pieces	2	17	5½
There were two foldcourſes belonging to the ſaid land, one of them ſufficiently extenſive for 400 wethers, and the other for 224 ewe ſheep; alſo thickets which amonnted yearly to the value of	0	10	0
	62	9	0

Dugdale ſays, that this monaſtery was endowed with no more than 39l. 6s. 8d. at the ſuppreſſion; Speed ſays 49l. 18s. 1d. both are conſiderably miſtaken, for it appears from the above cited MS. that it was endowed in 1338, with 62l. 9s.

Temporals of the prior of the canons in Suffolk[a].

In Barningham, rents - -	0	12	7½
In Ixworth, rents - - -	0	7	0
In Waynford, rents - -	0	1	6
In Gayſcle, land and rents - - -	2	5	1½
	3	6	3

[a] MS. Blomf.

1348,

1281 John earl Warren gave to the prior of the canons and his ſucceſſors, the advowſon of Greſham church, which he held in capite as part of the manor of Caſtle Acre, yet the prior did not preſent to it till it was confirmed by his ſon John earl Warren, 1329[b].

In 1331, Edward III licenſed them to appropriate the rectory to their monaſtery, but they did not get the biſhop's conſent, and therefore in 1339 they applied to pope Boniface to appropriate it to them, and he granted them leave to take poſſeſſion of all the profits on the next vacancy, on condition they ſerved it by one of their own or any other ſecular canons, and paid all epiſcopal dues. The biſhop ſtill refuſed his conſent, unleſs they endowed a vicarage, and contented themſelves with the common tithes, parſonage houſe and land. They were no ſooner poſſeſſed hereof, but Robert the prior and convent granted a licence 1400, to Richard Man, clerk, and others, of the parſonage and croft adjoin-

[b] " Sáchent toutz qi ſont et ſeront qe nos John comite de Warenn & de Surr' ſeigñ de Bromfeld et de yal avons done, grante, et par ceſte chartre conferme a dieu et al egliſe de Seynt Sepulcre des chanoignes de Thefford et al priour et as chanoignes illoges dieu ſervantz lavouveiſonn dil egliſe de Greſham ove totes les apurteñ en le comte de Norf. a avoir et tenir lavoveiſonn dil avandite eſgliſe ove totes ſes apurtenances al priour et as chanoignes avantditz et a leur ſucceſſours a tous iours des chiefs ſeignours du ffe ꝑdurablement. Et nos lavant dit John comite de Warrenñ, et nos heirs lavoveiſonn del eſgliſe avannt dite de Greſhã ove totes ſes apurtenances al dit priour et a ſes ſucceſſours garanntirons a tous jours. Et volons et granntons pur nos et pur nos heirs qe les avanntdits priour et chanoyns et lour ſucceſſours puſſont purchacer la dite egliſe de Greſhã a tenir en ꝑpres eus ſanns deſtourbaunce ou conntredit de nos ou de nul de nos heirs ou de nos aſſignes a nul iour en teſmoignaunce de quel choſe a ceſte chartre avons mys nre ſeal a ces teſmoignes. Monſ. John de Wyſhm̃, Monſ. John de Seyntphilebt, Monſ. John de Breouſe, Monſ. Rauf bygot, Monſ. William de Garenn, Monſ. Thom de Nerford, John Dacre, Henr. Chateritz, Simonn le Cas, Pierres markannt, John de Gouſhill, Richard Andr - - - - - - - - - lan du regne de roi Edward tiertz aps le - - - - - - - quart."

ing, for 200 years, on condition of performing all ſervices to the priory [c]. July 30, 1457, the vicarage was again joined to the rectory, reſerving a penſion of 6s. 8d. per annum from the prior to the rector, and in September following the prior and convent, under their common ſeal, conveyed the rectory to John Paſton, eſq. and his heirs for ever, and ſo it became united again to the monaſtery. Some time after a copy of the deed was required of the prior, who gave one, not under the common ſeal, but another for particular cauſes, by which it appears they had two ſeals from their foundation. The common ſeal exhibits Chriſt riſing from his ſepulchre, having his croſs in his hand; the other repreſents him ſtanding, his right hand held up, and a croſs in his left, on his right ſide a ſhield of the founder's arms, on his left a creſcent.

1315, John earl Warren confirmed all his predeceſſors grants to this houſe, by his deed dated at Methwold, where he often reſided.

The canons had the tithe of Pitmill, and of three pariſhes in Thetford, by an order from William biſhop of Norwich, upon a difference between them and the monks [d].

Richard de Felbrigge gave to the canons the homage and ſervice of Alfred Kokerboll, in the town of Eaſt Herling [e].

[c] Thetford, Norfolk, excerpt. e Regro Fordham, in the Chancellor of Ely's office at Cambridge, 87 b.

1404, Dec. 9, Johes Hankere perpet' vicar' de Greſham Norwic' dioc. ꝑmutavit cum Rico Morys vicario de Middelton, Elien' dioc, et dcs Rcs inſtitutus eſt in vicar' de Greſham ad ꝑſentacoem religioſor' viror' prioris et conventus domus ſuor' prioratus eccle conventualis canonicor' sci ſepulcri Thefford *.

[d] MS. W. fol. 82.

[e] MS. penes P. Le Neve.

* Greſham is in North Erpingham hundred, Norfolk.

Thomas de Burgo gave to the prior of the canons of Thetford the ninth ſheaf of all his manors in Suffolk, and in Burgh in Cambridgeſhire, for the advowſon of the church of Somerton in Suffolk[f].

21 Henry VI. the earl of Suffolk had licence of the king to give 240 acres of arable land, 600 of paſture and heath, liberty of four foldcourſes in Croxton, and one meſſuage and garden in Thetford, to found a chantry in the church of the canons. All that land was held in capite[f].

Odo the ſon of John de Herling gave to the canons one rood of land in Eaſt Herling, in free alms for ever.

Robert de Caſton held of the prior of the canons 60 acres of meadow and arable land, by the ſervice of 10s. and the prior of earl Warren in perpetual alms; and the earl of the king, by the ſervice of Goſehorn.

Alſo in the town of Rokland, one meſſuage, 140 acres of arable land.

There are ſeveral pieces of land in the ſouth field of Thetford out of which the canons received tithes, and ſeveral other pieces the tithes of which were divided between the canons and the church of St. Mary[f].

I find that the canons, ſince the ſurvey was taken in 1338, had acquired poſſeſſion of more than eleven hundred acres of land, which at the loweſt computation (according as land was valued at that period) muſt have been worth 20l. per annum; according to which computation, this monaſtery at the ſuppreſſion was endowed with eighty-two pounds ſix ſhillings, beſides additional advowſons and tithes.

8 Edward II. an inquiſition was taken at Thetford, before Sir Thomas de Scheffeld, chief ſteward to earl Warren, *de di-*

[f] MS. penes P. Le Neve.

verſis calumniis by the prior of the canons againſt the earl, at the ſupplication of Peter de Horſage, prior there, upon the oath of twelve inquiſitors, who ſay, that Hameline earl Warren gave 20s. yearly out of his mills in Thetford, and that the ſaid houſe was ſeiſed of the ſaid 23s. from the time of the donation, till the time of earl John, grandfather to the then earl, at which time the ſaid earl had a ſteward, named Richard de Waylond, who, from a pique againſt the prior, withdrew the payment. The prior alſo at that time was ſeiſed of the tithe of fiſh, and ought yearly to receive 10s. out of Brend Mill, according to his charter, which he had of William earl Warren; and the predeceſſor of the ſaid prior was ſeiſed of the ſaid 10s. until the ſaid mill was obſtructed, by reaſon of the poverty of the nuns for 20 years paſt, from which time the ſaid 10s. are in arrear; becauſe the ſcite of the mill, from the time aforeſaid, was in the hands of the ſaid earl Warren. Alſo that they ought to have the tithes of all the demeſnes which were in the hands of the earl, from the day of making the charter of the ſaid earl William, as the ſaid charter witneſſeth. Alſo that at the time of John earl Warren, grandfather of the preſent earl, one Reginald de Corſey, prior, predeceſſor of the ſaid prior, was ſeiſed of the tithes of the whole profit iſſuing out of the toll-booth for toll, and that the ſame is in arrear from the time of the ſaid earl. Alſo that one William Munne enfeoffed Ralph, prior of the canons, of two meſſuages in Thetford, and that the ſame were taken into the hands of the earl, becauſe the purchaſe was made after the ſtatute *contra religioſos*, &c. and the ſame were in the hands of John earl Warren, grandfather of the then earl, and from the time of the ſaid John ten years and more, and that wrongfully, becauſe they ſay the ſame was done before the ſaid ſtatute. Alſo

that

that one Herveus Bude held one piece of land by a demiſe from the predeceſſor of the prior that then was, after whoſe deceaſe the ſaid predeceſſor entered, &c. as into his fee, until Richard de Walſingham, bailiff of earl John, grandfather of the then earl, diſpoſſeſſed him, ſaying, that the ſaid tenement became mortmain after the death of the ſaid Herveus, &c. and that the ſaid prior entered the ſaid tenement thirty years ſince.

PRIORS.

Richard, 1202.

Giſlebert.

William, 1228, 13 Henry III.

Richard, 1242, 27 Henry III.

Roger de Kerſey, 1247, 32 Henry III. died 1273[g].

William, 1274, 1 Ed. I. 3 Ed. I.

1315, Peter de Herſhage or Horſage, 9 Ed. II.

1329, 5 Id. May, Richard de Wyntryngham, a canon of this houſe, was elected by the convent, and confirmed by the biſhop of Norwich[h], and inſtalled according to cuſtom by the dean of Thetford[i].

Dioniſius.

1338, Dec. 20, John de Thefford, a canon, was made prior on Wyntryngham's reſignation[k].

1347, Roger de Kerſeye.

1349, July 15, Robert de Thefford, a canon, was elected and confirmed prior[l].

1351, Nov. 14, Robert Edwyn, who reſigned, and Adam de Hokwold, a canon of Ixworth, was elected and confirmed prior.

[g] *Ranulph* died 1273, Blomf. MS.
[h] Liber Inſtitut. N° 2.
[i] Blomfield.
[k] Liber Inſtit. id. N° 3.
[l] Id. N° 4.

1358,

1358, Jan. 25, William de Hanworth.

1378, June 9, Adam de Worſted, canon regular of Pentney. The election wanting due form, the biſhop voided it, and collated him on his ſwearing canonical obedience, and it being a lapſe, his letters of inſtallation were directed to the archdeacon of Norwich or his official[m].

1393, Aug. 5, Robert de Stow, canon of St. Oſith.

1422, Nov. 27, John Palcok on Stowe's death.

1432, Oct. 20, John Greengreſs. At his admiſſion he paid the biſhop eight marks for the firſt fruits of Greſham church appropriated to his priory. He reſigned.

1454, Sept. 5, Peter Bryan.

1471, March 9, Reginald Ilberd on Bryan's death.

1496, April 20, John Burnell or Burnham, canon of Cokesford on Ilberd's reſignation.

1503, William.

1517, Sept. 30, Thomas Vicar.

1519, Dec. 22, John Thetford, batchelor of the canon law, and lately canon of this monaſtery, who ſtudied near twelve years in Cambridge, was elected prior, and inducted and inſtalled by the right rev. father in Chriſt Richard Nix, biſhop of Norwich, and his officers[n].

25 Henry VIII. this John de Thetford, canon of this church, gave to the church of Butley two chalices, one for the chapel of All Saints, and the other for the chapel of St. Sigiſmund, and two reliques, the comb of St. Thomas the martyr

[m] Blomfield.

[n] Regiſter of Butley Abby, fol. 31. Anno Dñi 1534, 25 Henry VIII. Thomas Mannyng being prior of Butley.

"Hoc anno Dnūs Johes, prior de Thetford, quondam canonicus hujus eccleſie duos calices dedit nobis; unum pro capella omnium ſanctor' et alter' pro capella sci Sigiſmundi: ac duas reliquias; pecten sci Thome martyris Cantuarie, cum pixide argentea reliquiar' cujus aīe ꝑpicietur Deus. Poſtea erat prior sce Trinitatis de Gipwic." Ib. fol. 65.

of

of Canterbury, and a ſilver box of reliques: on whoſe ſoul God have mercy.

This John Thetford, and five others, ſubſcribed [o] to the king's ſupremacy 26 Henry VIII. He could not however be prior at the diſſolution, as ſome have ſuppoſed, for the regiſter of Butley Abbey ſays, that, after he had made that handſome preſent to that church, he became prior of St. Trinity in Ipſwich; beſides, in the examination of perſons relative to lands belonging to the canons by Sir Richard Fulmerſton, are mentioned Reynold, prior, Burnham, prior, and John Clark, who from every circumſtance appears to be prior at the diſſolution.

King Henry VIII. 20 Auguſt, 29th year of his reign, by letters patent then dated, with conſent of the duke of Norfolk and his heirs, who had a grant 1540, demiſed to Sir Richard Fulmerſton, the houſe and ſcite of the late monaſtery of canons, with all the lands, &c. thereto belonging, and one foldcourſe, for twenty-one years, at 15l. 0s. 8d. per annum, conſiſting of a foldcourſe, land for 340 ſheep in Bowdeſling, the common field containing about 160 acres, a piece of paſture of ſix acres within the monaſtery walls, four acres of paſture adjoining to the monaſtery walls, diverſe rights of commonage and fiſhery in the river, Maiſon Dieu, Foldcourſe furlong and lands, Great Norwick or Sotherie's ſheep paſture, Dudwell valley and lands of ſevenſcore acres, Mayes meadows 10 acres, Blackdon ſheep paſture, canons leaſures and furlongs, the canons lands in Halwick ſheep paſture, and Erles courſe, 83 acres in Kilverſton, canons lands and furze in Croxton and

[o] E compend. compertorum Sancti Sepulchri Thetford: "Johes Clerk fatetur incontinentiam, et ideo cupit ut liceret uti remedio divinitus conceſſo, viz. conjugio. Johes Perkyn, pol. volunt. Andreas Johnſon, pol. vol. Will. Burges fatetur incontinentiam."

Lynford,

Lynford, the tenements Colles and Stamfordes, their paſture and land in St. Edmund's croft, Bowdeſling, and Faverton-field alias Weſtwick, and the Reed fen there, with feed for ſheep and cattle, with their followers, and other their cattle there, tithes of all theſe poſſeſſions, and of others of the duke of Lancaſter and earls Warren, and of all other farmers and tenants, and all tithes of the impropriate churches of the canons, as well of fiſhing as of griſt of corn, and other tithes, the canons' liberty of common in Downham, and ſurpluſage of land which the monks took in farm of the canons, with the advowſon, &c. which deſcended with Sir Richard's heireſs, and were ſold by Sir Edward Clere. But Sir Richard having no evidences to ſhew the extent of the ſaid lands, ſeveral inhabitants of Thetford and Elveden encroached upon his poſſeſſions, therefore he preferred a bill before Sir Richard Rich, knt. chancellor of the Court of Augmentation, deſiring commiſſion to examine perſons who had knowledge of the premiſes, which was granted. The firſt perſon examined was Thomas Vicar, aged 60 years, who depoſed, that about thirty years laſt paſt he was choſen prior of the canons, and continued prior eleven years, and that he peaceably enjoyed a parcel of the foldcourſe belonging to the ſaid priory four years, which parcel begins at Barrow Croſs, and extendeth from thence by certain hills formerly erected for dools, as partition of the foldcourſe of the canons, and the feedings and furlongs of the inhabitants of Elveden, called Drymer Pit, which dools had continued time immemorial; that, after he had been prior four years, the inhabitants of Elveden made certain hills and dools within the ſaid parcel of foldcourſe, from the ſaid pit and croſs towards the north, and within the old dools two or three furlongs, into a place called Deadman's Grave, whereby they would have encroached near 100 acres had they been ſuffered; after

which this deponent, by advice of council, cauſed the new hills to be caſt down and the old ones to be renewed. This deponent further ſaith, that the inhabitants of Elveden have lands between the ſaid croſs, and Drymer Pit and Deadman's Grave, but no foldcourſe there, only the tilling thereof, and taking the crop, without feed for either great or ſmall beaſts. Reynold prior, Burnham prior, and John Clark prior, all ſpeak to the ſame purpoſe relative to the foldcourſe. After that examination all the above limits and privileges were confirmed by the chancellor of the Court of Augmentation to Sir Richard Fulmerſton, and to all others who ſhould after be owners or occupiers of the ſaid foldcourſe.

27 Eliz. Feb. 9, Sir Edward Clere, who married Frances daughter and heir of Sir Richard Fulmerſton, examined ſeveral witneſſes relative to the canons demiſes. John Downing aged 63, upon examination ſays, That he knows the furlong in Elveden called Deadman's Lands, containing diverſe pieces, in the whole about twenty acres, ſituate thus, London road north, and the way leading from Thetford to Lackford, called Old London way ſouth, Thetford field eaſt, and the heath ground, being the canons plains towards Drymer Pit weſt. This land he has known ploughed diverſe years ſucceſſively, all which he thinks lieth in Elveden, becauſe he hath often ſeen the tithes carried to Elveden parſonage. The ſaid John alſo well knows St. Edmund's Croft and Barrow-hill Plains, and did know a croſs of wood ſtanding at the Mere's end, between Elveden and Barnham, which divided the bounds of Thetford, Elveden, and Barnham. Alſo that he knew 800 ewes kept in Bottom Flock, before the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, which they then called the Canons Ewe Flock, and that all the time between the diſſolution of the canons and

monks, which was three or four years, as he remembers, the ſaid ewe flock was kept by the appointment of the canons, and by their ſhepherd.

John Garnham, aged 80 years, and Robert Cowper, aged 60, ſpeak to the ſame purpoſe. Thoſe perſons and one Thomas Baker ſay, that they know a great mere called Port Mere, alſo Canons Mere, which beginneth at Skatchhowe in Elveden, at a place where a croſs ſtood, and ſo extendeth to the late croſs which divides the lands of Thetford, Elveden, and Barnham, and that the foundation of the croſs would appear upon digging, and that the lands between both croſſes on the north of the mere towards Thetford were canons lands. Sir Edward Clere ſold it to Robert Camfield and others, in truſt for the earl of Arundel.

15 May, 5 James I. Thomas earl of Arundel, Sir Edward Caryll of Herling, John Holland, and his other truſtees, by deed granted a rent charge for ever of 30l. yearly for 300l. out of the ſcite and demeſnes of the canons, to be void on the payment of the 300l.

6 James I. John Martyn and Wormly Martyn were farmers of the canons, and anſwered for 64l. 13s. 4d. to Sir Thomas Holland, knt. receiver-general of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surry that year, and it has continued ever ſince in the Howard family, the honourable Philip Howard, of Bickenham, being owner 1739.

The figures of our Saviour upon the croſs, and ſitting to judge the world at the laſt day, are carved upon an old free-ſtone, in the cuſtody of Thomas Martin 1765, twenty-two inches long, fourteen inches wide, and ſix inches thick. It weighed ſeven ſtone eight pounds, at fourteen pounds to the ſtone, and was found in the yard of Mr. Robert Dade,



THE CANONS.

merchant, in Thetford, as ſome workmen were altering a ſink or channel running from his dwelling-houſe, which is about half a furlong from the priory houſe.

William of Worceſter[p] gives the dimenſions of this church, in length 90 *gradus*, breadth of the nave 15. The nave has been converted into a barn. The weſt front between the buttreſſes meaſures 23 feet; the weſt door 7 feet 4 inches; the weſt window is ſtopped up. The whole is built of flint and boulder. A ſtone faſcia ranges round at about the middle; and at right angles is a ſtone building, ſerving as a hen houſe. At the ſouth-weſt corner is a ſtrong ſtone barn, with buttreſſes. At the eaſt end of the church is a heap of rubbiſh called Canons Hill, with a ſmall piece of flint work. The gate of the porter's lodge in the incloſure wall has a pointed arch at the lower part of two windows on each ſide. See the plate.

CHAP. XV.

THE AUGUSTINE FRIARS, FRIARS HERMITS, OR MENDICANTS.

THIS houſe, founded by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, about 1387, 11 Richard II. was ſeated in Norfolk near Thetford Caſtle Hill, at the entrance into the town, which ſituation could not obſtruct the trade of the Friars

[p] P. 309, Willis Mit. Ab. II. 330.

Preachers, neither could their being ſeated in that place be any diſobedience to the king's command. Their noble founder gave them thirty-ſix acres of land in Thetford and Barnham, and the profit of the fair of St. John Baptiſt, value forty ſhillings. This houſe and all thereto belonging, was confirmed to the friars by Henry IV. and Henry V. and liberty was granted to enlarge the ſaid houſe and church, being found too contracted to anſwer the purpoſe intended by the founder.

1370, brother Robert de Berton was prior, and brother John Wanney was a friar here, who with John Hertfort were executors to the will of Sir Thomas Hertfort, knt. of Swanton, buried here 1370[q].

The following are all the benefactions that I can find to have been ſettled upon this ſociety:

Thomas de Morle, and others, in the 13th of Richard II. gave them lands and tenements in Hengham, Aldby, Hockering, Swanton, Folſham, and Buxton in Norfolk; alſo one meſſuage and four acres of land[r].

1 Henry V. two acres of land bordering on the road which leads from the church of St. Mary towards St. Margaret's chapel were given them, by whom I cannot find; at the ſame time there were lands in the ſouth field, and one tenement near Netherrow, which belonged to thoſe friars. The tenement in Thetford paid 12d. per annum to St. Mary's gild or college, and was annexed to this houſe by licence of Richard II[s].

[q] MS. Bl.
[r] MS. W.
[s] Pat. 13 R. II. p. 1. m. 19. Pat. 9 H. IV. p. 2. m. 248.

1407, they had another houſe between the ſtreet and ſcite of the monaſtery; for immediately after, they obtained licence of the king to pull it down and enlarge the ſcite of the church and monaſtery, and then built a hermitage at the weſt end of the church which faced the ſtreet, where they continually received alms.

In 1411, Margery, formerly the wife of Sir John Tudenham, knt. was buried in the church of this monaſtery by the tomb of her daughter Elizabeth lady Hengrave, and gave by her will forty ſhillings.

1412, they had licence to hold in mortmain a meſſuage, chapel, and hermitage in Thetford and Barnham, with a fair thereto belonging[t]. This was St. John's chapel and hermitage; the fair is now diſuſed.

1469, by indulgence dated at Thetford, brother John Potch, prior of this houſe and prior of the order in England, admitted Thomas Hurton and Margaret his wife, to be full partakers of all the maſſes and other devotions of the order in England, and the benefit of the uſual offices at their death. The ſeal of his office hung to it, but is now loſt, and the deed neatly written and illumined is ſigned at bottom *Prior Potche*[u].

1504, Robert Wyſet, of Berton by Mildenhall, gave them ten ſhillings to ſing for him at his death.

1515, Robert Wyxle of Hildercle, was a benefactor.

Feb. 1, 1526, Thomas Goddard of Hockham, gave 20d. for ſinging three maſſes for his ſoul, and one for Glyve his wife, at a place called *Scali Celi*, in the Friars Auſtins at Thetford[x].

[t] Pat. 1 H. V. p. 1. m. 19.
[u] Blomf.
[x] Reg. Grundesburgh, fol. 236.

1526,

1526, Robert Wyſet de Berton gave ten ſhillings for one ſolemn dirge and maſs within ten days next after his deceaſe, as did 1531, William Keye of Garbodelſham, and others.

1599, William Fyſchere, burgeſs, gave them a legacy.

The friars had twelve acres of land in Barnham fields, which paſſed to Sir Richard Fulmerſton and his heirs by letters, but were afterwards ſold by Sir Edward Clere and Edward his ſon to Andrews of Barnham, and a fine levied[y].

John Jolly farmed Friars-yard, with the dovehouſe and teinter-place of Sir Edward Clere, all at one pound and fourpence per annnm. At the diſſolution this houſe farmed Pitt's Mill of the abbey here[z].

Nicholas Prat was prior at the diſſolution, and with Thomas Parmyter and Roger Shyrwood, ſigned the ſurrender Sept. 27, 1538, 30 Henry VIII[a]. It has no ſeal, but the prior ſigns his name; this laſt being an unuſual circumſtance,

[y] MS. D. N.

[z] MS. W.

[a] "Omnibus X^i fidelibus ad quos hoc p̃ſens ſcriptū p̃veñit Nicholaus prior domus fratrum Auguſtinen' in Thetforde in com' Norfolc' aĺs dict' Nicholaus prior domus ſive prioratus vulgarit' dict' the Auſten Friers in Thetford, in com' Northf' et ejuſdem loci convent' Salutem in Dño ſempiternā: Noveritis nos p̃ſat' priorem et convent' unanimi conſenſu et aſenſu ñris aĩs deliberat' certa ſcientia et mero motu ñris ex quibuſdam cauſis juſtis et rationabilibus nos aĩas et conſcientias ñras ſpecialit' movent' ultro et ſponte dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, ac p̃ p̃ſentes damus, concedim' reddimus, liberamus & confirmam' illuſtriſſimo principi & d̃no ñro Henrico viij° Dei gr̃a Anglie & Francie Regi, Fidei Defenſor' Dño Hibern' & in terr' ſupremo capiti eccleſie Anglic'[1] totum dictū priorat' ñrum ſive domū vocat' the Auſten Frers[2] in Thetford p̃d' necnon o͂ia & ſingula meſſuagia, gardina, curtillagia, tofta, terr', ten', prata, paſcua, paſtur', boſcos, reddit', revc̃oes, ſervicia, molendina, paſſagia, lib̃tates, franchefias, juriſdic̃oes, aquas, piſcar', vias, chimina, vacuos fundos, ac o͂ia & ſing̃la emolumenta, p̃ficua, poſſeſſiones, hereditam̃ta et jura ñra quecumq' tam infra dict' com' Northfolc'

The underwritten words are variations from the ſurrender of the Friars Preachers, from which this is copied almoſt verbatim.

[1] Anglic ecclie'. [2] Blake Frers.

quam

ſtance, led Mr. Blomfield to conjecture, that this houſe had no ſeal. It was granted to Sir Richard Fulmerſtone, who

quam alibi infra Regnum Anglie Wallie & March' eorund' eidem domui ſive prioratui ñro, terr' & ten' ñris quoquo modo ſpectan', append', ſive incumben' ac õiodas cartas, eviden', ſcript' & munimenta nrã quecunq' eidem domui ſive prioratui ñro, terris et tenement' ac ceĩis p̃miſſis cum ſuis p̱tin' ſeu[3] alicui inde p̱celle quoquo modo ſpectan' ſive concernen' haben' tenend' & gauden' dict' domũ & prioratũ necnon õia & ſing̃la p̃dict' terr' ten' & cetera p̃miſſa cũ õibus & ſing̃lis ſuis p̃miſſis p̃fat' invictiſſim' principi & d̃no ñro Regi, heredibus & aſſign' ſuis in p̱petuum cui in hac parte[4] ad omnem juris effectũ qui ex inde ſequi poterit aut pot' nos dict' domũ ſive prioratũ aut õia jura nobis qualecunq' acquiſit' ut decet ſubjicimus et ſubmitimus[5] dantes & concedentes prout p̱ p̃ſent' damus & concedimus eid̃m Regie Majeſtati, hered' & aſſign' ſuis omnem & omnimodam plenamq' et liberam facultatem, auctoritatem & poteſtatem nos & dict' domũ ſive priorat' una cũ õibus & ſing̃lis terr' ten' & ſingulis p̃miſſis cum ſuis juribus & p̱tinent' quibuſcunq' diſponend' et p̱ ſuo libero regie voluntat'[6] libito ad quoſcunq' uſus majeſtate ſue placen' alienand', donand', convertend' & transferend'[7] hujuſmodi diſpoſitiones, alienac̃oes, donac̃oes, converſiones et tranſlac̃oes p̃d' p̃dict' majeſtatem ſuam quoviſmodo fiend' extunc ratificat' rat' & grat' ac p̱petuo firmas nos ħitur' p̱mittimus p̱ p̃ſentes. Et ut p̃miſſa õia & ſingula ſuũ debitũ ſortiri valeant effectum elec̃oibus inſup̱ nobis & ſucceſſoribus nr̃is, necnon õibus querelis, provocationibus, acc̃oibus, litibus et inſtantijs alijſq' quibuſcunq' juris remedijs et beneficijs nobis forſan et ſucceſſoribus ñris in ea parte p̃textu diſpoſitionis, alienationis, tranſlac̃ois et converſionis p̃dict' et retorn' p̃miſſor' qualecunq' competen' & competitur' õibuſq' doli, erroris, metus, ignorantie vel alterius materie ſive diſpoſitionis exceptionibus, objectionibus & allegationibus prorſus ſemotis et poſtpoſitis, palam publice et expreſſe ex certa nra ſcien' aĩs ſpontaneis renunciamus[8] et ceſſimus p̱ut p̱ p̃ſentes renunciamus et cediñs et ab eiſdem recedimus in hic ſcriptis. Et nos[9] p̃fat' prior et convent' ſucceſſoreſq' ñri dictũ domũ ſive priorat' ac õia & ſing̃la p̃dict' terr' ten' & ceĩa p̃miſſa cu' ſuis p̱tin' univerſis p̃fato Dnõ nrõ regi, heredibus & aſſignat' ſuis contra ões gentes warrantizabimus inp̱petuũ p̱ p̃ſentes. In quorum fidem et teſtimon' nos prefat' prior & convent' huic[10] ſcripto ñro ſigillum ñrum cõe apponi fecimus[11]. Dat' xxvij° die menſis Septembris[12] Anno Dñi illuſtriſſimi ñri regis p̃dict' triceſſimo.

p̱ me Nicholã Pratt, priorẽ.
p̱ me Thomam Parymter.
p̱ me Rogerum Shyrwodd."

Ex Autog' in Officio Augm'.

The other ſurrender is ſigned Richard' Cley, p̃or, Robertus Valery, Edwardus Dyer, Edmundus Pallmer, Robertus Whew, Wylliam Parſons.

Miniſters

[3] Sive. [4] Left out. [5] ſubmittimus et ſubjicimus. [6] majeſtatis. [7] omitted.
[8] renunciavimus. [9] omitted. [10] huic preſenti. [11] et no'ia n'ra ſubſcripſimus. [12] No date.

died

died ſeiſed of its lands, with one acre ſurrounded by a ſtone wall, ten acres in Burton, St. John's chapel in Thetford, a piece of land near the market ſtreet, and 2d. a year in Burnham, all belonging to ſaid houſe [b], and held of the queen in

[b] Miniſters accounts, Augm. Office. This follows the Fryers Preachers, and ends the bundle 32 H. VIII. 2 part. Norfolk.

Terr' & Poſſeſſiones nup Dom' Fratrũ Auguſtin' de Thetford. } Compus ſupci Rici Fulmerſton collectoris ibm ad tempus pd.

Arreragia nulla put in pede ultimi computi anni px' pceden' plenius patet.

Sm nulł.

Firma Scit' nup Domus. } Set reddit compm de vjs. viijd. de firma ſcitus nup domus ibidem una cum ort' pomar' gardin' terr' & ſolo intra ſcitum ambitum & pcinct' dicte nuper domus modo in tenura & occupatione dicti Rici Fulmerſton per annum ſolvend' ad duos anni terminos, videl ad feſta Annuncacois bte Marie Virginis et sci Michis Archi equaliter p annũ.

Et de iijs. iiijd. de firma unius pec' terre jacen' infra ..... pdtum in tenura dicti Ricardi Fulmerſton ſolvend' et ſcilt eiſdm terminis.

Sm x°.

Firma Terr' in Thetford. } Et de vijd. de firma unius pec' terr' ibm contin' p eſtimacon' in longitud' pedes et in latitud' xxxiij pedes, in tenura & occupatione Willi Sumpter, p annu' ſolv' eiſdm terminis.

Et de ijd. de firma unius al pecie terre ibm continen' p eſtimacon' dimid' acr' terr' arab' in tenura & occupatione dci Rici p annũ ſolvend'.

Et de iiijd. de firma unius al' pecie terre ibm jacen' ppe Forum dce ville in tenura & occupacoe dci Rici p ann' ſol.

Sm xiijd.

Firma Terr' in Barnham. } Et de vjs. viijd. firm' cert' terr' ibm in tenura & occupacoe Ricardi Fulmerſton, p annũ ſolvend'. Et de ijd. ob' de firma cert' terr' ibm in tenura Johis Valle p ann' ſol.

Sm vjs. xd. ob.

In compo rce. Sum totalis recept' pd' xvijs. xjd. ob' que onerat' in compo Rici Southwell militis receptoris pticl' dni regis cur' augmentacon' revenc' corone ſue in com' Norfolk & Suffolk put in compo dci receptor' hujus anni ſup hunc com, m examinat' plenius liquet. Q. eq;

Ex. p nos Tho. Pope & Mathiam Coltehirſte.

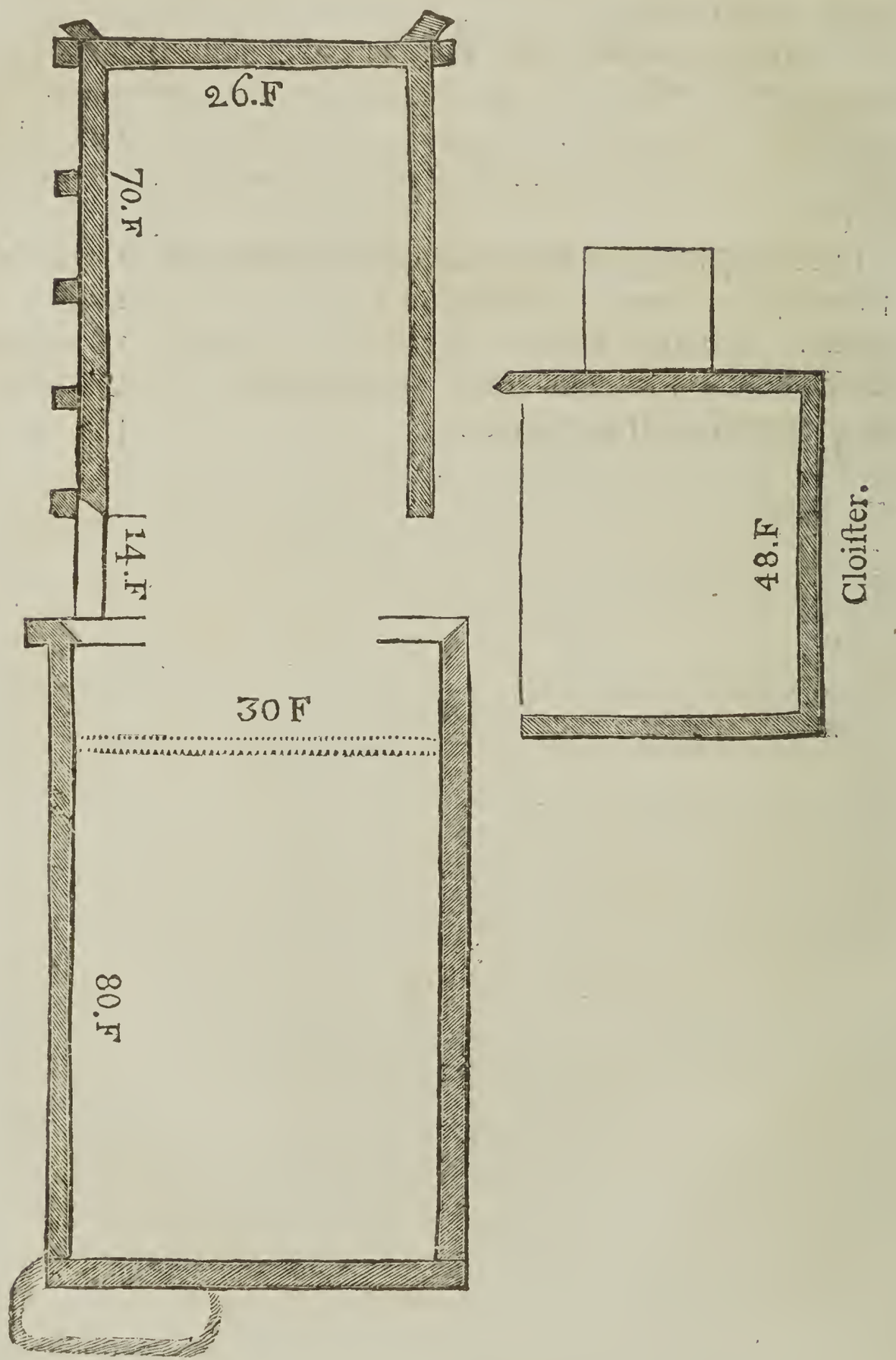
capite,

capite, by ſervice of one twentieth part of a fee, and 1s. 9d. yearly rent.

It is unaccountable how Weever could ever ſuppoſe this houſe to be worth 312l. and upwards at the diſſolution. It was chiefly ſupported by begging, and one of the lateſt built monaſteries in the town, and had never more than ſix brethren at a time.

The foundations of the church are viſible in the *Friars Cloſe* by the market ſtreet, conſiſting of a nave, two tranſepts, and a choir. Whether the tower ſtood in the centre or at the weſt end is not certain. Mr. Blomefield in digging found not above two or three graves.

Plan of the Auſtin Friars church drawn by Mr. Martin, 1735.



Ruins of the ſteeple.

CHAP. XVI.

THE FREE CHAPEL, COLLEGE, OR GILD, DEDICATED TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

THIS religious houſe is ſeated in Baily End, and was founded by Sir Gilbert de Pykenham, ſen. ſo called from a town in Norfolk of that name, in the reign of king Edward I. After the chapel (for ſo I ſhall call it after Leland[c]) was erected, the fraternity ſoon grew numerous and opulent. 15 Edward II. they purchaſed a meſſuage oppoſite to the hoſpital, called Domus Dei, at 8l. 7s. 1d. and the old hall (which one Typhany Boon or Bon[d], and her ſon, held during the term of their lives) at 3l. 2s. 4d. Before that time their whole ſtock conſiſted in ſheep, malt, barley, &c. and ſuch legacies as were left them, and the fines they received from their new elected brethren. Their yearly accounts were uſually dated from the feaſt of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and on the Sunday after they held their grand anniverſary entertainment. At firſt the brotherhood conſiſted of a maſter[e], who was to celebrate or perform divine ſervice,

[c] Collect. I. 57, who places here *magiſter & aliquot ſtipendiarii.*

[d] She afterwards fell into penury, and was maintained by the college during life, with three pence per week, and cloaths.

[e] His ſtipend from the beginning till 16 Edward II. was one mark; but in the 19th of the ſame reign, it was advanced to 3l. 6s. 8d. and Sir Gilbert the chaplain had 1l. 13s. 4d. per annum; 3l. 6s. 8d. was paid till 13 Edward III. but 5 Henry V. it was augmented to 6l. 13s. 4d. and each chaplain had 4l. 13s. 4d. per annum.

an alderman[f], who was to receive the profits of the houſe, and ſuch others as were admitted into the ſociety, though afterward the maſter had two chaplains to aſſiſt him. Each member paid on admiſſion one or more quarters of barley, according to their abilities, and a fee in money, ſometimes 3s. 4d.

1337, 11 Edward III. the annual revenue of this houſe was 26l. 6s. viz. in rents from divers tenements in Thetford 13s. 6d. of which from Mr. Richard John le Goos's tenement, 4d. and from that of Margaret de Stanfield 1d. and from Peter le Mytin's 20d. were given to keep the founder's anniverſary, with a wax candle and a lamp burning continually in the chapel, probably before the image of the Virgin Mary, and three-pence allowed extraordinary on the anniverſary of the founder. For the ſupport of thoſe lights in general the rents of certain lands were allotted. There were beſides thoſe, other wax lights burning at maſs, and on particular occaſions.

This college increaſed in affluence in a ſhort time, and became very eminent both on account of the benefactions which were ſettled upon it, and the number and quality of the members which compoſed the fraternity, of whom many reſided at a conſiderable diſtance from Thetford.

20 Edward I. Roger Gervyes of Thetford, granted to Gilbert de Pykenham ſenior, who was chaplain, in conſideration of 4s. two ſhops in Thetford.

Roger, ſon of William de Wike, gave ſix pence yearly rent out of two meſſuages near the chapel.

Alan Heſel gave in pure alms one ſhop in the market place[g].

[f] William Seyl, electus aldermanus, pro anno futuro & ad colligendum redd. &c.

[g] Ex autog. penes T. M.

Roger

Roger de Bodney, Henry de Keninghall, chaplain, and Henry de Hopton, chaplain, granted to John Chateriz of Thetford, and Alice his wife, one meſſuage in Thetford for their lives and the ſurvivor of them; and if Alice ſhould happen to ſurvive, then ſhe was to find a chaplain to perform divine ſervice during her life, for the ſouls of John Chateriz and his anceſtors; and after the death of John and Alice, that meſſuage to remain to Sir Edmund de Goneville, and eight other truſtees, to find for ever two chaplains to perform divine ſervice in the chapel of the Bleſſed Mary in Baily End, for the ſouls of John and his anceſtors, of Alice and her anceſtors for ever.

1307, the mayor and commonalty had licence of Richard II. to purchaſe lands in Aſhwicken, and ſettle them in mortmain, not exceeding 10l. per annum; and 1392, they were ſettled on the college, on the maſter's finding a chaplain in St. Bartholomew's chapel in the guildhall, ſerved by the fellows of the college. In 1497, they had another legacy to the ſame amount.

16 Richard II. Reginald Fermour and others aliened to the maſter of the gild of St. Mary one meſſuage called Chapel-hall, another called Chateriz, and 26 acres of land in Thetford; one meſſuage, eight acres of land, and ten acres of paſture in Aſhwiken in Norfolk, with lands in Mildenhall and Croxton[h].

In the ſame reign there was a chantry founded in the chapel of St. Bartholomew, when that king granted a licence, in conſideration of two marks, to ſeveral gentlemen of Thetford, to give to the chaplain, Thomas Bele, 20 acres of land, two of meadow, and two of paſture in Thetford, for an ad-

[h] Eſch. N° 95, p. 1.

ditions

dition to his ſalary as chaplain belonging to that chantry and chapel [i].

This fraternity, 5 Henry V. admitted Margaret Camplion, a nun, afterward prioreſs, to be member of this ſociety; and Thomas Hogg, chaplain, and John Crane of Ipſwich. John Auſtin, rector of Wangford, was buried in the chapel, and gave ten marks to adorn it with a portiphory, two board cloths, and two towels, for the little or low altar, and a coverlight for the little chapel, to be laid over his grave on his anniverſary, and 13s. 4d.

They had a tenement in the Greſs-market, and about nine ſhops in Bailey-end, and three in Nethergate-ſtreet, beſides their college, new dovehouſe, and gildhall, which was built 11 Edward III. The yearly quit-rent for their ſhops to earl Warren was 1s. 9d. and the miniſters ſalary 3l 6s. 8d. and 13s. paid by him annually to a poor woman. Among the admiſſions this year, were the following clergy of the town, William Hardyng, Thomas Buchard, chaplains, Richard de Synterton, brother John de Fordham, and Sir Reginald Purry, chaplains; and Edmund Caſtell was expelled at the ſame time; the number of members was then 36.

This houſe was found to be in the archdeanery of Norwich and deanery of Thetford, not taxed becauſe founded ſince the taxation.

1416, 25 Henry V. the revenues of the college were about 40l. per annum, a houſe in Bridge-ſtreet let at 10l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and 4l. per annum in Aſhwicken, &c. miniſter's ſtipend 6l. 13s. 4d. two fellows 9l. 6s. 8d. expence at annual feaſt or great gild 56s.

[i] Teſte rege apud Weſtm. 10 Feb. From the records in the Tower.

1420, John Banham, rector of Little Livermere, buried in the chapel, gave two new antiphonars and one gradual.

John Gillot, chaplain, late rector of West Wortham, buried here, gave to the altar 3s. 4d. to repair it 6s. 8d. to each chaplain 12d. and small legacies to the religious houses in the town.

1422, John Oliver of West Toftys, buried in the yard, gave legacies to this gild, and that of Corpus Christi in Thetford.

1473, Peter Benne, chaplain, buried in the chapel, gave legacies to paint the Virgin Mary's tabernacle in it, and to St. Mary's gild belonging to it.

1499, John Fyshere, burgess, gave a legacy.

John Charr gave nine acres in Croxton, two by St. John's hospital, and other barley rents.

They paid annually small rents for their shops, houses, and lands to the priors of Bromhill, and of the monks and canons here.

1446, the mayor and commonalty obtained licence to settle 10l. per annum more in mortmain, and after this the rents became so considerable, that there were two chamberlains annually chosen by the fraternity, who received the rents, and passed their accounts before the mayor for the time being, and by an account passed 1541, the Austin Friars held a tenement of them at 12d. per annum rent. The gild had a close and lands in Hocham, and one acre in the field there, held of that manor by rent of 4d. per annum, and lands and rents in Gislam, Rushmere, and adjoining towns in Suffolk, making in all 109l. 7s. per annum.

21 Henry VI. the king granted licence to William earl of Suffolk, and Isabell, who was married to William Galion, to assign and give to the mayor and commonalty of Thetford, and their successors for ever, to procure two chaplains to perform

form divine ſervice, for the ſouls of their benefactors and their heirs, in the chapel of the Bleſſed Mary in Baily-end, one meſſuage, and a garden containing one acre of land, with every thing thereto belonging in Thetford, 240 acres of land, 600 of paſture and heath, with liberty of four foldcourſes in Croxton in the county of Norfolk. But if the mayor and commonalty ſhould, after that licence was granted, fail in fulfilling the deſign of the benefactors, then it was lawful for the benefactors to apply the profits of thoſe lands, &c. to their own uſe, till they had received full ſatisfaction. This was ſigned by the king December 1[k]. By that licence it appears, that the mayor and commonalty were no more than truſtees, under a ſtrong obligation to apply the profits of thoſe lands to religious purpoſes, without any power to convert them to their own ſecular advantage.

Iſabell Galion continued to be a great benefactreſs to this college, as appears by her will dated 1472. After ſhe had bequeathed her body to be buried in the entry leading into the choir of this chapel, ſhe bequeathed to the high altar a croſs of ſilver and gilt, two ſmall candleſticks of ſilver and gilt, two baſons of ſilver, two cruets of ſilver, and one holy-water ſtop with a ſilver handle, two books called *Crouchers*, three veſtments of ſilk, one red, one blue, and one black, to the uſe of her huſband's and her prieſts; to the maſter of the chapel at her dirge 3s. 4d. to each of the prieſts being at her dirge 1s. 8d. alſo to the maſter and brethren towards ornamenting the chambers there ſhe ordered three celers, three teaſters, nine curtains, three coverlids, one quilt, one feather-bed, one pair of blankets, nine pair of ſheets, three cheſts,

[k] Tranſcribed from the record in the Tower, by T. M.

a long

a long turned chair, one cuſhion, and the hanging in the parlour, with two bankers, ſix tapeſtry cuſhions, three blue bankers and cuſhions thereto, one table, one cupboard, one graven chair, a fire ſcreen, her beſt baſon and ewer, one table-cloth for her table in the parlour, one pair of diaper towels, one pair of plain cloth towels for the ſame table, two diaper table-cloths for the high table in the hall, two pairs of diaper towels belonging thereto, and ſix ſilver ſpoons; alſo ſhe willed that 600 mother ſheep and 400 hog ſheep in Croxton, ſhould remain in the hands of her executors till all her debts were paid, and her will in every article fulfilled; then ſhe bequeathed the ſame wholly to the maſter of the chapel and to his ſucceſſors, to diſpoſe 20s. yearly on year-tide of her huſband, viz. 10s. among the maſter, prieſts, and clerks of the chapel, and in bread, ale, and cheeſe at the dirge, and for wax and offerings; and the other 10s. among the poor of Thetford, at the diſcretion of the maſter and brethren. To the maſter 40s. yearly for ever to find a clerk to ſerve in the chapel, and to wait upon him. To dame Elizabeth Jacklin, of the nunnery, 6s. 8d. during her life, and reſidue of the profit of the above ſheep to be applied in keeping the chapel in proper order. To Sir Piers Benne, and Sir Richard Roger, prieſts, their ſalaries, for their ſervice to her and her huſband, payable out of lands and leaſes in Croxton, for the term of their lives, on condition they be of good converſation, and have the maſter in due reverence; and when any of them die, ſhe willed that Sir Robert Swayne, prieſt, ſucceed in the ſervice of her will; and that Sir Piers Benne, and Sir Richard Roger, ſay a trental for her ſoul the year next after her deceaſe, and to have 6s. 8d. each for their labours. Alſo that her tenement which ſhe purchaſed of John Sporle (after payment of her debts) be amortized to the cha-

pel, on condition, that whoſoever be maſter, ſhall have the uſe and profits thereof for his houſhold. Alſo that the advowſon of Santon church be amortized and appropriated to the chapel. Alſo, that if John Shurry, her nephew, die without iſſue male, during the life of Harry Heydon, ſhe willed the ſaid Harry to pay 100l. to the chapel, to purchaſe decent ſubſiſtence, and 40l. to buy veſtments, ornaments, and jewels. The reſidue of her goods ſhe gave in alms to this chapel, and other deeds of mercy. She made Sir William Bunche, prieſt, her executor.

Sir Thomas Tudenham, knt. John Heydon, and Iſabel Galion, by indenture demiſed to William Bunche, maſter, and the fellows of the chapel of the Bleſſed Mary, one meſſuage, and 120 acres and half of arable land, 154 acres of heath and paſture, with every thing thereto belonging in Bernham, and liberty of one foldcourſe in the ſame village or pariſh. Alſo one meſſuage and three acres of land, called Waytelove's tenement, and 2s. yearly rent, to be received out of divers free tenements in the ſame pariſh, all which are called Ruſhbrokes. Alſo four pieces of arable land in the fields there, computed at twelve acres, to hold to the maſter and brethren for twenty years, paying to the leſſors and aſſigns 40s. yearly.

April 15, 34 Henry VI. the ſame parties ſold to the ſaid maſter the ſame premiſes, which they had of the gift and feoffment of John Spileman and Robert Spileman[1].

Margaret, relict and executrix of Alan de Kilverſton, merchant, in conſideration of two marks. gave to this chapel a ſhop in the market-place, on condition of paying to Oſbert

[1] Ex autog. penes T. M.

de

de Mundford and his heirs 4d. yearly, and to earl Warren for Hufgable 2d[m].

10 Henry VII. Thomas Higham, eſq. granted to the mayor and commonalty of Thetford, and their ſucceſſors, the advowſon of Santon church, on condition that upon every vacancy they preſent the maſter or keeper of St. Mary's chapel to that church, and that he receive the profits of it according to the laſt will of Iſabel Galion, deceaſed[n].

There happened 5 Charles I. a long ſuit in chancery concerning Santon advowſon, the preſentation to which was veſted in the mayor and commonalty as before mentioned. I ſhall give a ſhort account of that affair in this place: Sir Thomas Wodehouſe of Thetford, knt. and bart. Sir Drughe Drury, of Riddleſworth, in the county of Norfolk, bart. and Richard Gwyn, ſerjeant at law, recorder of Thetford, juſtices of the peace for the ſaid burgh, were choſen arbitrators between Peter Sponer, gent. one of the burgeſſes, and John Tyrrel, gent. Francis Avenal, gent. and William Norwich, gent. and three other burgeſſes.

Whereas the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty, April 14, 1626, were ſeiſed of the perpetual preſentation to Santon advowſon; but the corporation ſtanding in need of a certain ſum of money, for the ſpeedy effecting divers good acts, the mayor and the reſt of the corporation, at a hall the 14th of April, agreed to convey over the next preſentation to John Tyrrel, for the ſum of forty pounds, but did not fully conclude upon it. On the 25th of September, at another aſſembly, the intended ſale was debated and fully agreed (except by Peter Sponer and William Miles) that the ſaid pre-

[m] Ex autog. penes T. M.
[n] Santon writings.

ſentation ſhould be ſold to the ſaid John Tyrrel for 40l. and the writing was made, which Tyrrel accepted, and payed the 40l. to the mayor for the uſe of the corporation. But the ſaid Sponer, intending to breed diſturbance, in Eaſter term, at his own ſuit, cauſed a writ out of chancery to be ſerved upon Tyrrel, the mayor and the other burgeſſes concerned, compelling them to appear in the ſaid court on a certain day, againſt which time he had exhibited a ſcandalous bill againſt them, to which they gave in their anſwer. At laſt finding the matter hanging long in chancery, it was committed to the abovenamed arbitrators; whereupon, December 3, they deſired John Chapman, mayor, to aſſemble a hall, that they might examine the matter more fully, and thereby better inform themſelves what courſe to take, and to have it voted, thereby to determine whether it was more profitable that the ſaid John Tyrrel ſhould hold the preſentation, or that the corporation ſhould pay him his 40l. On the 5th of December it was agreed at an aſſembly then called, that it was beſt for Tyrrel to hold the preſentation; then it was determined further by the arbitrators, that Peter Sponer, at ſome aſſembly, when required by the offended and injured party, ſhould publicly confeſs that he hath without any juſt cauſe oppreſſed and injured John Tyrrel, Francis Avenal, and William Norwich, and the reſt of the corporation, and that he and his counſel from that time ſhould lay aſide all farther proceeding; and that the mayor and others, the burgeſſes, ſhall take no advantage by requiring coſts, but be ſatisfied with this award, and in lieu of charges accept Sponer's ſubmiſſion. Laſtly, that the ſaid John Tyrrel may have the next preſentation.

But to return to the more immediate ſubject of this chapter. 6 Henry VII. William Bunche, clerk, granted to Richard Roger and Thomas Warde, chaplains, three pieces of arable land,

land, containing about thirty acres, which he had of Iſabel Galion, widow; and in the ſame year they were regranted to him.

15 Henry VIII. Thomas Hedge of Thetford, prieſt, William Attoner, and John Judy, burgeſſes, gave to Simon Baxter, mayor, and fellow of the gild of the bleſſed Mary, and to all the fraternity, their ſucceſſors and aſſigns, a meſſuage in Nether-ſtreet, to the uſe and profit of the chapel[o].

But this college being compoſed of ſuch great numbers of brethren, made it liable to many inconveniencies, which at laſt iſſued in its total diſſolution. The mayor and burgeſſes of Thetford were members of this ſociety, and had great power and influence over the poſſeſſions. The other monaſteries in the town were founded upon different principles, and the government of them in eccleſiaſtical perſons only. The mayor and burgeſſes had nothing to do with their poſſeſſions, for they were ſubject to none, in any thing material, but to the king. Whereas this ſociety was a mixture of religious and ſecular, and more power veſted in the latter than the former; ſo that when the mayor and burgeſſes thought proper, they could make uſe of that power to incroach upon the rights and privileges of the religious, and ſubvert the intention of the foundation, as will appear from the ſequel.

The town of Thetford had various reaſons to induce them to exert all the power they had, to obtain the privilege of being made a corporation; and the method they took was the following. They ſent the plate belonging to the chapel to London, that the money from thence iſſuing might be applied towards procuring a corporation; and as the original account is in Engliſh, I ſhall give it the reader verbatim[p].

[o] Ex autog. penes T. M.

[p] Taken from the original MS. penes J. Worth.

"Thes

"Thes ben the receyfts recevyd at London by Jafferey Allen mayer of the burghe of Thettford, the 7te day of the monythe of Novembyr, and 30th yer of the reyng of kynge Henry 8the and alſo by John Savage of the ſame town, of one John Cook ſetyzen and goldſmythe of London, as by indentur more at large dothe playnley apere, under the ſele of the ſeid John Cooke.

Furſt of dobylle gylt at four ſhillings le oz.

	ounce.	
A payer of chalys wyth kovyrs of the ſame -	18	¼
Alſo another payer of chalys wyth kovyrs —	13	¾
Alſo a monſtyr — — —	15	¼
Alſo the beſt croſſe — — —	42	½
Alſo two lytyl croſſys — — —	6	½
Alſo a maſor bound with a knotte —	5	¾
Alſo a payer of prykkets, conteyning —	7	½

The ſum five ſcore 9 oz. and half, value 21l. 17s. 4d. deducting 8d. for an ear pyn.

Alſo of a parcelle gylt at 3s. 9d. le oz.

Furſt a payer of candylſtykkes, wyth a pyke and hoſe	47	
Alſo a payer of baſſyns — — —	29	½
Alſo an holy water ſtoppe wyth the ſtykke —	9	¾
Alſo a creſmatory — — — —	10	
Alſo a payr of crewetts — —	9	¾
Alſo an old ſalt — — —	7	¾
Alſo the knotte of a chalys — —	2	¼
Alſo a payer of ſenſors — — —	29	
Alſo a payer of chalys wyth kovers —	10	¾
Alſo a ſhyppe[q] with a ſpone — —	7	¾
Alſo a payer of crewetts — —	9	½
Alſo a lytyl pax — — —	2	½

Value in all 54l. 15s. 5d. ob."

[q] A ſmall veſſel of that form to burn frankincenſe in. See Archæol. I. 18.

As

"As was ſaid before, the plate was ſold to the entent, that the mony theof comyng, ſchuld be dyſpendyd for the well and comodyte of the ſame towne yn porchaſſyng a corporation, and to have the town hole yn fee-farm of the kyng, and to exclewde all offyſſers, (the mayer only except) and farder, for that the inhabytans of the ſeid towne ſchuld be ſparyd yn the chargys of the ſeyd porchaſſyng the corporaction, and nat taxyd therto by pertycular ſummys. The ſeyd plate was ſolde by the adwyſe of Jaffery Alen mayer ther, Symond Baxter, and John Savage, chamberlyns, of the ſame town, wyth others commoners ther, and inhabytans of the ſame."

After the ſale of the plate, a bill was preſented to the king, with a view to have his majeſty's permiſſion to apply the money for that plate towards defraying the expences ſuſtained in obtaining the aſſiſtance of the king's counſellors.

To which the king returned the following anſwer: "Ryght welle bylovyd, we grett yow welle, and for as moche as we be credyblye informyd, that the chappelle nere into the pryſon yn that owr towne of Thettforde, ys now at that poynt and condyſhon, that nowther it ys orderryd to the honore of God, nor proffyghte to owr common welthe. And fardyr more, yow neyther havynge owr law to bere the ſame, nor yet permytted by us to do the ſame, yow hav now of late entrewded uppon owr entereſt ther; and alſo now of late have ſolde as welle the londs and howſys, as alſo the goodys and cattallys, late bylongyng to the ſame chappelle, beyng owrs. Wherffor we wel and command yow, and farther uppon yowr alegens charge yow, that yow nat only dylyver poſſeſchon of the ſame, wyth al the dedys, wrytyngs, and menyments conſernyng the ſame, and everye parte ther unto belongyng; but al ſuche goodys and cattallys, wyth other commodytes,

commodytes, and proffyghts as late wer pertaynynge to the ſame, unto the handys of owr truſty and welle belovyd . . . . . and he to enjoy the ſame, ſpeffyallye, as of owr graunt. And thys as yow tendyr owr pleſur.

On the 10th of December following, Mr. Yelverton came to Thetford, to declare to the town, how he had moved the counſel of the dutchy, by ſupplication, to incorporate the ſame, and to exclude all officers, except the mayor. The whole written as follows, " Mr. Yelverton ſeyd, the cownſelle was welle contente we ſchuld proſede, and gave ſuch wordys of cowmffortte, that yt ſemyd lyke that yt myght be obteynyd, yf we wold, and myght be abyll to do the ſame. And for the neceſſary chargys yn the lernyd cownſell to be hadde, wyth other chargys to lern the proſedyngs heryn, we hadde ſold the ſeid plate by indentur; than by the ſeid town that plate was eſtemyd not to be ſuffyſſhent to obteyn the ſeid corporation; ded of owyr owne good wyllys, conſent and agree that Jaffery Alen mayer, Symon Baxter and John Savage, chambyrlens, ſchuld ſelle ſuch a parcelle of lond as ſchuld ſeme to them mete, for to accomplyſſhe the ſeid charge; as by indenture than and ther made, between the ſeid Jaffery, Symon and John on the oon parte, and the ſeyd commonable of the town on thother parte. Selyd wyth dyverſe of ther perteculer ſelys."

The following is the copy of a letter from the lord privy ſeal.

" After my ryght harty commendachons, wheras yt hath ben reportyd unto me by ſeche perſonys, as wold hav ſchewyd the ſame unto the kyngs heyghtnes, and to the reſt of hys moſt honorabyll cownſell; that ye menyng deceyfte, frawde and geyl and to encroche and uſurpe unto yow more than your owne, and more than yow have a juſt tytyl unto; and have of late takyn ynto yowr handys the londys and goodys

bylongyng to a chappell ther, wheroff one John Clerk preſt ys maſtyr. And that nat only ye apley and convert a grett parte theroff to yowr own propyr and perteculer uſes, but alſo that ye have takyn the plate theroff ynto yowr handys, and be mynded as yt ys thowte, ſchortly to take away the ſchepe and othyr cattalle and ſtore of the grownde theroff to yowr lyke uſes. And to lette the ſeyd maſtyr and too preſts of the ſame to have a very bare levyng only at yowr handys and dyſtrybuchon, agenſt the ryght of the fundachon of that chappelle, and otherwys than yt hath ben accuſtomyd yn tymys paſt; and the boldyr ſo to doe, as yt ys aleged, bycauſe the evydencys and recordys theroff doe remayne yn yowr cuſtody, wherunto I have nat ben lyght to geve credenſe; but rather I have thowght by thys berrer, mayſtyr Rowſe my frend and yowrys, gently to warn yow theroff. And further to deſyer, and nevertheleſs requere yow to ſchow unto hym, nat only the ſole trowthe therof wyth the very evydenſys of that fundaction, and th'encreſe of the ſeyd chappell, and to have the copye of ſuche as he ſchall thynk mete; but alſo why ye have ſoe ſeaſſyd unto yowr handys the ſame plate, chargeyng and commandyng yow yn the kyngis name, that ye ſchall ſe all that plate ſo ordyrryd, that yt may be at all tymys forth commyng yf yow ſchall be callyd upon for yt; and that all the ſchepe, cattall, and ſtore doe remayn onſold uppon the grownde, as yt hathe ben uſed hertoffore; and lyke as truſtyng to yowr honeſt conformytes, I have ſtayd the matter yn my handys, untill I have further knowlege and advertyſment therof, and purpoſe to help yowr good ryght and tytyl therto accordyng to juſtice. So yf I ſhuld nat fynd yow conformabyll to reſon, ye wuld geve me caws to thynk my kyndnes evyl byſtowyd. And alſo that yowr ryght and tytyl be but ſlendyr; and ſo proſede ther-

uppon for redreſs accordyngly. Thus fare ye ryght hartyly welle. From yowr lovyng frend,

Thomas Crowmewell."

" For twenty ſix days the mayer and John Savage wayted on my lord prevyſele, and made owr anſwer, that we had ſold the plate for 54l. 15s. 5d. ob. uppon the conſederachon afforſeyd, and a foldcourſe yn Croxton to John Crofts, gent. for 224l. wherof we receyvyd yn party payment, at the bargen makyng 24l. in the whych bargen we except the aſſent of owr neybors. And that the kynge's lyſens to be hadde, hys graſe, lawe, nor cownſell thereyn offendyd, that nat had, the bargen voyde; and yf yt myght paſſe, the lyſens obteynd, than that ſeyd foldcourſe ys ſold by us, the mony therof commyng to be imploy'd to ſuche eus as yn the conſederactions here after followyng doth apere.

" The conſederactions ſchewyd and declaryd for the preferryng of the ſame, unto the ryght honorabyll Sir Thomas Crowmewell, lord prevyſele, vycegerent unto the kynge's heygthenes, by Jafferey Alen mayer ther, Symond Baxter, and John Savage, chambyrlens of the ſame.

" In tyme owt of mynd yn the ſeyd burgh have ben dyvers offyſers, havying ther mynyſtraction of offyce. As a mayer, the ſcheryfe of the ſcheyer, crowner, a bayle of the ffrancheſſe, the kynge's bayle of hys rent of aſſyſe, the exhetor, and the kynge's clerk of the market, wyth other ſervants, deputes, and adherents to them belongyng, every of them pretendyng ther mynyſtraction of offyce, ſo eche oon of thoſe offyſers ſuppoſyng to uſurp uppon other yn hys offys and rome, every offyſer pretendyng equalyte wyth other, wheruppon alweys hath inſurgyd, nat only contenction, ſewte and debate, to the otter dyſqueyetyng, conſewmyng, and

ondoyng

ondoyng of the inhabytans ther; but by fforce wherof the towne browghte ynto ſuche name, and reportyd to be of ſuche ſchameffull and dyſordytabyll agrèment, that nowther jentylman, yoman, nor any other honeſt man wyll repare thether, ther to ynhabyt; but ſuch as be ther at thys preſent tyme do repare thens and ynhabyt yn other townys; wherby the ſeyd towne ys rewynly dekayed, and otterly ondone, and excepte yowr honorabyll lordſchyppes ffavor yn owr proſedynges hadde, and obteynyd yn ſchort tyme lyke to be dyſolat; ffor remedye herof, we as owr dewtys wer, owr town beyng parſell of the duchye of Lancaſter, have complaynyd by ſupplycaction, and ſhowne owr neſſeſſyte unto the ryght honorabyll Wyllyam erl of Sowthhampton, chanceler of the ſeyd duchye, ho hathe promyſyd to be unto us owr ſynguler good lorde, beryng hys aſſuryd ffavor to the mayntenans of the ſeid burgh, yn obteynyng of the kynge's heygthenes, by hys grachos letterys patentys to be yncorporatyd by the name of a mayer and commonalte, and ſo to be holdyn and governyd by oon aſſyſſer; and therffor to be payed to the kynge's graſe, oon ffee fferm ffor evyr. And all othyr offyſſers above namyd clerly exempt and exclewdyd, the ſeid mayer only except; ffor the whych corporaction ſo to be hadd, we offyr to the kynge's coffyrs clerly more then the ſeyd towne ys worth yerly, at thys preſent daye 6l. by yer at the leſt wythowt deducction or allowans to be had.

" Secundaryly, The ſeyd town hathe yn fferme ffor terme of yerys by indentor of the kynge's heythones, the tolle of hys brygge yn Thettfforde, Brundon, Honyngton, and Ewſton, yeldyng and payeng therffor by yer to hys graſe 8l. 6s. 8d. whyche ys levyd and takyn wythyn the bowndys of the townes-chypps aforſeyd, of every cart ladyn 1d. of every pakke ob. of a ſkore ſcheppe 2d. of every ſkore bullokys and coltys 4d.

that comythe thether or paſſythe therthorrow yn any of the ſeyd townys to be ſolde by forſe of takyng the ſeyd tolle wythyn the towne of Thettfford. The ſeyd towne hathe nat only ſoſteynyd grette exclamachon, as to be callyd a pelyng, bryburly, and a pollyng town, as yn levyng the ſame; but alſo dyvers inqueyetachons, vereanſys and ffrays hathe enſowed to the otter endemneffyeng and hyndrans of the proſperyns welthe of the ſame; for reddreſſe wheroff, yt ys ynventyd, provyded and partly begon to eddyffye and bewyld as many ſtallys and ſchoppys wythyn the mercatte plas ther, as ſchalle paye the kynge's tolle conſernynge the ſeyd towne, onlie the reparachon of the ſeyd ſtallys and ſchoppys deducte. And all the kynge's ſubgettys generally to come thether and ther to paſſe thorrowe queyetly, frely, and peſſably, payeng no manner of tolle nor coſtom for evyr more.

" Wherby we truſt to avans the honeſte queyette, name, fame and report of the ſeyd towne, and ſchall be an honeſte okacion to the contrye adjoynyng to reſort thether, and ther to paſſe thorrow to the grett avanſment of honeſte and ſubſtans of the inhabytans ther, and alſo by that acte to obteyne and wynne agen the lovyng hartys of the contrye, to the good and queyette name and report of the ſame, whych ys expedyent to be contenewyd for ever.

" Thurdly, For as moche as the ſeyd towne hath ever ben grettly mayntaynyd, relevyd, and preſervyd by the reſort and trade of pylgremys ther paſſyng thorrowe, a goodly numbyr of peopyll ther inhabytyng hathe ben welle preſervyd wyth a ſuffyſchent levyng by them, a grette nombyr of fayer howſys yn the ſeyd towne welle beuylded and upholdyn, whych trade and reſort of pylgremage ys yn every honeſte mans hart; but nowe abhorryd, exeſepulſyd and ſette apart for ever, wherby a grett nombyr of peopyll ther inhabytyng, be

be idyllyd, and lyke to be browght ynto extreme beggarye, exſepte ſome good provyſſchon and remadye be ſchortly devyſyd and provydyd; yn conſederachon wherof yt ys thowghte mete that ther ſchuld be remaynyng, to contenew for ever, a ſuffyſſchent ſom of mony yn the handys of two chambylens, to the entent that by perteculer ſommys, yt ſchall and may be lent uppon a ſuffyſſchent aſſewrance for the repayment, and no avantage or gayne by the ſeyd chambyrlens, or lenders in the forberyng therof to be takyn: and that to be deſtrebutyd yn lendyng to the honeſte dwellyrs ther, as to clothemakers, mercers, drappyrs, tannyrs, vetelyrs, and othyr neſſery dwellyrs ther, as ſchalle be thowte moſt avaylable and expedyent, that the ſeyd oqupyers may the better therby be enabyllyd to ſette a worke all the ſeyd idyll peopyll, and to expuls idylnes, and be a mene to contenue them yn honeſt and queyett levyng, wyche as we eſteme yt, ys a very ſemyng way to preſerve the pore peopyll, and to avoyd all ynconvenyens, that from ydylnes may enſew, and to bryng the ſeyd town to honeſt name and report, whych ſchall be ther preſervachon for ever.

Upon finding many difficulties ariſing to prevent their obtaining a corporation, on the ſixth of May John Savage rode to London to make anſwer to the king's counſel of his dutchy of Lancaſter; that the town of Thetford would no farther proceed in having of a corporation, for the following reaſons, viz. "Wher the late howſis of the channons and nonnys payed to the kyng 19s. 3d. by yer of rent of aſeyſe, the ſeyd howſis now ſuppreſſyd, the baylys and other offyſers of the court of augmentachon, deteynythe payment of the ſame. In conſederachon of the ſame, the kynge's balye of hys rent of aſſiſe deteynythe from the ſeid offyſer of the court of agmentachon by yer 3l. 10s. 4d. to them gevyn yn almeſſe, wherby

wherby the duchy ys enhanſyd by yer 52s. and 1d. and excepte the town wold bynd themſelvys by ther charter to do and pay the ſame, the cownſelle wold nat make us graunt of owr dyſyer, whych payment we wold nat bynd the town to, for dowte of a contrary agrement betwen the ſeyd cowrtys herafter; and alſo a gretter dowghte for the payment of 28l. 6s. 8d. by yer of fee ferme payd at thys preſent day owte of the hows of monkys; and yf yt ſchuld happyn that to be ſuppreſſyd at any tyme herafter, and the towne bownde by the charter to pay the ſame; and the kynge's offyſers of hys ſeyd agmentachon cowrt nat wyllyng that to allow, the town bownd by the ſeyd charter for the hole fee ferme, yt myght bryng the ſeyd town to an importenaunt ſewte for the allowans therof, or ellys ther otter ondoyng: for thes two dowtys and other neſſaſſary, we wol no farder proſede, as the ſeyd John Savage at thys jorney makythe hys anſwer to the ſeyd cownſell.

" In the forſeyd jorney the ſeid John Savage recevyd the copy of the clere valew of the ſeyd town of Thettford of eleven yerys, compylyd together by Mr. Hennage, awdytor to the kynge's heythenes for hys duchy yn theſe partys as herafter followyth: Rent of aſſize 9l. 13s. 10d. ob. New rent 3s. Toll of Salford bridge in Norfolk, of Heaſeon bridge, and Honiton in Suffolk. The toll of the fair and market in Thetford, granted to the mayor and commonalty of that town, and to their ſucceſſors, value yearly 7l. Dominion land let to the prior and convent of monks in Thetford, and their ſucceſſors for ever, 28l. 6s. 8d. Court perquiſites yearly 48l. 8d. The toll of the bridge of Brandon ferry yearly 26s. 8d. In all 49l. 4s. 9d. ob. Clear yearly value 39l. 4s. 8d. ob."

During the reign of Henry VIII. this chapel continued unſuppreſſed, though a great part of its poſſeſſions was ſold

in

in order to defray the expences attending the applications made towards obtaining a corporation, and I find that thoſe expences amounted to the ſum of 19l. 0s. 4d.

September 18, 34 Henry VIII. the following agreement was made between Thomas Deye, gent. mayor of Thetford, and John Clerk, prieſt, maſter of the chapel, concerning providing 1000 ſheep, viz. That the maſter leave in the mayor's hands 5l. of his ſtipend due at Michaelmas next, to buy 100 ſtore lambs at Midſummer; alſo, that yearly after that Midſummer, during nine years ſucceſſively, the mayor ſhall retain the ſtipend of the maſter for Chriſtmas, Lady day, and Midſummer quarters, 33s. 4d. each quarter, which amount to 5l. to buy yearly at Midſummer 100 ſtore lambs.

Alſo, if the ſaid John provide the 100 lambs, then the mayor to pay him his ſtipend at Midſummer without delay.

Alſo, the maſter ſhall not ſell or put away the lambs at the end of nine years, but leave them to his ſucceſſor.

Alſo, the mayor ſhall have to farm the ſaid cattle at 20s. the 100 yearly, and at the end of nine years to deliver to the maſter or his ſucceſſor as many as he received.

After the ſheep be provided to the number of 1000, the mayor ſhall pay to the maſter 6l. 14s. 4d. yearly for his ſtipend, by quarterly payments.

Alſo, if the chapel ſhall be ſuppreſſed, ſurrendered, or otherwiſe diſſolved within the nine years, the ſheep ſo provided ſhall remain to the ſaid John Clerk and his aſſigns.

Alſo, if the ſaid maſter do not provide at Midſummer next, and ſo every year during the nine years 100 ſheep, till the 1000 be provided, nevertheleſs the mayor to pay unto the maſter the yearly farm after 20s. the 100, and at the end

of

of nine years, to deliver the number of 1000 ſheep to the maſter or his ſucceſſor.

Sir Richard Fulmerſton, who had engroſſed to himſelf large poſſeſſions which once belonged to religious houſes, 32 Henry VIII. purchaſed of Henry earl of Surry, all his intereſt and term of years in the lands and foldcourſes in Croxton, called Chapel Lands, which he had to farm of the mayor and commonalty of Thetford.

5 Edward VI. the mayor and commonalty releaſed to Sir Richard Fulmerſton, and his heirs, all their right to find chaplains, or otherwiſe, in 240 acres of land, 600 of paſture and bruery, with liberty of four foldcourſes in Croxton, late the property of William Galion.

The ſame king, by letters patent, granted to Sir Richard Fulmerſton all meſſuages, lands, tenements, &c. late in the tenure of Henry earl of Surry, attainted of high treaſon in Croxton, which belonged to the chapel of the bleſſed Mary, excepting all bells and lead coverings of that chapel, to hold as of the king's dutchy of Lancaſter, by fealty only in free ſocage and not in capite; but in Croxton, of the king in capite by the ſervice of the fortieth part of a knight's fee.

Nov. 5, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, Sir Richard Fulmerſton bought of Robert Wright of London, poulterer, all his right in a barn and ſtable, and certain pightles belonging to the ſame, being parcel of the chapel poſſeſſions.

At the ſuppreſſion of this chapel, Weever and Speed ſay that its revenues amounted yearly to 109l. 7s. but Dr. Tanner, p. 370, ſays only 5l. 9s. 7d. which he reconciles with the other by ſuppoſing it was written in the MS. 109s. 7d. He had ſeen in the biſhop's regiſter at Norwich, another valuation of it at 17l. 6s. 8d. viz. the maſter's portion at 6l. 13s. 4d. and the two chaplains at 5l. 6s. 8d. each.

It was reſigned into king Edward's hands 1547, by John Gunnel, the laſt maſter, who had a penſion of 5l. per annum for life, paid in 1555, and not afterward that I can find. The chapel and college were entirely demoliſhed, and the ſcite of the college and chapel yard, and 80 acres of arable and paſture, with all meſſuages, &c. in Thetford and Croxton, were given 1548 to the duke of Norfolk, who forfeited them to the crown. They were ſoon after granted to Sir Richard Fulmerſton and his heirs, who laid the land to Maiſon Dieu foldcourſe, and ſold the ſcite, &c. to Nicholas Wood.

7 James I. 1608, it was granted to Maurice Francis, eſq. and Francis Philips, gent. to hold of the king in free ſocage by fealty only, from which time it has continued private property, belonging 1737 to the ſon and heir of Robert Pierſon. It ſtands near the river behind the common gaol, and has no ruins of any account.

The other revenues in Aſhwioken, Giſlam, Ruſhmere, &c. were granted 29 Elizabeth, to Edward Wymmock, gent. and heirs, at the yearly rent of 3s. 4d.

In the firſt year of Edward VI. the commiſſioners for chapel lands alledged that theſe lands belonged to the chapel of the bleſſed Mary, which appears to be a miſtake; for 35 Henry VI. Richard Cockerell, mayor, being ſeiſed thereof in fee, conveyed them to Ralph Pilkinton and Mary his wife, and they conveyed the ſame to William Howberry. After the death of Pilkinton and his wife, John their ſon conveyed them to John Smithurſt, yeoman of the crown, and to John Palmer, in fee.

20 Henry VII. Richard Oſely, by writ of entry ſur diſſeſin in le poſt, recovered thoſe lands and tenements by the name of one meſſuage, two hundred acres of land, ten of meadow, ſixty of paſture, ſeven of wood, and 20s. rent, in Giſlam,

Barnabe, Kenſted, and Ruſmere, againſt Palmer, joint feoffee with Smithurſt. In the ſame year Oſely conveyed the ſaid premiſes to Smithurſt and other feoffees in fee.

After that, Smithurſt by his will, dated January 28, 1505, gave the premiſes to be ſold by his executors, and made his brother Robert Smithurſt and James Carter, executors, and died. Afterward Robert Smithurſt and other feoffees conveyed the ſame lands to Robert Love, mayor, John Heydon, and other feoffees in fee, without expreſſing any uſe; but undoubtedly the executors had a valuable conſideration. And it appears by the accounts of the mayor and chamberlains, that the revenues of thoſe lands were always laid out in charitable uſes of the town, and never were parcel of the chapel lands as alledged by the commiſſioners.

It appears by an indenture made between James I. and John Baſingthwayte, under the ſeal of the dutchy of Lancaſter, that the following lands and tenements belonged to the chapel of the bleſſed Mary: twenty-five acres and a half in Thetford north field, and a tenement called Spoiles, one acre of marſh and two tenements, one of them occupied, a parcel of waſte land, another tenement with a garden unoccupied, and a parcel of land called Bridgwong, containing eighteen acres, one acre called Le Pit near the Monks Green, alſo one meſſuage with ſeven acres of arable land; all which premiſes belonged to the chapel, and in conſideration of 18l. 18s. 8d. paid to the receiver-general of the dutchy of Lancaſter as a fine, the ſaid John Baſingthwayte was to enjoy the ſame, paying yearly 2l. 7s. 4d. Cullin's tenement in Heathenman ſtreet, and another with a garden, were ſold to Edward Moor of Thetford for 20l. all which belonged to the chapel. Alſo twenty acres of arable land in Northfield, and twenty-two

acres in Southfield; the latter were granted to Sir Edward Clere, by letters patent 17 Elizabeth, to be held as of the queen's manor of East Greenwich, in free ſocage.

CHAP. XVII.

THE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.

THAT there was a ſchool in this town very early appears from the following collations to it by the biſhop, in whoſe gift it was:

1329, 5 Id. Auguſt 5, John de Mordon.

1342, April 20, Robert de Hulm, confirmed for life May 10, 1343.

1374, October 24, Peter de Elveden[r].

1402, Auguſt 22, Edward Eyr[r].

1424, Sept. 23, Hugh Anderton[s].

1434, March 12, John Wale, clerk.

1496, William Rudſton, A. M.

From that time till the middle of the next century we meet with no more collations, ſo that it probably ſunk at the diſſolution.

[r] Epus commiſit cuſtodiam ſcolæ grammaticalis Petro de Elveden preſbytero & fecit ipſum perpetuum magiſtrum ſeu cuſtodem. Inſtit. lib. 6.

[s] Ib. lib. 8.

In 1566, Sir Richard Fulmerſton made his will, and among other particulars, willed to have a preacher found for ever, to preach the word of God within the pariſh church of St. Mary four times in the year, and to have for his labour or for every ſermon 10s. Alſo that his executors erect a free grammar ſchool within ſeven years next after his deceaſe (if he ſhould not live to do it himſelf) upon two pieces of ground called Trinity Church Yard and Black Friars Yard. Alſo a dwelling for a ſchool-maſter and uſher. Alſo an habitation for four poor people, whereof two to be men and two to be women. Towards the maintenance of the preacher, ſchool-maſter, uſher, and four poor people, he ſettled certain lands and tenements in Croxton, value yearly 35l. and appointed Thomas then duke of Norfolk, Oſbert Moundford, John Bleverhaſſet, eſqrs. and Edward Peacock, gent. his executors, and Sir Thomas Cornwallys, knt. and Walter Haddon, eſq. ſuperviſors, and ſoon after died.

After his deceaſe there was only a ſchool-houſe built upon one corner of the Black Friars Yard, with one chamber for the ſchool-maſter, and none for the uſher and preacher, nor any habitation for the poor. For twenty years next after building of the ſchool-houſe, there were paid to the ſchool-maſter twenty marks yearly, to the uſher 5l. to the preacher 40s. and to the four poor people 12d. each weekly. Each of the poor people was to have a ruſſet gown of the value of 10s. every year for ever. But that excellent inſtitution met with the ſame fate with other donations of a ſimilar nature; for after the death of the teſtator, ſeveral years elapſed before matters could be properly ſettled. The town and corporation objected, that the teſtator's heirs had ſold the ſchool-houſe and friars yard, and let to farm the houſes and chamber of the maſter and uſher for many years to come, and there-

fore

fore they ought not to be governors; and that the will and letters patent laid the government upon the town, and not on the heirs or executors of the teſtator; and that the heir had employed the profits of the ſchool and poor to his own uſe: alſo that the executors had converted 400l. to their own profit, and ſought to diſpoſſeſs the ſchool and poor, and to eſtabliſh the inheritance upon themſelves and heirs. The following are the reaſons which ſhew that the magiſtrates of the town ought to be the governors of the ſchool and hoſpital; that they had expended 100l. to eſtabliſh the lands to their right uſe; that the ſame lands were once the poſſeſſions of the town, being chapel lands; and laſtly, that they were the moſt likely to be faithful in the government thereof.

That an affair of ſo much conſequence might be placed upon the moſt durable foundation, the townſmen petitioned king James I. that it might be enacted, and it was enacted by authority of parliament, that from thenceforth there ſhould be for ever a preacher, a free grammar ſchool, and an hoſpital, the preacher to preach once every week at leaſt in St. Mary's church, and at four ſeveral times in every year make mention of the founder in his ſermon, and give God thanks for his charitable foundation. And that the preacher, ſchoolmaſter, uſher, and poor people, ſhould be a body politic in name and deed; that the preacher ſhould be the maſter both of the ſchool and hoſpital; and that the ſchoolmaſter, uſher, and poor people, ſhould be fellows: and that the ſaid body politic ſhould be called and known by the name of maſter and fellows of the ſchool and hoſpital of Thetford, founded by king James, according to the laſt will of Sir Richard Fulmerſton, knt. and by that name ſhall for ever deviſe, let, grant, and receive lands, tenements, &c. and by that name may ſue and implead, and be ſued and impleaded, &c. and

Thomas

Thomas Atkinſon, A. M. ſhall be the firſt preacher and maſter of the ſchool and hoſpital, William Jenkinſon firſt ſchoolmaſter, and Robert Brown firſt uſher; Robert Mullis, Thomas Pantell, Elizabeth Hillary, and Elizabeth Moor, widow, to be the firſt poor people of the ſaid hoſpital; and that the maſter and fellows ſhould have a common ſeal with the arms of Sir Richard engraved thereon; and that the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty ſhall be for ever governors and overſeers of the maſter and fellows, and ſhall have the placing and diſplacing of them as cauſe ſhall require. In purſuance of this act, the maſter, uſher, and poor had houſes built for them. The maſter and uſher's houſes are contiguous, and ſtand almoſt oppoſite the ſchool; the preacher's houſe is joined to the north end of the ſchool, and ſtands upon the ruins of Trinity church.

The ſchool at firſt flouriſhed greatly, and was noted for the number of gentlemens ſons educated in it, and in that ſtate it continued for a long time; but for many years paſt has been in a declining condition, without any probability of its recovering its former eminence. It is commodiouſly ſeated, in a pure and pleaſant air, and is a ſtrong plain ſtructure, in all reſpects calculated to deſerve more public attention.

Auguſt 16, 9 Jac. I. the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty, with the maſter and fellows of the ſchool and hoſpital, leaſed the farm and lands in Croxton to Burrage Martin and Robert Martin, for twenty-one years, at 117l. yearly rent.

February 22, 12 Jac. I. an indenture was made between the maſter and fellows of the ſchool and hoſpital of the one part, and the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the other part, ſignifying that the mayor ſhould receive the rents and profits of certain lands mentioned in the act, for three years, towards

wards building and repairing the ſchool-houſe, and that the rents were not ſufficient to finiſh the buildings, and that the mayor had laid out 200l. more than the profits taken in three years; and that the maſter and fellows, with the conſent of the mayor, had leaſed to Burrage Martin and Robert Martin, the lands belonging to the ſchool, ſituate and being in Croxton, for twenty-one years, at 117l. yearly rent; alſo that the maſter and fellows, in conſideration of the ſaid 200l. already diſburſed, did aſſign over to the mayor, &c. the ſum of 18l. 14s. 6d. yearly, to be received out of the ſaid rent of 117l. from Michaelmas then laſt for the remainder of the term of twenty-one years, being then ſeventeen[t]. In the reign of James I. (as hath been mentioned before) a bill was exhibited in parliament for the erection of a free grammar ſchool, and the maintenance of a preacher, &c. When Sir Richard Fulmerſton gave the lands, their annual value was 35l. yearly, which was paid according to the will of the teſtator; but ſome time afterward the yearly value of the ſame land increaſed to 100l. Upon that aroſe a query, firſt, whether the preacher, ſchoolmaſter, uſher, and poor, ſhould have only the certain ſums appointed or ſpecified by the founder; or the increaſe of the revenue and profit of thoſe lands ſhould be employed to augment the ſtipend of the maſter, preacher, uſher, and poor? and if any overplus remained, in what manner it ſhould be employed? It was reſolved and agreed by both parties, to apply to council for advice, and the caſe was laid before two chief juſtices, and juſtice Walmſley. They gave it as their opinion, that as the lands in Croxton were deviſed by Sir Richard Fulmerſton to his executors for works of piety and

[t] Ex autog. penes T. M.

charity

charity as before mentioned, the advanced value of thoſe lands ſhould be diſpoſed of according to the intention of the founder, and that nothing ſhould be converted to the private uſes of the heirs and executors. That reſolution is founded on evident and apparent reaſon; for if the lands had decreaſed in value, who ſhould ſuffer but the preacher, ſchoolmaſter, uſher, and poor people? By parity of reaſon, if the value of the land increaſed, they only muſt reap the advantage. The juſtices add, that whoſoever taketh away the bread of the poor, taketh away his life, and therefore is blood-guilty.

The bill paſſed in both houſes of parliament, and was confirmed by the king. And it was enacted, that the will of the donor ſhould in all things prevail, be fulfilled, and for ever remain.

There are ſeveral inſcriptions about the ſchool and hoſpital, as follows: Upon the ſchool gate this:

This hoſpitall, with ꝑpetuall
maiñtenañce for a preacher,
and a grammar ſchool,
was founded by kinge James
by acte of parliament,
according to the will
of Sir Richard Fulmerſton,
knt. Anno Domini 1610.

Upon the porch this motto:



Over it two griffins with their tails interwoven.

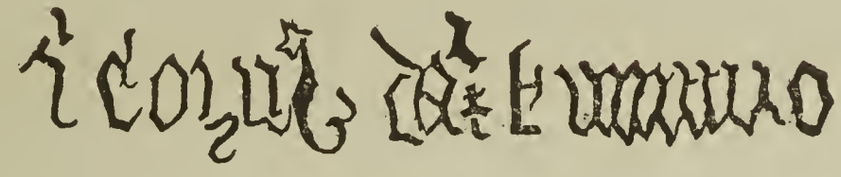
Upon the weſt ſide of the uſher's houſe:

"Ri: Fulmerſtone Miles Fundator. Splendida multa dedit, virtus poſt funera vivit."

Upon the ſouth end of the almſhouſe this:

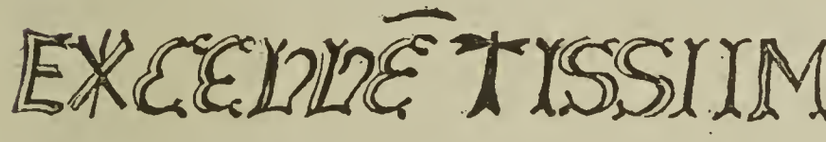
" Quod Egenis, Chriſto fit."

In the eaſt window of the maſter's room Edward the Confeſſor's arms in a roſe, and round it



Another red roſe ſurrounded by this legend:

" Excellentiſſimus Rex noſter Henricus 8ˢ vivat in eternum."



In order to make every thing commodious and ſuitable to the nature of this eſtabliſhment, it was ordered at a hall, Oct. 22, 1660, that the new gallery in St. Peter's church ſhall be only for the maſter, uſher, and ſcholars.

Thetford School Gate
Repaired by Hen: Cocksedge
Esq: Reeceiver, Anno: Dom: 1729.

Three arches of the old church were pulled down, and a horſing block built with them in the ſchool yard.

MASTERS.

1749, ——Colman, A. M.
1756, William Knowler.
1764, John Cole Gallaway, A. M.
1778, Henry Charles Manning, M. B.

USHERS.

Mr. Evendon, Mr. Knowler, Mr. Parker, Mr. Porley.

CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE CORPORATION.

IN the time of the Confeſſor, the burgeſſes of Thetford were very numerous, as hath been already ſhewn from Doomſday; but in the time of the Conqueror the number was conſiderably reduced, and the town was governed by a præpoſitus and other inferior officers.

It continued under that regulation until the reign of Richard I. when the office of præpoſitus ceaſed, and the town was governed by a bailiff, coroner, and mayor. The bailiff was nominated and appointed by the king, and was ſuperior to the other officers; he had the keeping of the gaol committed to his charge, and preſided over the king's courts; his office was held during life. The coroner alſo was ſuperior to the mayor, and was nominated by the king; but John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, and lord of Thetford, made an alteration, and transferred the ſuperior power to the mayor. The nomination of the coroner ſtill remained in the lord of the manor.

In the reign of Edward I. the mayor and commonalty had licence to purchaſe lands and tenements to the yearly value of 10l. to remain to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain, which they looked upon as a very valuable privilege, as appears from their men-

tioning it in their petition to Philip and Mary among other articles.

I do not find any thing material which happened to this burgh till the reign of Henry VII. when the mayor had another privilege granted to him, that for the future none ſhould ſerve the office of coroner but one who had been mayor, and from that period no ſtranger was permitted to fill that department in the burgh, as it often happened in preceding times. Another privilege which the burgh obtained was, that a ſword was permitted to be carried after the mayor whenever he went on public buſineſs, while at the ſame time it ſhewed his inferiority to the bailiff of the king.

The mayor was ſworn into his office by the under ſteward of the dutchy of Lancaſter, as appears from a letter ſent by William Brygges, gent. to Mr. Lumnour under ſteward of the dutchy in 1470. Mr. Brygges ſolicited the attendance of Mr. Lumnour in Thetford, that he might receive his oath, and give him the uſual charge on his being admitted into the office of mayor. (See his letter in the appendix.)

The time of performing that ceremony was at the lete held before the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. Thomas the martyr, after which the mayor always rode to Bromhill fair, to receive the toll, ſtallage, and picage of the fair. It was alſo the duty of the mayor to ſit in every court in the year, as well in the market courts as in the general courts. In the reign of Edward III. there was a diſpute between the prior and canons of Bromhill, and the mayor, burgeſſes, and merchants of Thetford, relative to the toll, ſtallage, and picage of Bromhill fair. The iſſue of the debate was, that the mayor, &c. ſhould pay to the prior 18d. yearly out of the profits of that fair, and in caſe of neglect, the prior had power to indemnify himſelf. The agreement was ſealed by the different

parties with their common ſeals. It doth not appear that the mayor had any more power delegated to him during the reign of Henry VII.

June 12, 24 Henry VIII. the king, at the requeſt of the mayor and burgeſſes, granted, that from thenceforth the ſword and two maces ſhould be carried before the mayor; and as there were but eight burgeſſes, the king by letters patent augmented their number to ten. Thoſe were all the advantages which the town obtained by petitioning that king, though the mayor and burgeſſes had ſupplicated in the moſt humble manner to have all the diſorders removed, which were occaſioned by the different officers appointed by government, and to have themſelves formed into a free corporation [u]. (See appendix.)

During the reign of Edward VI. this town continued in the ſame ſtate, without any addition to its privileges. That king graciouſly confirmed by letters patent all their former privileges, but ſtill left them to lament the ſame inconveniencies, of which they had complained to the king his father. (See appendix.)

The misfortunes of this town, for want of being made a free burgh, gradually increaſed, ſo that in the reign of queen Mary, they were under the moſt urgent neceſſity to implore the interpoſition of the queen in their behalf, complaining that the moſt heinous traitor, Sir John Gates, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, had by violence taken from them their lands and tenements, by reaſon whereof they had been

[u] December 5, 35 Henry VIII. Inquiſition before Nicholas Edwerdes, coroner, upon the dead body of Elizabeth Harvey, murdered by two women, who ſtole from her (amongſt other things) a pair of beads of coral, guarded with ſilver, value 5s. an Agnus Dei of ſilver 8d.

troubled

troubled with long ſuits, and brought to great decay and almoſt ruin.

They prayed for juſtice and releaſe from the hands of violence and oppreſſion; but notwithſtanding their pathetic addreſs, I do not find they obtained any relief from that queen, but were left in the ſame ſtate of difficulty and hardſhips which they had laboured under for a long time, till queen Elizabeth graciouſly attended to their complaints, and granted them the long-wiſhed-for charter.

I ſhall inſert a tranſlation of the preamble at large, becauſe it contains an affecting deſcription of the ſtate of this once flouriſhing town, and perhaps the moſt ancient in Britain of which we have any certain account.

"Elizabeth by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, queen defender of the faith, &c. to all whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting. Whereas the town or borough of Thetford, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, is and hath been an ancient town or borough, and from time immemorial is and hath been accuſtomed to have two burgeſſes of the ſaid borough in every parliament holden within this our kingdom of England, as the reſt of the ancient boroughs have, or within this kingdom were accuſtomed to have. And whereas alſo the inhabitants of the borough of Thetford, in all the time aforeſaid, have had and enjoyed within that borough, and elſewhere within this our kingdom of England, divers franchiſes, liberties, cuſtoms, juriſdictions, privileges, diſcharges, or acquittances, by reaſon and under pretence of the charters, grants, and confirmations of old made, by our anceſtors the kings of England to the inhabitants of the ſaid burgh, the which the ſaid inhabitants, for many years paſt, have not uſed or enjoyed at all, by which the burgh doth ſuffer great damage and loſs, and

utter-

utter ruin ſhortly to be expected: and alſo the good government and ruling of the ſame are now altogether extinguiſhed: upon which the inhabitants of the ſaid borough have moſt humbly beſought us, for the reſtoring of the ſaid borough to the former good ſtate, and to the good and civil government of the ſame, for the ſuſtentation and eaſing of the great burden, charge, and expences, which they from time to time have ſuffered, and ſeem more and more likely to ſuſtain and undergo. We therefore minding the ſupplication of the inhabitants, and pitying the ſtate of the ſaid borough, and deſiring to promote the ſame to a better ſtate, &c[w]."

Then follows the decree, wherein the mayor, ten burgeſſes, and twenty commonalty are made one body politic, the limits and juriſdiction of the ſaid borough for ever to remain the ſame as they have been time immemorial; and the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty to make perambulations for the true and better knowledge thereof, ſo often as may pleaſe, or to them ſeem neceſſary. Alſo that the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty, ſhall and may plead and be impleaded, proſecute and be proſecuted, or in ſhort plead their charter in any court whatſoever. Alſo that they may have one common ſeal, which they may break or alter

[w] October 13, 1581, 23 Elizabeth, the corporation met (viz. thirty-one of them) to diſcharge and remove Mr. Reynolds from his recorderſhip, and that Mr. Gouldinge ſhould be choſen in his ſtead, and that Antonye Fryar ſhould no longer ſupply the office of town-clerk as from the ſaid Mr. Reynolds, but to have the ſame office from the corporation, which was agreed upon. Thomas Allen mayor, Evans Richards coroner.

Mr. Reynolds, recorder, had for penning the charter and a fee 15l. 10s. for getting an anſwer of a ſupplication exhibited to the queen's majeſty in the progreſs in Norfolk 20s. his patent yearly 5l. his town clerkſhip yearly worth 10l. per annum as he confeſſes.

William Baxter and John Walters account, 1 Edward VI. Paid for renewing the charters 3l. 16s.

1632-3, the town-houſe coſt building 144l. 8s. 4d.

at

at their pleaſure. Alſo that there ſhall be ten men of the moſt diſcreet and honeſt in the borough, to aſſiſt the mayor in all cauſes and matters relating to the borough, and to be called principal burgeſſes, and they ſhall be the common-council of the borough, for ſtatutes, acts, and ordinances relating to the public profit and commodity of the burgh, and of the inhabitants of the ſame, and to be kept by them or the major part of them, and the mayor for the time being, that they may be better able to govern and regulate perſons and buſineſs within the borough. And that there be twenty other men, reſident inhabitants, of diſcreet and honeſt character, who ſhall conſtitute the whole number of the commonalty, who ſhall be under the ten burgeſſes; and when any of them happen to die, or from the commonalty for reaſonable cauſes to be removed, that then and from thence it ſhall and may be lawful for the mayor and recorder, or his ſufficient deputy, and the coroner for the time being, for the fulfilling of the number of twenty commoners, to elect out of the inhabitants of the borough another diſcreet and honeſt man, and admit him according to their diſcretion. Alſo that the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty, provided the recorder be always one of the number, may conſtitute, ordain, and make ſuch reaſonable laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances, for the governing and regulating of artificers or other inhabitants of the borough, which ſhall be good and neceſſary for the commonwealth of the borough and the county adjoining, provided all be ſtrictly conſiſtent with the laws of the realm. Alſo that there ſhall be in the borough from time to time, for ever, an officer, who ſhall be called recorder, who ſhall do all thoſe things which belong to that office. Alſo that it ſhall be lawful for the mayor and all ſucceeding mayors, whilſt they ſhall execute the office of mayor in the ſame borough,

to

to have a man carrying or bearing a ſword before them for the time being. Alſo that the mayor for the time being, whenſoever it ſhall pleaſe him, may elect and conſtitute three honeſt men and proper perſons to be made officers of the borough, one of whom ſhall be the bearer of the ſword, and the other two ſhall be called ſerjeants at mace, who ſhall by the command of the mayor carry two ſilver maces, engraven with the queen's arms, within the ſaid borough and the liberties and precincts of the ſame, during the time he ſhall be in that office, who alſo ſhall make proclamations, executions, and do all other things belonging to the office of ſerjeants at mace, in the ſame manner as the ſerjeants at mace do in the city of London. And every ſerjeant at mace, on being elected, ſhall take an oath before the mayor that he will faithfully execute his office. Alſo that the mayor for the time being ſhall be clerk of the market, and exerciſe that office without moleſtation.

When this charter was granted, John Edwards was ſworn into the office of mayor. Then the ten burgeſſes are named, and they to be the common-council of the mayor, John Midgeles, John Sherring, Peter Scott, Richard Jolly, William Davy, Walter Beales, Edward Eden, William Drury, Evan Richards, and Richard Beadles, all inhabitants of the borough. Thoſe were appointed to be the firſt modern ten principal burgeſſes. John Reynolds gentleman was nominated recorder, who was to execute by himſelf or deputy that office which he was to hold during his natural life. He was ſworn into that office, and bound by that oath to execute juſtice, and his deputy to be called town-clerk. Alſo that the mayor and recorder ſhall be juſtices of the peace within the borough, and have full power to act in that capacity.

Alſo

Alſo that the mayor, for one whole year after the expiration of his office, ſhall be coroner, which office he ſhall receive upon oath.

Alſo the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty to have a Saturday market, and Magdalen fair to continue for two days.

Alſo that the guildhall ſhall be their common hall or place of meeting, for all manner of pleas and cauſes as ſhall ſeem neceſſary.

Alſo that on Wedneſday before the feaſt of St. Michael, between nine and eleven in the forenoon, they ſhall aſſemble in the guildhall to name two men, then inhabitants of the borough and principal burgeſſes, and the whole proceeding to be public before the other inhabitants of the ſame burgh, who ſhall have authority to elect one of thoſe two burgeſſes, who ſhall be mayor for the year enſuing, and if he refuſe to accept the office, unleſs he can ſhew ſufficient reaſon for ſo doing, he ſhall be fined for his refuſal, or be impriſoned until he ſhall pay his fine. Alſo that the new elected mayor ſhall be ſworn into his office before his laſt predeceſſor, if he be alive, but if he happen to be then dead, he ſhall take his oath before the recorder, and the other principal burgeſſes, or the major part of them.

But if a mayor die or be removed, then the burgeſſes ſhall meet and have power to meet at the guildhall, on a certain day appointed, within eight days next after the death or removal of the ſaid mayor, and proceed as before.

Alſo if a burgeſs die or be removed, another is to be elected out of the inhabitants within eight days after, and to be ſworn before the mayor.

If a recorder die or be removed, then the mayor and burgeſſes to meet in their common hall, or elſewhere, within

eight days, to elect another recorder, who ſhall be ſworn before the mayor and burgeſſes.

Alſo the clerk of the market ſhall be ſworn into his office before the recorder or his deputy, and other chief burgeſſes.

Alſo that a court of record ſhall be holden before the mayor and recorder in the guildhall, upon every Monday in every week of Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Chriſtmas, and from week to week to be holden for ever; and the mayor and recorder, or his deputy, ſhall have power to hear and determine complaints, and all manner of debts, covenants, treſpaſſes, &c.

Alſo the view of frank pledge of all the inhabitants, whole reſidents as well as not whole reſidents, which view ſhall be holden twice every year, one view within a month after the feaſt of St. Michael, the other within the feaſt of Eaſter, before the mayor and recorder of the borough; and all fines ariſing in thoſe courts, to be applied to the uſe and profit of the commonalty of the borough.

All fines and goods of felons to be applied to the uſe of the corporation. All goods forfeited to the office of clerk of the market, to be to the uſe of the corporation. The inhabitants to be obedient to the laws which the mayor and his brethren ſhall enact, ſo far as they are conſiſtent with the laws of the realm; and in caſe of diſobedience, the delinquents to be puniſhed according to the quantity and quality of the offence.

Alſo that the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty, or any other inhabitant who ſhall reſide in the borough, ſhall not be put into any office or jury, or in any aſſizes or juries which ſhall be returned by any ſheriff or coroner, unleſs the queen or her heirs and ſucceſſors be concerned; and that the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty, ſhall be capable in law to purchaſe to themſelves and ſucceſſors, lands, tenements, rents, ſervices,

ſervices, to the yearly value of 40l. without any licence from the crown, which are not holden by knight's ſervice in the ſtatute of lands and tenements.

Alſo that they might ſend two burgeſſes to parliament, being diſcreet and honeſt men, and to be elected at the expence of the borough.

Alſo that toll of bringing and carrying over the bridge of Incelland or Selford in Norfolk, with the toll of the market in Thetford, the toll of the bridge of Brandon ferry, and the toll of Honiton and Euſton bridges, ſhall all be held in fee-farm of the queen, at the rent of 8l. 6s. 8d. but the corporation to keep them in good repair.

Theſe letters patent were given at the palace at Weſtminſter, and ſealed with the ſeal of the dutchy.

During the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. the corporation was governed according to the preceding charter; but in the reign of Charles II. that charter was ſurrendered, and a very imperfect one granted. But on the 10th of January, 1692, it was agreed that a ſolicitor ſhould be employed, to procure an order of Chancery, to have the late illegal ſurrender of the charter, which was made to Charles II. remaining in the office of the Petty Bag, taken off the file and cancelled, and to get a tranſcript of the charter of this borough granted by queen Elizabeth, which is the very ſame in all reſpects with that by which the corporation is at preſent governed.

A catalogue of the mayors and coroners of Thetford, from Edward the Firſt, who began to reign November 16, 1272, to this preſent time: Friday before Pentecoſt, day of chooſing.

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
1	1272, John le Foreſter	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	William Seyl.	
7		
8		
9	Thomas Fraunceys	
10	——— ———	William Reymund Richard de Bungeye alderman
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

Edward

Edward the Second, July 7, 1307.

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
1	William de Rokelond or Rokelund John de Acre bailiff	William Reymund
2	William Harding	——— ———
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13	William de Petierisburgh.	
14	Peter Markaunt.	
15	Richard le Fyscher	
16	Richard Andren,	Roger Fraunceys
17	William Seyl, he was elected alderman 16 Edward II.	Roger Fraunceys
18	Peter Markaunt.	
19		

Edward the Third, January 25, 1326.

1. 2. Andrew de Caldecote
3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Adam Cokerel

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
8	Richard Andren	
9	Peter Marke or Markaunt	
10	John le Foreſter	
11		
12	Ralph de Foxle	
13	Richard Andren	
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	Peter le Goos	
19		
20	John le Taverner	Thomas Fraunceys
21	William Bowde	
22		
23	Simon de Groundiſburgh. St. Luke, William de Herlyng	Thomas Fraunceys
24		
25	William Bowde,	John Cha
26		
27		
28		
29	Roger de Cornwallie,	John de Acre
30	Peter le Goos	
31		
32		
33	Simon de Groundiſburgh,	John Cha
34		
35	William Boude,	John Cha
36		

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
37		John Cha
38		
39	William Boude	
	John Davy was mayor, as Mr. le Neve's papers, & alibi, 40 Ed. III.	
40	Peter Goos,	John Cha
41	—— —	
42		
43		
44		
45	Roger Cornewayleys	John Cha
46		
47		
48	John Davy,	John Cha
49		
50		

Richard the Second, June 21, 1377.

1		
2	John Barbour,	
3	Simon Barbour,	John Cha
4	—— ——	
5		
6		
7	Roger Cornewayle	
8	Reginald Archer	Peter Goos
9		
10		
11		
12		

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
13		
14	John Barbour,	Peter Goos
15	Henry Bowde,	
16		
17	William Cat	Reginald Fermer
18	Roger Cornewayle	
19		
20		
21	John Draper	
22	3 months 14 days.	

Henry the Fourth, September 29, 1399.

1	Simon Goos, Walter Lyſter bailiff	
2		Reginald Fermer
3		
4		
5		
6		
7	Thomas Walter	
8. 9.	Simon Goos,	Reginald Fermer
10		
11	John Draper,	Reginald Fermer
12	John Pelle	
13	6 months 3 days, John Archer	Reginald Fermer

Henry the Firſt, March 10, 1412.

1	John Wyrligworth	
2		

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
3		
4	Richard Doo	Reginald Fermer
5	—— —— Oct. 10.	Feb. 1, & ult. Jan.
6	—— ——	Reginald Archer
7		
8		
9	John Appilton, 5 months 24 days	Reginald Bowde
10	—— ——	

Henry the Sixth, Auguſt 31, 1422.

1		
2	John Appilton	Reginald Bowde
3	John Monk	
4		
5	John Weſt	John Appilton
	Roger ——	Reginald Bowde
6		
7		
8	John Appilton	John Monk
9	John Coket	
10		
11	John Coket	
12	William Rikedon	John Monk
13		
14		
15		
16	Roger Ruſhbrook	John Monk
17	—— ——	
18	John Monk. He was coroner Sept. 29.	
	Bartholomew Draper, March 1.	
19		
20	John Monk, John Lewys bailiff	
21	John Barnham	John Monk

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
22 23	John Bernham	John Monk
24		
25		
26		
27	William Kempe	Roger Ruſhbrooke
28	Bartholomew Froſt	R. Love and R. Ruſhbroke
29	Galfred Bocher	Roger Ruſhbrooke
30		
31	—— ——	Roger Ruſhbrooke
32		
33		
34	John Bernham, ſen^r.	John Swan
35	Thomas Spynmery	
36	—— ——	
37	Henry Spylmery	Tho. Spycer and J. Swan
38	6 months 16 days, John Halewyk	John Swan

Edward the Fourth, March 4, 1460.

1		John Swan
2		
3	Henry Awſtyn	
4	Peter Larke	
5		
6	Richard Horne	John Swan
7	Henry Santon, John Balles	
8	Henry Dunſtan	
9	John Mayſtyr	Richard Horne
10	Peter Larke	
11		

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
12	William Bregges, esq.	
13		
14		
15	Richard Aungewelle	
16	Stephen Pomyry	Peter Larke
17	John Baffintwhayte	
	Peter Larke	John Ballys
18	John Baffinthwayte	Peter Larke
19	Richard Horne	
	Thomas Lyfter	William Brygge
20		
21	William Brygge	
22	1 month 8 days, Richard Bryan	Peter Larke
	William Bryggs	

Edward the Fifth, April 9, 1483.

Two months, eighteen days.

Richard the Third, June 22, 1483.

1	Richard Aungewelle	
2	2 months 5 days, Hugh Dryver	Richard Aungewelle

Henry the Seventh, Auguſt 22, 1485.

1	Simon Bray	Hugh Dryver
2	John Lynes	
3	John Fyſhere	John Lynes
4	Richard Aungewelle	Nicholas Havington
5		
6	Hugh Dryver	Richard Aungewelle
7	John Lynes	Hugh Dryver
8	John Lynes	Richard Aungewelle

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
9	John Tewdy	John Lynes
10		
11		
12		
13	Richard Aungewell	
14		
15	John Harman, Richard Aungewelle	
16	John Lynes,	John Harman
17	Thomas Roberdys,	John Lynes
18	Andrew Carter,	Thomas Roberts
19	John Dewe,	Andrew Carter
20	Richard Wethyrley,	John Deve
21	John Judy,	Richard Wethyrley
22	Robert Love,	John Judy
23	8 months 19 days, John Peere,	Robert Love

Henry the Eighth, April 22, 1509.

1	John Bernard	
2	Richard Coteler,	John Bernard
3	William Dwyte, Andrew Carter deputy	Richard Cotteller
4	John Kent,	William Dwyte
5	Edward Ballys,	John Vale bailiff, John Kent
6	Richard Tolton, Andrew Carter deputy	Edward Ballys
7	William Atmer,	Richard Tolton
8	Thomas Huette, Andrew Carter deputy	William Atmer
9	John Judy, } John Kent deputy,	Thomas Huette
10	Andrew Carter, }	John Judy
11	William Dwyte, Edward Ballys deputy	Andrew Carter

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
12	John Vale William Dwyte	William Twyth Edward Ballys
13	William Dwyte, and Jan. 14, 13 Henry VIII. he was coroner, and J. Vale mayor	
14	William Atmer, John Aleyn deputy	John Vale
15	Simon Baxter	
16	Galfrid Aleyn, John Aleyn deputy	S. Baxter
17	Edward Ballys	Galfrid Aleyn
18	John Judy,	Edward Ballys
19	John Judy, Galf. Aleyn deputy	
20	John Aleyn,	John Judy
21	John Kent, John Judy deputy	John Aleyn
22	William Twyght,	John Kent
23	William Twyght, Simon Baxter deputy	
24	Peter Pacfray, T. Cockerell Richard Tolton deputy	S. Baxter
25	Simon Baxter,	William Hillary
26	Thomas Burden, John Judy deputy	Richard Cockerell
27	Thomas Gryme Galfrid Aleyn deputy	Thomas Burton
28	John Jewdy	John Gryme
29	John Meye, Thomas Burden deputy	
30	Galf. Aleyn, Simon Baxter deputy	John Meye
31	Thomas Burton alias Burden, John Meye deputy	Galfrid Aleyn
32	John Judy, Thomas Burden deputy	Richard Godfrey
33	Nicholas Appowell	

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.
34	Thomas Deye John Vale deputy	Nicholas Appowell
35	Nicholas Edwerdes,	} Thomas Deye
36	Thomas Gryme deputy	
37	Thomas Gryme	
10 months, one day,	John Doe Nicholas Edwerdes deputy	Thomas Gryme

Edward the Sixth, January 28, 1546.

1		
2	William Baxter	
3	William Lord	Thomas Gente
4	—— ——	
5	John Aleyn. June 10, 5 Ed. VI. Nicholas Eldred mayor	
6	5 months, 19 days.	

Mary, July 6, 1553.

1		
2		
3	Jacob Midgely	John Walter
4		
5	4 months, 22 days	

Elizabeth, November 17, 1558.

1	Edmund Gaſkeyn	
2	John Wade	
3	John Clover.	John Wade
4		
5	Richard Ruſhmere	
6		

	MAYORS.	CORONERS.	
7	———	John Aleyn	
8	John Goorke		
9			
10			
11	Edmund Gaskeyn	William Downing,	
12	John Sheryng		
13			
14	Robert Hillarie		
15	Jacob Midgeley, 1572, 14 Elizabeth		
16	This town was incorporated. The charter is dated at Gorambury, March 12, 1574.		
	John Edwards - - -		1574
17	Walter Beete { Elected Sept 22, 16 Eliz. John Shearing fworn deputy mayor eodem die		1575
18	William Davy { Elected Sept. 28, 17 Eliz. John Shearing, deputy, Oct. 2.		1576
19	John Shearing - - -		1577
20	Peter Scot, - - -		1578
21	R. Bedell, elected Sept. 24, died ante jur.		
	John Edwards, elected Oct. 10, jur. 18 ditto		1579
22	Edward Eden - - -		1580
23	Evans Richards - - -		1581
24	Thomas Allen - -		1582
25	John Edwards, elected Sept. 26, jur. Sept. 29, 1582.		1583
26	Richard Diggon, jur. Sept. 29, 1583.		1584
27	Edward Eden - - -		1585
28	Nicholas Clever - - -		1586
29	Evans Richards, jur. 3 Oct. 1586. -		1587
30	Nicholas Clever, jur. 9 Oct. 1587, died in office.		
	John Buxton, elected 18 Dec. jur. 23. -		1588
31	Richard Aftely, jur. 1 Dec. 1588. -		1589
32	Nicholas Greene, jur. 26 Oct. 1589. -		1590
33	Edward Eden, jur. 10 Oct. 1590. -		1591
34	John Sherring, jur. 17 Oct. 1591. -		1592

35 Thomas Draper, jur. 17 Oct. 1592. - 1593
36 Richard Aſteley, jur. 17 Oct. 1593. - 1594
37 John Goldingham, 20 February. - 1595
38 - - - - - 1596
39 John Buxton - - - 1597
40 Henry Greene - - - - 1598
41 John Snelling { Elected Sept. 27, 40 Eliz. jur. October 16. January 21, 42 Eliz. ditto. 1599
42 John Chapman, Auguſt 7, 1601, 43 Eliz. 1600
ditto. Town book, 234. - - 1601
43 ——— Canham, T. book, 235.
44 4 months 15 days, Thomas Baiſh - 1602

James the Firſt, March 24, 1602.

1 } Thomas Chanham, 1604
2 }
3 ——— Rundom or Remching, 27 Oct. - 1605
4 Walter Salmon, jur. 29 Oct. 1605.
Peter Barnham, Auguſt 1. - - 1606
5 Walter Salmon, Sept. 24, re-elected - 1607
6 Nicholas Greene - - - 1608
7 Thomas Steward or Styward - - 1609
8 Peter Spooner { Elected October 2, 1609, upon Mr. Edward Edemy's refuſal to act, and jur. 10 Oct. 1610
9 John Clover, elected 26 Sept. jur. 30 October. 1611
10 Robert Abraham, 14 Nov. 9 Jac. } T. book. 1612
11 Robert Snelling, 25 Nov. 10 Jac. I. } 1613
12 Edward Moore, 16 Nov. 11 Jac. I. } 1614
13 John Mould, November 12. - - 1615
14 Francis Avenal, 6 Nov. 13, 3 Aug. 16. - 1616
15 Robert Snelling, 20 Dec. 14. - - 1617
16 Robert Shales, 14 Feb. 16. - - 1618
17 John Tyrrell - - - 1619
18 Edward Moore - - - 1620

19 Peter Spooner - - - 1621
20 George Eden - - - 1622
21 John Chapman, jur. 30 Oct. 1622 - 1623
22 3 days, John Snelling, jur. 6 Oct. 1623 - 1624

Charles the Firſt, March 27, 1625.

1 William Norwich, elected 22 Sept. jur. 3 Nov. 1624 - - - - 1625
2 Francis Avenall, elected 28 Sept. jur. 27 Oct. 1625 1626
3 Robert Snelling, elected 27 Sept. jur. 26 Oct. 1626 1627
4 Edward More, elected 26 Sept. jur. 25 Oct. 1627 1628
5 John Tyrrell, elected 24 Sept. jur. 23 Oct. 1628 1629
6 John Chapman, elected 21 Sept. jur. 22 Oct. 1629 1630
7 John Salmon, 20 Sept. jur. 26 Oct 1630 1631
8 John Sheldrake, 20 Sept. jur. 25 Oct. 1631 1632
9 Francis Avenall, 25 Sept. jur. 28 Oct. 1632 1633
10 John Snelling, 25 Sept. jur. 24 Oct. 1633 1634
11 Edmund Mobbs[x], 24 Sept. jur. 17 Oct. 1634 1635
12 Robert Snelling, 23 Sept. jur. 26 Oct. 1635 1636
13 Edward Moore - - - 1637
14 Thomas Lincolne - - - 1638
15 Henry Daveny - - - 1639
16 Henry Kettle - - - 1640
17 Thomas Lincolne - - - 1641
18 Thomas Snelling - - - 1642
19 - - - - - 1643
20 - - - - - 1644
21 - - - - - 1645
22 Thomas Lyncolne - - - 1646
23 Henry Daveny - - - 1647
10 months 3 days, Edmund Hunt - - 1648

[x] He was impriſoned at Lynn for delinquency; and the corporation petitioned the parliament to admit him to bail, he being a poor man with a wife and eight children.

Charles the Second, Jan. 30, 1644.

1	Henry Mendham, elected 26 Sept. jur. 23 Oct. 1648 - - -	1649
2	Edmund Hunt, 26 Oct. jur. 25 Oct. 1649	1650
3	Robert Snelling, 25 Sept. jur. 18 Oct. 1650	1651
4	Thomas Salmon, 24 Sept. 1651, jur. 23 Oct.	1652
5	Thomas Bancroft, 22 Sept. 1652, jur. 27 Oct.	1653
6	John Hunt, 28 Sept. jur. 8 Oct. -	1654
7	Robert Tyrrell, 27 Sept. 1654, jur. 2 Nov.	1655
8	Henry Kettle, 26 Sept. 1655, jur. 23 Oct.	1656
9	William Flannar, 24 Sept. 1656, jur. 23 Oct.	1657
10	Robert Tyrrell, 24 Sept. 1657, jur. 22 Oct.	1658
11	Thomas White, 24 Sept. jur. 21 Oct. 1658	1659
12	John Kendall - - - -	1660
13	Ofmund Clerke, 25 Sept. 1660, jur. 23 Oct.	1661
14	Burrage Martin, 25 Sept. 1661, jur. 22 Oct.	1662
15	Henry Mendham - - -	1663
16	Edmund Hunt, 16 Auguft - - -	1664
17	Robert Tyrrell - - - -	1665
18	Burrage Martin - - - -	1666
19	John Hunt Robert Tyrrell, 11 April - -	1667
20	Thomas White - - - -	1668
21	Ofmund Clarke - - -	1669
22	Robert Tyrrell - -	1670
23	Wormly Hetherfett - - -	1671
24	Thomas White - - -	1672
25	Robert Tyrrell - - -	1673
26	John Mendham - - -	1674
27	Wormly Hetherfett - - -	1675
28	Thomas Gooch - - -	1676

29 Robert Tyrrell - - 1677
30 Thomas Bancroft - - - 1678
31 Edward Moore, John Grymes, 16 Aug. 1679 1679
32 John Grymes, coroner, 24 May, 1680,
{9 July, 1680, Edward Moore, mayor. / John Grymes, coroner.} - - 1680
33 John Mendham, firſt after new charter, Burrage Martin firſt coroner [y] - - - 1681
34 Henry Leveningham, Burrage Martin deputy 1682
35 Walter Salter - - - 1683
36 7 days, Henry Leveningham, ſworn without electing 1684

James the Second, February 6, 1684.

1 John Tyrrell - - - 1685
2 John Mendham - - - 1686
3 John Mendham, not elected, but continued 1687
10 months 22 days, John Seabrooke -- 1688

William and Mary, Feb. 13, 1688.

1 John Tyrrell - - - 1689
2 John Tyrrell, I think 11 Oct. 1690, he occurs ſo 1691 - - - 1690
3 Edmund Roſſell - - - 1691
4 Henry Caudell - - - 1692
5 Wormly Hetherſett - - 1693
6 Henry Caudell - - - 1694
7 Jonathan Browning - - - 1695
8 Joſeph Sharpe - - - 1696
9 Robert Caudell - - - 1697
10 Wormly Hetherſett - - 1698
11 Richard Batch - - - 1699

[y] The mayor of one year is now regularly the coroner of the next. See p. 241.

12	Jonathan Browning - - -	1700
13	John Wright - - -	1701
	Anne, March 8, 1700.	
1	John Howlett, 16 Oct. - - -	1701
3	Edward Challis - - - -	1702
4	John Tyrrell - - - - -	1703
5	John Howlett died John Wright	1704
6	John George - - -	1705
7	Joſeph Sharpe - - -	1706
8	Robert Caudell; but Mr. John Wright recovered his office. His firſt hall Sept. 20, 1708.	1707
9	Jonathan Browning - - -	1708
10	John Tyrrell - - -	1709
11	Richard Batch - - - -	1710
12	John Tyrrell - - -	1711
13	Edward Freeman died - -	1712
	Jonathan Browning - - -	1713
	George I. Auguſt 1, 1714.	
1	John Tyrrell - - -	1714
2	Richard Batch - - -	1715
3	John Tyrrell - - -	1716
4	Richard Batch John Tyrrell	1717
5	Simon Motherſole - - -	1718
6	Robert Caudell died in his office Henry Cockſedge pro reſid' anni	1719
7	Joſeph Sharpe - - -	1720
8	Henry Cockſedge - - -	1721
9	John Deſborough - - -	1722
10	Robert Sterne - - -	1723
11	William Caudell - - -	1724

12	Henry Cockſedge - - -	1725
13	Joſeph Sharpe - - -	1726

George II. June 11, 1727.

1	John Wyldman - - -	1727
2	Thomas Bidwell - - -	1728
3	Henry Cockſedge - - -	1729
4	George Clarke - - -	1730
5	Thomas Saunders - - -	1731
6	John Walton - - - -	1732
7	Matthew Smith - - -	1733
8	Matthew Manning from Nov. 1734 to April 1736,	1734
9	Robert Thompſon part of }	
10	Henry Burgis the remainder of } — —	1736
11	Henry Cockſedge - - -	1737
12	Thomas Bidwell - -	1738
13	George Clarke - - -	1739
14	Thomas Sanders - - - -	1740
15	Matthew Smith - - -	1741
16	John Walton - - -	1742
17	Matthew Manning - -	1743
18	Robert Thompſon - -	1744
19	Henry Cockſedge - -	1745
20	Alexander Elliott - -	1746
21	George Clarke - - -	1747
22	Thomas Sanders - - -	1748
23	John Walton - - -	1749
24	Matthew Smith - - -	1750
25	George Clarke, ſen^{r}. - -	1751
26	Robert Thompſon - -	1752
27	George Clarke, jun^{r}. - -	1753

28	John Mafon	1754
29	Matthew Manning	1755
30	Woodward Bidwell	1756
31	Alexander Elliott	1757
32	John Walton	1758
33	Robert Thompfon	1759
34	George Clarke	1760

George III. October 25, 1760.

1	George Clarke	1760
2	John Mafon	1761
3	Woodward Bidwell	1762
4	George Clarke	1763
5	John Mafon	1764
6	Woodward Bidwell	1765
7	George Clarke	1766
8	John Walton	1767
9	Col. Fitzroy	1768
10	Thomas Arnold	1769
11	William Hall	1770
12	Thomas Garnham	1771
13	Henry Thompfon	1772
14	William Hall	1773
15	George Clarke	1774
16	Woodward Bidwell	1775
17	Thomas Garnham	1776
18	George Clarke	1777
19	William Holmes	1778

Ten principal burgeffes, commonly called aldermen, are

1 Mr. George Clarke
2 General Fitzroy
3 Mr. Thomas Arnold
4 Mr. Thomas Garnham
5 Mr. Henry Thompfon
6 Mr. John Rolf
7 Mr. William Holmes

Three vacancies

The

The commonalty, two of which uſually ſerve as chamberlains, are,

1 Mr. Richard Newberry
2 Mr. Thomas Lackford
3 Mr. Edmund Nurſe
4 Mr. Robert Dade
5 Mr. James Mingay
6 Mr. Peter Salmon
7 Mr. Palſey Faux
8 Mr. Matthew Betts
9 Mr. Peter Sterne
10 Mr. John Sherring
11 Mr. Noah Baker
12 Mr. John Harvey
13 Mr. Robert Manby
14 Mr. James Parker
15 Mr. Edmund Clarke
16 Mr. John Spendlove
17 Mr. John Tyrrell
18 Mr. William Robards
19 Mr. John Theoderick
20 One vacancy only.

1778, Auguſtus Henry Fitzroy duke of Grafton, recorder.

Mr. George Clarke, coroner.

Mr. William Iſaacſon, town-clerk.

Mr. Cockſedge ſucceeded Sir John Woodhouſe as recorder.

The 4th of March, 1762, the earl of Hertford ſucceeded Henry Cockſedge, eſq. as recorder, and 1771 the duke of Grafton lord Hertford.

BAILIFFS.

Richer de Reſham, 1197, 9 R. I.
Laurence de Maſſingham, ſans date.
Hugh le Franceis, ſans date.
Jeffery de Mundeford, 41 H. III.
John de Acre, 1, 2, 16, 17, Ed. II.
Thomas le Hunt, 23, 24, 29, 30, Ed. III.
Roger ——— 48 Ed. III.
William Cat, 8 Ric. II.
William Peron alias Piroun, and William Cath alias Cat, 2 Richard II.
John de Wyrham, 14, 15, 18, Ric. II.

Walter Lyſter, 1, 3, H. IV.
Henry Monk, 7 H. IV.
John Wyrlyngworth, 9 H. IV.
Peter Payn, 1, 10, H. V. 2, 5, 6, H. VI.
Roger Ruſhbrooke, 8, 9, H. VI.
John Goos, draper, 11, 12, H. VI.
William Kemp, 18, 22, 23, 28, H. VI.
John Lewis, 16, 31, H. VI.
John Norfolk, 34, 36, H. VI.
—— Lumnour, 11 Ed. IV.
William Skeppere, 7 H. VII.
Peter Larke, 16 H. VII.
John Vale, 3, 5, 9, H. VIII.
Thomas Baxter, 15 H. VIII.

CONSTABLES.

John Lord, 9 H. VII.
Richard Tolton, 3 H. VIII.
William Baſſynthweyt, 6 H. VIII.
John Judy, 8 H. VIII.
John Peer, 18 H. VIII.

The Chamberlains of this borough were formerly Camerarii Gilde S^te^ Marie, and have ſince the diſſolution continued in that office, moſt of the lands belonging to the ſchool and town having been the poſſeſſions of that fraternity.

March 8, 26 Eliz. John Snellings
37 Eliz. John Baſſingwayte and Peter Barnham
39 Eliz. Walter Salmon and Charles Ray
41 Eliz. Walter Salmon
23 Eliz. William Stevenſon and Richard Diggon
March 25, 1626, William Myles and Giles Alden

6 H. VII, William Croſſe, notary.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

OF THE LIBERTIES OF THIS BOROUGH IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD I.

THERE was a return of writs and gaol delivery by the king's writ ſo early as the time of Edward I. 1290; alſo a mayor and coroner as at preſent; the burgeſſes anſwered for themſelves before the juſtices every where, without joining any foreigners to them in recognizances or juries. No ſheriff, coroner, bailiff, or other officer, not of the borough, was allowed to exerciſe his office, or make any executions within the ſaid borough or its boundaries, but only the bailiffs of the borough; nor to exerciſe any power over the fiſheries of the borough, which extend from the town to St. Edmund's bridge towards Santon. The mayor, and his bailiffs, by the conſent of the commonalty, or the major part of the ſame, had power to levy and make reaſonable ſeizures for the ſame, for the ſecurity and benefit of the borough, as other boroughs did in like caſes. The burgeſſes were exempted from any kind of toll in any part of the kingdom of England. No perſon of or in the ſaid borough could be indicted or arreſted for any debt or cauſe whatſoever, or be confined in any priſon but that belonging to the borough; but all who are indicted or arreſted, and confined in the priſon of the ſaid borough, are to be ſo arreſted by the bailiffs of the borough, and by them kept, who have the keeping of the ſame, till they are releaſed, according to

the law and cuſtom of the kingdom, and that by the burgeſſes of the ſaid borough. The burgeſſes may not plead nor be impleaded, nor be ſummoned out of the ſaid borough for any offences or complaints ariſing within the ſaid borough, unleſs touching the king or his heirs. Every one of the ſaid borough could and can diſpoſe by will, of all his lands and tenements within the limits of the ſaid borough, as well as his other chattels which are moveable. Every one of the burgh who can meaſure, and count twelve-pence, ſhall be eſteemed of full age, as hath been hitherto; and all alienations made by ſuch, have been, and are now, conſidered as valid. No burgeſs of the ſaid borough ſhall be amerced for any cauſe, unleſs by his fellow burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and then it muſt be done before the mayor, and according to the quantity of the offence.

The arms of this town are a caſtle tripple towered, out of each of the end ones two demi armed men iſſuing, holding in their right hands a ſpear. The ſeal appendant to the inſtrument whereby William Gawdy, eſq; was admitted into the liberty of the burgh 12 C. I. the original of which was in Mr. Le Neve's hands, has the arms of *Brotherton*, three lions paſſant guardant under a label of three; impaling *Warren*, cheque O and Az. three turrets appearing above: circumſcribed SIGILLUM BURGI DE THETFORD. The ſame ſeal to the admiſſion of Framlingham Gawdy, eſq; 16 C. I. 1640, and to a town warrant 42 Eliz. J. Snelling mayor.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE CORPORATION.

10 Henry VII. 1494, Thomas Heigham, eſq. and Catherine his wife, granted the advowſon of Santon, in the county of Norfolk, to the mayor and corporation, who have always preſented to it the maſter of the grammar ſchool.

June 1, 22 Henry VIII. Thomas Cokett, gent. and Peter Larke, by deed then dated, granted to William Dwyght, John Judy, John Aleyn, &c. one meſſuage with its appurtenances in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, in Peynter-ſtreet, which the ſaid grantors had, and held jointly with Roger Rokewood, jun. and others deceaſed, of the gift of Roger Rokewood, gent. and Peter Larke, as by deed 29 Sept. 21 Edward IV. thereby to fulfill the laſt will of Edmund Heyford, to hold to the ſaid burgeſſes in fee according to an indorſement, in Engliſh as follows: "According to the will of the ſaid Edmund Heyford, "the within written meſſuage ſhall be inhabited by certain poor "folks for ever, which meſſuage ſince the firſt gift was "conſumed by fire, and lately rebuilt by the ſaid William "Dwyght, who hedged in a piece of ground belonging to the "ſame meſſuage, to remain unto his own tenement adjoin-

" ing for ever, upon condition that whoever ſhall occupy his " tenement, with the yard newly ditched out, ſhall always " ſufficiently repair the ſaid almſhouſe; this the ſaid Cokett " and Larke judge to be the beſt method to ſecure the per- " formance of the ſaid will."

Archbiſhop Parker ſettled 6s. 8d. per annum out of his manor of Hethill, Norfolk, for an annual ſermon here, by a fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, on Rogation Sunday.

1601, Richard Aſtley, eſq. of Thetford, buried in St. Cuthbert's church, entailed his houſe and lands in Thetford, (if William and Henry his ſons had no iſſue [x]) on the corporation, half for the relief of the blind, lame, and aged poor, and half to pay a preacher annually in St. Cuthbert's church.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Henry duke of Norfolk gave for repairing St. Mary's church - - -	50	0	0
Thomas duke of Norfolk gave for ever for cloathing the poor, per annum -	8	10	0
Sir Edwin Rich, knt. gave towards building a bridge and to the poor[y] - -	100	0	0
And, at his death, for relief of the poor for 500 years, payable out of his manor of Roſe hall in Suffolk, per annum. -	20	0	0

Sir

[x] It is ſuppoſed they had, and ſo it never came to the corporation.

[y] " November 19, 1674.

" Received then of Sir Edwin Rich, of Lincoln's Inn, knt. the ſum of one hundred pounds, for the uſe and benefitt of the ancient burrough towne and corporation of Thetford in Norfolke and Suffolke, and the poore therein, to be imploy'd as followeth, viz. forty pounds, part thereof, for and towards the building and repairing of a bridge in Thetford aforeſaid, called Nuns Bridge, and threeſcore pounds, the remaining part thereof to be diſburſt for the uſe and benefit of the poore of the ſaid burrough in theſe particulars following, that is to ſay, in coales, cloath, and corne, at the diſcretion of Wormley Hetherſett, eſq. now mayor of Thetford aforeſaid, John Mendham, eſq. coroner,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sir Richard Fulmerſton, at his death, gave his incloſure called Roſes, in Fersfield, to be ſold, and the produce to go towards diſcharging the taxes of the town, to each payment, as long as the money would laſt - -	1	6	8
Sir Richard had before founded a ſchool and hoſpital, with maintenance for ever for a preacher, ſchool-maſter, uſher, and four poor people (two men and two women) -	160	0	0
Mrs. Eden gave for ever to the poor - -	3	0	0
Mr. Henry Smith, of London, gave for ever to the poor - - - -	10	0	0
Mr. Samuel Snelling, an inhabitant, gave a piece of land to the poor of St. Cuthbert's for ever	1	6	8
William Firmage, a ſhepherd, gave to the poor for ever - - - -	1	0	0
Mr. Alderman Barnham, of Norwich, per annum	10	0	0
For three years next after his deceaſe, and for ever to the poor, per annum - -	4	0	0
Mr. John Wadford to the poor of St. Peter's for ever, per annum - - -	0	12	0
Sir Charles Harbord, knt. and the hon. William Harbord, eſq. his ſecond ſon, built an hoſpital for ſix poor old men, and endowed			

coroner, Robert Tyrrell, eſq. Burrage Martin, eſq. and Thomas White, gent. or the greater number of them. I ſay received,

Witneſs Charles Viſe. Robert Fyrſell."

100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

" I do deſire and appoint that the perſons aboue named, or the greater number of them, do diſpoſe of and diſtribute of the ſume of one hundredpounds aboue mentioned, according as is aboue written.

Edwin Rich."

it

	l.	s.	d.
it for 99 years, and ordered for each a blue gown yearly, whereon is a badge of the founder's name, per annum -	30	0	0
Thomas Gent gave yearly for ringing the bells at four in the morning and eight at night - - - - -	0	6	8
The hon. Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knt. ſometime privy counſellor and principal ſecretary of ſtate to his majeſty king Charles II. gave for binding out four apprentices - -	14	0	0
Alſo he gave by his will two thouſand pounds, to be laid out in lands, for ſuch public uſes of this town as his executors, with the advice of the corporation, ſhall judge expedient	2000	0	0
An eſtate of one hundred and ten pounds yearly rent hath been purchaſed with that money, and is ſettled by decree in chancery, for binding out poor children of this town apprentices, and other public uſes -	110	0	0
He gave towards procuring an act for making Brandon river navigable to Thetford, as it now is, for barges - -	26	0	0
For releaſing John Brown out of this gaol	15	0	0

Sir Joſeph Williamſon gave ſufficient maintenance for a poor ſcholar in the ſchool here, until he be properly qualified for the univerſity of Cambridge, and there provided for in a decent manner.

He alſo gave the ſtatutes at large to the corporation, and eleven folio books to the ſchool; an elegant ſword and mace, and was a daily benefactor to this borough.

He

He built the court of Common Pleas and grand jury chamber, adjoining to the old Guildhall, on the top of which was the ſtatue of Juſtice[z], and below, in the front, S. a chevron between three trefoils, *Williamſon*, quartering, 1. three fleurs de lis, 2. a feſs cheque; and this inſcription:

Antiq. Burgi de Thetford
Optim. Civ. ob perpetuam in ſe
Benevolentiam
Joſephus Williamſon
Eq. Aur.
Memor grata mente
P.
An. Chriſti MDCLXXX.

The windows of the chamber are adorned with the arms of the town, Williamſon, and other benefactors, and Williamſon's creſt, an eagle iſſuing from a crown, and this motto, *Sub umbra alarum tuarum.*

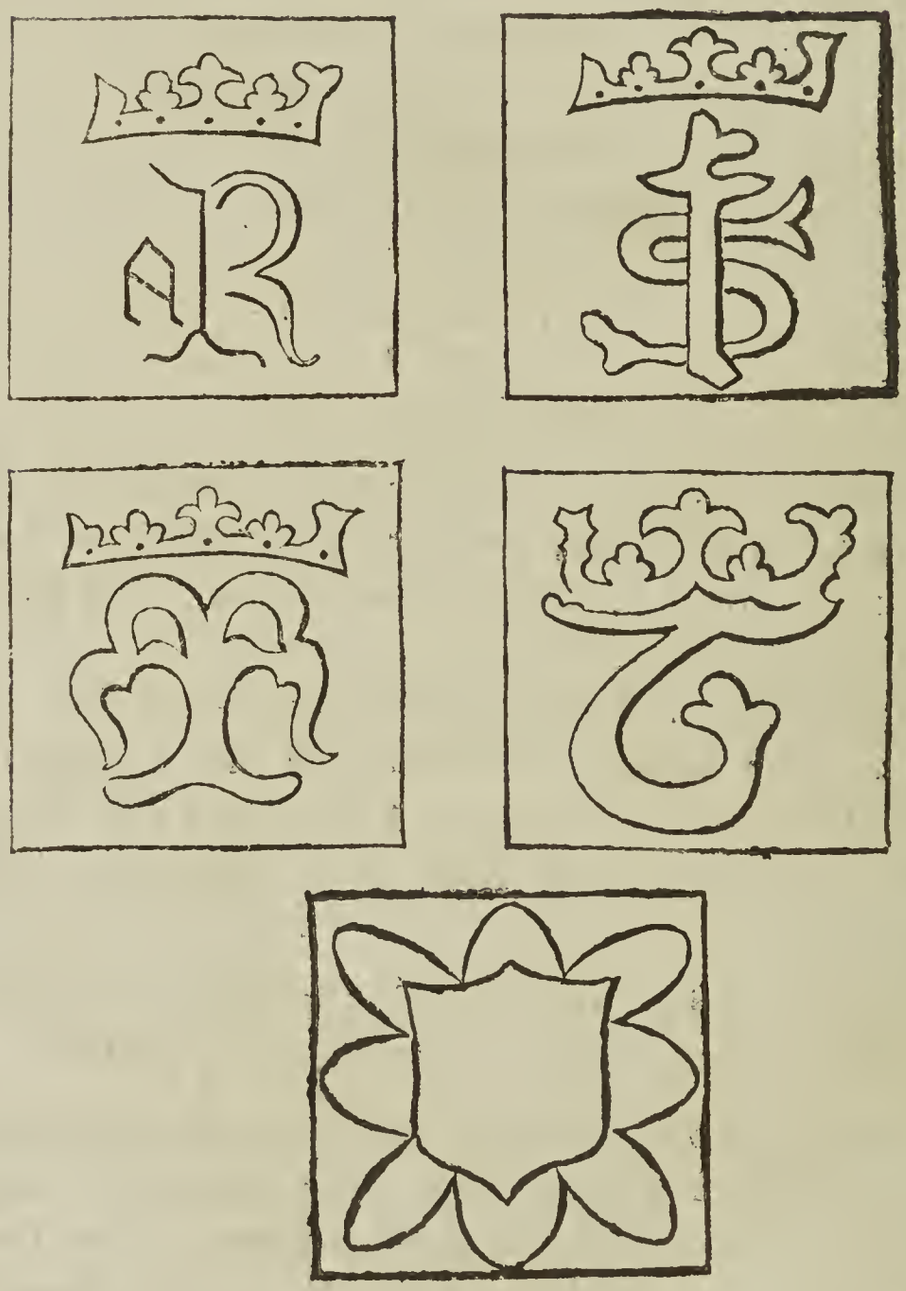
The Guildhall is a fine old building of black flint, and had under it a noble kitchen, (now turned into a ſtable) for the Gild and other public dinners. In this hall the Lent aſſizes have been held ever ſince their firſt inſtitution. Over the judges ſeat is

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

The common gaol and bridewell ſtands by the market place on the Norfolk ſide, and ſome years ſince the corporation bought a houſe, &c. in Magdalen-ſtreet, now the workhouſe. They own alſo the croſs in the market place and butchery, and the ducking ſtool now decayed by Nun's Bridge.

[z] Lately taken down on account of its weight.

On the water table of an old houſe by the gaol, theſe initials are formed of ſtone and flint.



The

The almſhouſes erected by Sir Richard Fulmerſton, near St. Mary's church, are built of black flint and free ſtone; the front about 32 paces long. On the S. gabel above the dial,

I a roſe R
VIVAT
REX
1612.

On another,



Under the dial,

N. KING,
Maſon.

RO. HACHITT,
Carpender.

C. PRATT,
Maſon.

On the weſt ſide of the dial,

1612.
A. G.
" God bleſs the founder of this work."

Towards the bottom,

" Quod egenis
Chriſto fit.
Matt. xxv. 40.
R. BROWNE."

On a ſquare ſtone between the two centre doors, in capitals,

FOLLOW PEACE AND HOLIN
ESS WITH ALL MEN; WITHOUT
THE WHICH NO MAN SHALL
SEE THE LORD. HEB. xii. 14.
A. B.

Between the windows on ſmall ſquare ſtones, theſe letters, probably initials of poor inhabitants.

EE. ER WS. NG. TS.
FA.
IE.
EM. IM. EB.
EM.
℔ RS. WD.

HARBORD'S hoſpital at the N. W. end of the town was founded for ſix old men, who divide the ſurplus of £. 30 per ann. between them, after the expence of repairs is deducted. The term of this foundation being expired was lately renewed for 99 years, by the intereſt of the Duke of Grafton. The eſtate is held by Mr. Gold.

Thetford was honoured with the reſidence of ſeveral kings. Many charters granted to the priory here and to Ramſey abbey, &c. by Henry I. bear date here. When the manor came with the dutchy to the crown, the antient ſeat of the earls Warren became the royal palace. It was the only one in Norfolk, and the keeper's ſalary was £. 40 per ann. It was rebuilt about the reign of Elizabeth, and was given by James I. to Sir Philip Woodhouſe, whoſe arms are yet remaining over the weſt ſide of the outer gate. It was the ſeat of that family in the time of Sir John Woodhouſe, late recorder, after which it was purchaſed by Mr. Thomas Wright, attorney of this town; but on his death, became the property of his daughter. It was rebuilt again in the preſent century, and ſerved for the reception of the Judges during the aſſizes. Mr. Blomefield

Blomefield ſaw here a picture with theſe two lines, ſaid to be compoſed by Sir Philip Woodhouſe.

Mentem, membra, jecur, ſuccendit, calfacit, urit.
Cantibus, igne, fide, muſa, caminus, amor.

This manſion, with ſix acres of paſture ground, the whole being freehold, ſubject to a rent of 10*s.* to the manor of Eaſt Greenwich, and another of 5*d.* to the manor of Thetford, was upon ſale in 1778, with the manor of Downham, &c. belonging to the late Mr. Wright.



This coat was carved upon the ſell of a window taken down at Mr. Wright's houſe in Thetford, oppoſite to the old Croſs Keys, 1733. I imagine it to have belonged to *Thomas Larke*, rector of St. Peter's from 1374 to 1396. The name often occurs in old writings.

In the Dolphin alehouſe was a good unknown portrait of a man in his hair, peaked beard, with ſlaſhed ſleeves. At one corner AN° 1621, ÆT.SVÆ. 46. At the other theſe arms, A. 2 bars G. on the upper a creſcent O. in chief a mullet. Q. *Freeman* or *Kenton*.

Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Burgh of Thetford.

Edw.VI. 1546, [a] John Brend, Richard Haydon (or Heydon) eſq;
1551, John Clere, Henry Northey.
Mary, 1553, William Hunſton, eſq; Robert Drury, eſq;
1554, Robert Drury, eſq; Nicholas Rokewood.
P. & M. 1555.
1556, Edward Clere [b], eſq; Walter Haddon, eſq;
Eliz. 1558, Edward Gaſcoign, Thomas Poley.
1563, Sir Richard Fulmerſton, knt. Edward Clere, eſq;
1570, Philip Appleyard, gent. Thomas Huggan, gent.
1571, [c] William Fulmerſton, eſq; Thomas Colby, eſq;
1585, Edward Eden, mayor, Robert Whitney, eſq;
1586, Sir Roger Woodhouſe, knt. Thomas Poley, eſq;
1589, Bartholomew Kemp, eſq; Richard Stubbe, eſq;
1593, Charles Chute, eſq; Baſſingbourn Gawdy, eſq;
1597, John Crofts, eſq; Philip Gawdy, eſq;
1601, Henry Warner, eſq; Thomas Knevet, eſq;
Jam. I. 1603, Sir Baſſingbourn Gawdy, knt. Sir W. Padye, knt.
1614.
1620, Sir T. Holland, knt. Framlingham Gawdie, eſq;
1623, Framlingham Gawdie, eſq; Drew Drewrye, eſq;
Cha. I. 1625, Sir Robert Cotton, knt. & bart. Framlingham Gawdie, eſq;
1625, [d] Sir John Hobart, knt. & bart. Framlingham Gawdy, eſq;

[a] This burgh was never ſummoned before: the return was made by the mayor to the ſheriff of Norfolk. Here are 31 voters, the mayor, 10 burgeſſes, and 20 common-council.

[b] Sir Edward Clere of Blickling, who married Frances, daughter and heireſs of Sir Richard Fulmerſton, ſerved in parliament for Thetford. Baronet. vol. II. p. 272.

[c] In his place deceaſed Valentine Browne, knt.

[d] Of Blickling, eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

1627,

1627, Sir Henry Spiller, knt. Edward Moundeford, eſq;
1639, Sir Thomas Woodhouſe, knt. & bart. Framlingham Gawdy, eſq;
1640, Sir Thomas Woodhouſe, knt. & bart. Framlingham Gawdy, eſq;
Cha. II. 1660, Sir Philip Woodhouſe, bart. Robert Paſton, eſq; [e]
1661, Sir Allen Appeſly, knt. William Gawdy [f], eſq;
1678, Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knt. Wm. Harbord, eſq;
1679, Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knt. Wm. Harbord, eſq;
Jam. II. 1685, Henry Heveningham, eſq; [g] Wm. De Grey, eſq;
W. & M. 1689, Sir Francis Guybon, knt. John Trenchard, ſerjeant at law.
1690, Hon. William Harbord, eſq; [h] Sir Francis Guybon, knt.
Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knt. Adam Felton, eſq;
[Double return, the laſt being taken off.]
Wm. III. 1695, Sir John Woodhouſe, bart. [i] Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knt.
1698, Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knt [k]. James Sloane, eſq;
1700, Sir John Woodhouſe, bart. [l] Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knt.
1701, Sir John Woodhouſe, bart. Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart.

[e] Sir Robert Paſton, burgeſs in parliament for Thetford, was the very perſon that put it to vote, what day ſhould be ſet for his majeſty's reſtoration. See the poſtſcript to his funeral ſermon printed at London 1683.

[f] The printed catalogue calls him Sir Charles Gawdy.

[g] Sir Joſeph Williamſon the recorder was elected burgeſs with William De Grey, eſq; but Heveningham the mayor, would not return Sir Joſeph, but returned himſelf; there was a petition and diſpute, whether the *freemen* or *floor* (as they call them) or the ſelect body of the corporation, had the right to elect burgeſſes, and it appeared that the ſelect body elected before the charter.

[h] In his place choſen at Lanceſton, Baptiſt May, eſq;

[i] In his place choſen at Rocheſter, James Sloane, eſq;

[k] In his place choſen at Rocheſter, Charles Lord Paſton.

[l] In his place choſen at Rocheſter, Thomas Hanmer, eſq;

Anne.

Anne.	1702,	Robert Benſon, eſq; Edmund[m] Sloane, eſq;
	1705,	Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart.[n] Sir John Wood-houſe, bart.
	1708,	Thomas De-Grey, eſq; Robert Baylis, eſq;
	1710,	Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart.[o] Dudley North, eſq;
	1713,	Sir William Barker, bart. Dudley North, eſq;
Geo. I.	1714,	Sir William Barker, bart. Dudley North, eſq;
	1722,	John Ward, eſq; Dudley North, eſq;
Geo. II.	1727,	Sir Edmund Bacon, (of Gillingham) bart. Robert Jacombe, eſq[p];
	1735,	Sir Edmund Bacon, (of Gillingham) bart. the Hon. Charles Fitz-Roy.
	1740,	Hon. Charles Fitzroy. Lord Auguſtus Fitzroy.
	1747,	Charles Fitzroy Scudamore. Lord Henry Beauclerk.
	1754,	The ſame.
Geo. III.	1761,	Hon. Henry Seymour Conway. Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk.
	1768,	The ſame. John Drummond, eſq.
	1774,	Lord Peterſham[q]. Hon. Charles Fitzroy.

[m] In Jacombe's place deceaſed, the honourable Charles Fitz-Roy.

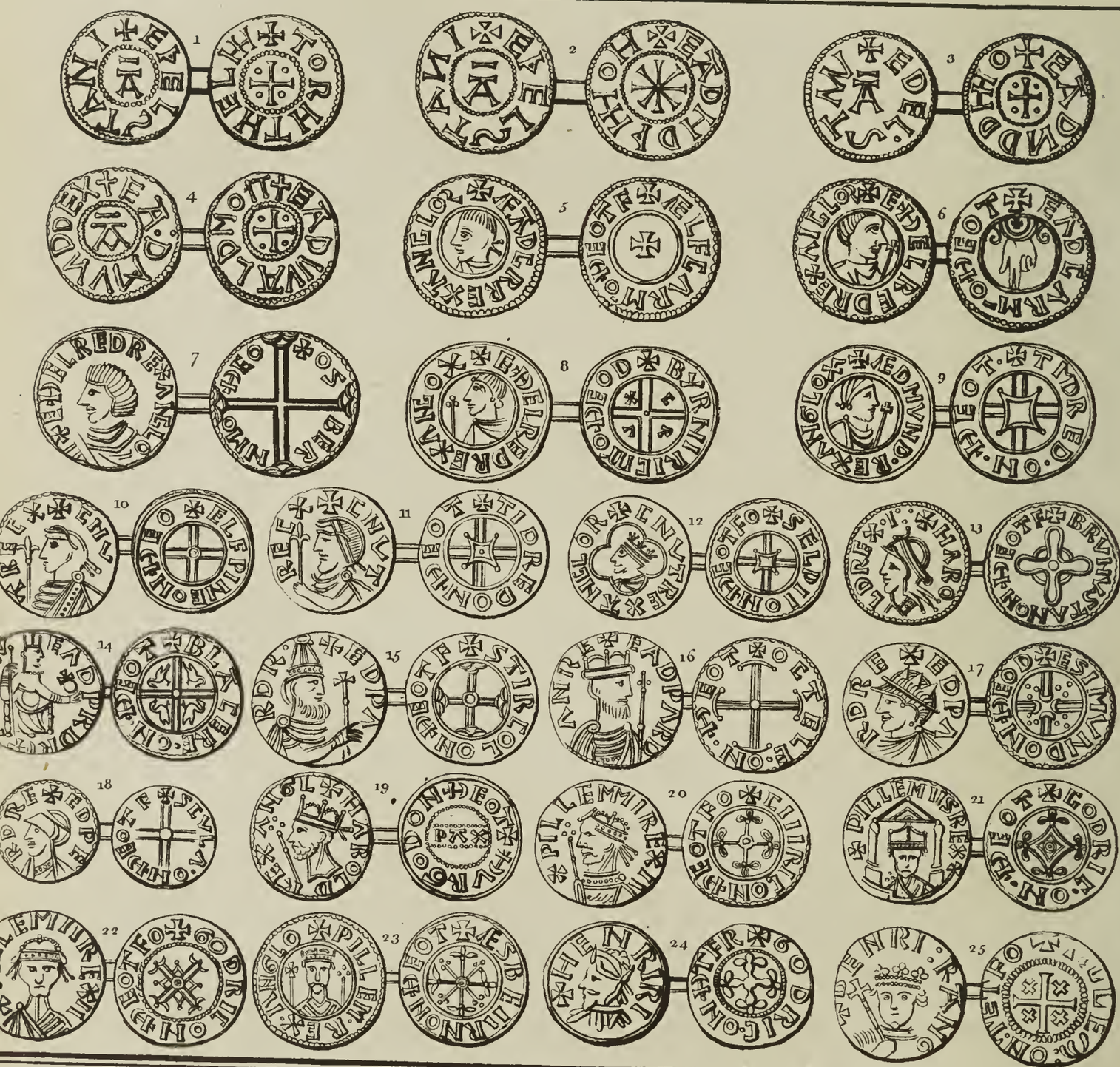
[n] The printed catalogue ſays Edmund *Soame*.

[o] The printed catalogue ſays Thomas De Grey, eſq;

[p] In his place choſen for the county of Suffolk, Sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldeſham, bart.

[q] Lord Peterſham not taking his ſeat, the honourable Charles Fitzroy Scudamore was elected in his ſtead.

ANGLOSAXON *and* ENGLISH COINS *Minted at* THETFORD.



TRADESMENS TOKENS.



CHAP. XXI.

OF THE COINS MINTED AT THETFORD.

THERE is no notice taken in Domeſday of a mint at Thetford, tho' the great number of coins bearing the name of this town, and ſtruck ſince the reign of Athelſtan, ſole monarch of England, by whoſe edict 928, the place of coinage, as well as the monetarius's name was to be impreſſed, ſufficiently evince that a mint exiſted there from the reign of Edgar to that of Henry the Second incluſive, but of its long continuance, or of the cauſes of its diſcontinuance we are ignorant.

As Thetford was the capital of the Eaſt Anglian kingdom, if any money was ſtruck by the kings of that province, there is the greateſt reaſon to ſuppoſe they were coined in that city. Four pieces are engraved in the plate, which certainly were the property of two of the kings, Athelſtan and Eadmund the martyr.

The three firſt coins belong to Æthelſtan, of which name there were two at no great diſtance of time; *Æthelſtan* the ſon of Ethelwulf the ſecond ſole monarch, created by his father anno 836, king of the Eaſt Angles, and *Æthelſtan* the Dane, ſo named by Alfred at his baptiſm, anno 878; and to which of theſe princes the coins in queſtion belong is doubtful.

No. 1. ETHELSTANI. Rev. TORHTHELM.

No. 2. ETHELSTANI. Rev. EADHDTH MOH.

No. 3. E^{D}ELSTAN. Rev. EADNDD MO.

No. 4. belongs to *Edmund* called the *Martyr*, and reads EADMUND REX. Rev. EADWALD MOIT.

No.

No. 5. EDGR REX ANGLOR. Rev. ÆLFGAR MO. THEOTF.
In this coin the A in Edgar is wanting.

No. 6, 7, 8, belong to *Ethelred*, and have different types both on the obverſe and reverſe.

No. 6, has on the reverſe ÆADGAR MO. THEOT.

No. 7. - - OSBERN MO. THEO.

No. 8. - - BYRNIRIC MO. THEOD. CRVX.

Edmund Ironſide.

No. 9. EADMUND REX ANGLOR. Rev. TVDRED. ON THEOT.

The three next are coins of *Canute*, all of different types, but of the ſame place.

No. 10. CNUT. REEX Rev. ELFƿINE ON THEO. Keder No. 140.

No. 11. - - Rev. TIDRED ON THEOT.

No. 12. CNUT. REX ANGLOR. Rev. SELPIN ON THEOTFO.

No. 13. *Harold* I. HAROLD REX I. Rev. BRUNSTAN ON THEOTF.

The five following are different types of the *Confeſſor*, and read

No. 14. EADƿRD REX ANGLORV. Rev. BLACERE ON THEOT.
The croſs and martlets; commonly called this king's arms.

No. 15. EDƿARD R. Rev. STIRCOL ON THEOTF.

No. 16. EADƿARD AN. RE. Rev. OCTELE ON THEOT.

No. 17. EDƿARD RE. Rev. ESIMUND ON THEOD.

No. 18. EDƿERD RE. Rev. SCULA ON THEOTF.

No. 19. *Harold* II. HAROLD REX ANGL. Rev. PAX. THURGOD ON THEOT.

To theſe of the Saxon kings may be added the following from Keder.

Aethelred	MANA MO O ÐEOD.	Keder	39
	EADƿERD MO ÐEOT.		73
	EADƿOLD MO ÐEOD·		75
	ŁODƿINE MO ÐEOD.		140
Canute	SVNOLF MO ÐEO.		178

The next four are the property of *William the Conqueror*, and of different types.

No. 20. ƿILLEMU. REX A. Rev. CIURIC ON THEOTFO[r].

No. 21. ƿILLEMUS REX. Rev. GODRIC ON THEOT.

No. 22. ƿILLEMU. REX A. Rev. GODRIC ON THEOTFO.

No. 23. ƿILLEM. REX ANGLO. Rev. ÆSBEARN ON THEOT.

No. 24. *Henry I.* HENRI RE. Rev. GODRIC ON THTFR.

No. 25. *Henry II.* HENRI R. ANG. Rev. ALLEM ON TETFO.

HENRICVS REX AN. RE..AS..TN...ON TET[s].

1158. 5 Hen. II. the mintmaſters of Thetford paid five marks to the king[t]; and 14 of the ſame reign, William, ſon of Derewald, and William of Wullewood, mintmaſters of Thetford, paid five marks and a half in part of the aid of 40 marks which the burgeſſes paid to the king to marry his daughter Maud to Henry duke of Saxony.

3 John, there were four mint-maſters in Thetford as appears by the Pipe roll[u].

From the death of Henry II. no coins have appeared from the mint at Thetford.

Between 1650 and 1672, ſeveral tradeſmen ſtruck tokens, of which ſort four are engraven at the bottom of the plate.

Saxon coins found at Thetford:

ÆÐELREDE ANGLO REX. Rev. BYRNIRIL MO ÐEOD.
BURGRED. ENRED MONETA.
BEAGIA MONETA.
ÆTHELSTAN. ODA, MONETES.
EDWARD Confeſſor. WALTHER ON LUNDE:
HAROLD. M. EREIC ON NORÐƿIC.

Britiſh.

TASC. found at Icklingham.

[r] See Soc. of Ant. Coins, Pl. I. 7.
[s] Ibid. Supplement, Pl. I. 6.
[t] Mag. Rot. Pip. 5 Hen. II. Norf. and Suff. Madox Hiſt. Exch. p. 151. 410.
[u] Et in defalcatione quatuor monetariorum de Tefford 4 lib.

CHAP. XXII.

WRITERS AND NATIVES.

AMONG the few writers which this town hath given birth or name to, are RICHARD of THETFORD, monk here, a learned divine and famous preacher. He wrote a treatiſe *De Modo Mendicandi*, now in Benet college library, Cambridge, K. XVII. beginning *Quoniam emulatores eſtis*, &c. He is not mentioned by biſhop Tanner.

JEFFERY DE ROCHERIO, prior of St. Mary's, began the hiſtory of his houſe, but died about 1270, before he could finiſh it. The original is in Benet college library, and great part of it left ruled for writing on.

JOHN BRAME, monk of this abbey, in the fifteenth century, wrote or tranſlated from Latin and French, the following treatiſes, all bound together, in Benet college library, in 4^to^. I. X.

1. "Hiſtoria Waldæi quondam Norfolchiæ & Suffolchiæ regis eximii, de Gallis & Anglis verbis in Latinum tranſlata.

"Ex præfatione verum ſi cui forſan libet tranſlatoris agnitionem percipere, literas capitales hujus operis aureas ſibillicando perſpiciat, quarum aſenſu nomen, ordo, vel patria lucide inſpicienti verſu inveniente patefiet."

Theſe

Theſe initials in gold form this verſe:

DE : THETFORD : MONACHUS : BRAMUS : EDIDIT : ISTA : JOHANNES.

This fabulous hiſtory, of which a ſpecimen may be ſeen in the appendix, introduces the Normans and Saracens among the Britons.

2. " Motiva exhortatoria quare capella virginis glorioſæ in parte aquilonari monaſterii monachorum Thetfordiæ per priorem ejuſdem loci extiterat conſtructa."

3. " Epiſtola Willielmi eccleſiæ St. Mariæ de Merleſham miniſtri qualiter ſanctæ reliquiæ in capite ſupradictæ imaginis repertæ ad Thetfordenſe monaſterium pervenerint."

4. " Chronologia rerum memorabilium ab incarnatione verbi ad an. 1399."

Among the perſons born at, or named from, this antient town, I meet with the following:

Alwin de Tedford occurs in Domeſday tit. *Hales* [x]. He owned Snareſhill at the ſurvey [y].

Thurſtin de Tedfort occurs in Snareſhill [z].

Andrew Thetford, gent. preſented Henry Webb to the vicarage of Keteringham, in the county of Norfolk, 1576, and on his reſignation Robert Grey was preſented by Thomas Thetford, eſq. and in 1591, Robert Jackler by ditto, and Richard Parker, 1602, by Thomas Thetford [a]. They had a manor at Saxthorp [b].

[x] Blomef. IV. 240.
[y] Ib. I. 198.
[z] Ib.
[a] Ib. III. 59.
[b] Ib. 703.

The family of Thetfords owned a manor in Heveningham from 1493 to 1628 [c]. Mr. Blomefield deduces them from Alwin before mentioned, and ſays their arms are Az. three lions paſſant guardant Arg. or Erm [d].

In Burnham Overy church yard, upon a head ſtone by the porch:

Here lieth ye Body
Of Elizᵉbeth Theattford
who depaʳted this
Life ye 21 day of Aprill
in ye Year of our Lord.
1719. Aged 80 Yeares.

Thomas Boteler, of Thetford, eſq; was deſcended of the Botelers at Watton Wood-hall, Herts, being ſon of Francis the 11th ſon of Sir Philip, commonly called Le grand. His ſon Thomas was remarkable for his activity, for, though ſix feet high, he would ſtand upright on the ſaddle of a horſe on full ſpeed, and take a handkerchief off the ground with his hand without ſtopping. He lived to a good old age, and was lame with the ſciatica 20 years before his death, which happened here in 1637, and was buried at Watlington in Norfolk, leaving ſix ſons and one daughter. Robert his third ſon died of a ſurfeit by eating nuts Auguſt 15, 1657.

In the ſchool-houſe here was born, in 1696, Mr. Thomas Martin, his father being rector of Livermore in this county. He was bred an attorney, and having married the widow of Peter le Neve, eſq; Norroy king at arms, became poſſeſſed of his noble collection of Britiſh topographical antiquities, to which he was continually making additions. On his death, March 7, 1771, at Palgrave in Suffolk, where he had reſided many

[c] Ib. III. 619.
[d] Ib. I. 464.

years,

years, his whole collection was bought for 600l. by Mr. Worth, chymiſt of Diſs, who immediately ſold the library of printed books to bookſellers at Norwich (many having been before ſold by Martin himſelf to Thomas Payne in London), the greater and leſſer curioſities by auction at Diſs, and the MSS. in two auctions at London, 1773, and 1774. Mr. Ives of Yarmouth, Suffolk herald, bought ſome of the moſt valuable MSS. as did alſo John Fenn, eſq; of Dereham. Many of thoſe for the county of Suffolk are in the hands of the rev. Sir John Cullum, bart. of Hardwicke, near Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Martin could write almoſt any hand with the greateſt neatneſs and accuracy, and was a tolerable draughtſman. He died poor, having been little attentive to frugality and ſobriety; but left behind him the character of an honeſt man. Mr. Ives cauſed to be engraved a portrait of him holding an urn.

Mr. Blomefield, the Norfolk antiquary, was educated in Thetford free-ſchool, above ten years, under the rev. Mr. John Price, curate of St. Cuthbert, ſequeſtrator of St. Peter's, rector of Santon, Norfolk, and Honnington, Suffolk, who died Feb. 27, 1736, and was buried in St. Cuthbert's church-yard, cloſe by the middle buttreſs of the ſouth aile wall under a ſtone uninſcribed. His grateful ſcholar has recorded him as "a man of ſound learn-" ing, great eloquence, an excellent preacher, diſcreet maſter, " agreable companion, and true friend, and, above all, of " unlimited charity to the poor and diſtreſſed." [e]

I meet with the following arms on the ſeals of inhabitants of Thetford:

John Aleyn, 2 R. II. a ſaltire beteen 4. . .

Robert Galion, 4 R. II. a Gothic G. crowned.

John Ruſſel, 8 R. II. Barré of 12 a bend.

[e] Hiſt. of Norf. I. 416.

Edmund

Edmund Hyppurth, 7 E. IV. The wolf holding St. Edmund's head, and round him, *Hic, hic, hic.*

Edmund Veyſey, 7 E. IV. *Veyſey* over a Gothic E.

John Harneys, 34 H. VI. two bends.

In a deed of 2 R. II. occurs a way here called *Weymerſty.*

Of Sir Richard Fulmerſton frequent mention has been made in the courſe of this hiſtory. He was marſhal of the King's Bench in the time of Edward VI. as appears by an original grant in the hands of Mr. Le Neve, from Thomas duke of Norfolk, of that office to Thomas Gaudy, eſq. of Gaudy Hall, ſon of Thomas Gaudy, ſerjeant at law, deceaſed, dated Nov. 25, 4 Eliz. He married Alice ——, by whom he had a daughter Frances, aged at his death 28 years, married to Edmund Clere, eſq. who in her right became heir of Sir Richard's great poſſeſſions. Sir Richard died Feb. 3, 9 Eliz. 1566[f], and was buried in St. Mary's church here, where ſee his tomb. His will was dated Jan. 23, the ſame year. The writ of *Diem Clauſit Extremum* was teſted at Weſtminſter, Feb. 10, 9 Eliz[g].

I proceed to give an account of his poſſeſſions as taken after his deceaſe, ſo far as they had any relation to the religious houſes in the burgh of Thetford.

Edmund Aſhfield, eſq. eſcheator to queen Elizabeth for the county of Norfolk, by his inquiſition taken at Thetford, Oct. 13, in the above year, finds that Sir Richard Fulmerſton died ſeiſed of the demeſnes and manor of Thetford, with the leets and all rights thereto belonging in Norfolk and Suffolk,

[f] MS. W. fol. 54.

[g] Sir Gilbert Dethick, by patent dated July 15, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, granted to Sir Richard Fulmerſton, knt. this coat. O. on a feſs Az. a roſe between two garbs, G. between three ſea mews Az. beaked and membered G. Creſt, a goat's head erazed Az. plated A. horned and bearded O. holding in his mouth an eglantine branch Vert, flowered Arg.

except the tolls of markets, and of Thetford and Brandon-ferry bridges.

Sir Edward Clere and Frances his wife, after the death of Sir Richard, made the following claims:

One orchard and a close in St. Audry's parish, and six acres of land in several parishes in Thetford; arable land in the fields of Thetford and Kilverston; Castle Meadow, and tithe of hay; rectories of St. Trinity, St. Cuthbert, and St. Andrew.

CANONS.

House and scite of the church of St. Sepulchre, with sac, soc, toll, them, and infangethef, churches, and tithes to the same belonging; one foldcourse in circuit two miles; pasture for 340 sheep in Bowdsling, &c. pasture for sheep in Westwick; arable land called the Common Field, South Field, Bottom Field, in Thetford and Elveden; pastures and meadows there.

Free warrens, fisheries, swanneries; all the commons, turbaries, breweries, late belonging to the canons; commonage for 12 cows and a bull, horses, and hogs.

DOMUS DEI.

In Westwick, 166 acres of arable land in several pieces, and a foldcourse; in Croxton, 167 acres, and two foldcourses, all of clear yearly value 15l. 0s. 8d. held of the queen in capite, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee and thirty-one yearly.

NUNS.

Five acres of meadow held as above, the scite of the house of the late nuns, with all lands, fisheries, and free war-

ren

ren in thoſe lands, containing by eſtimation 100 acres, liberty of foldcourſe, and four oxgangs of land, and half a carucate; liberty for 30 ſheep in the paſture of the monks, belonging to the nuns in Thetford and Weſtwick, held in capite by the ſervice of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, rent 4s. 4d. real value 43s. 4d. rent iſſuing to the nuns out of the Chriſtopher 10s. tenement in Trinity pariſh, Reymond ſtreet, 11 acres of land in ſeveral pieces in Magdalen field; one tenement in St. Mary's pariſh, with a cloſe; a tenement called the Dolphin; two tenements and a cloſe in the pariſhes of the Trinity and St. Mary; alſo another tenement in the ſame pariſhes: thoſe are held in the ſame manner with Thetford manor, value 5s. the Alder-carr on the eaſt ſide of the nuns houſe, and 3d. ½ rent, clear value 11s. 1d.

FRIARS PREACHERS.

The ſcite thereof, and two acres of land incloſed, held by the ſame tenure, rent 5 ½d. clear yearly value 4s. 7d.

FRIARS AUGUSTINES.

The houſe and ſcite of the priory of the late Friars Auſtins, in length 200 feet, in breadth 33 by eſtimation, and one acre incloſed with a ſtone wall.

MONKS.

In Barnham 10 acres and St. John's chapel; alſo one piece of land, yearly rent 10 ¾d. held by the ſame tenure, real value 18s. 11 ½d. St. Giles's, tithes and profits; all lands and tithes belonging to Domus Dei, granted to the canons by Henry ..ni of Lancaſter; Tolboothe tolls; all the tithes of the impropriated

priated church of St. Nicholas, in corn, hay, wool, ſheep, lambs, and calves, which the canons had in the premiſes; Judy's meadow, Broad meadow, Lord's meadow, with the fiſheries, value 19s. Caſtle-yard, value 10s. three meadows by Doſs Croſs, value yearly 33s. ten acres value 5s. Caſtle meadow 20s. Fifty Penny meadow 13s. 4d. the fens and calkpit garden 2s. 8d. ſcite of St. Margaret's chapel, and one acre of paſture near it; Earl's barns, and 30 acres of land, and Biſhop's mill, 4l. 13s. 4d. the fiſheries and meadow thereto belonging; Melford mill, with all rights and tithes, 4l. 10s. Spigot meadow 3s. 4d. Magdalen fair, barn, chapel ſcite, and 25 acres of land, held as before, value 30s. the manor and warren of Snareſhill, with the meadows and paſtures thereto belonging; Snareſhill yard; Whittle yard, and a meadow containing five acres, late the nuns', with the fiſheries, &c. which manor or warren of Snareſhill lies next the river from Bretenham to Thetford, and thence by the old river towards Bernham in Suffolk, and by that river to Calford bridge, where Suffolk and Norfolk are divided, and adjoins by the old bounds to Ruſhford lands; alſo one meſſuage, two cottages, three tofts, two water mills, 100 acres of land, 80 of meadow, 32 of paſture, 1300 of furze and heath, 60 of marſh; ſeveral fiſheries in Snareſhill, Thetford, and Croxton; alſo tithes of corn, hay, wool, lambs, &c. clear yearly value 20l.

All thoſe capital meſſuages or houſes, &c. in Croxton, called the chapel houſes, with the lands thereto belonging; friars barns, with arable lands in Croxton, chapel liberties of foldcourſes, value yearly 10l. alſo Sibton grounds, and Cote grounds, and the lands uſed with them in Croxton, Thetford, Stanford, Wretham, &c.

The tithes of Cote and Sibton grounds, late belonging to the monaſtery of Sibton, and to the monaſtery of Thetford,

clear value 4l. yearly; Elveden manor 26l. 13s. 2d. Monks-hall and Stanes, and Largent's tenement, and Elveden church, late belonging to Rushworth college, value 29l.

Several fisheries in Thetford; hospital tithes; several articles more, viz. in Calkwood 20s. in Rickinghall 30 acres, two in Forncet value 2s. Rose's field 40s. 16 acres in Fersfield and Brissingham. All which, Sir Richard Fulmerston, knt. disposed of by his will, and they were claimed by Sir Edward Clere and Frances his wife.

Sir Edward Clere was son of Sir John Clere, of Ormesby, knt. son and heir of Sir Robert Clere, by Alice, one of the daughters of Sir William Boleyn. His tomb of alabaster on the north side of the chancel of Blickling church, which manor formerly belonged to his family, has round it the undermentioned coats[h], which form a regular succession of this family from the Conquest.

He

[h] At the head, on the north side, the coat of Clere or Cleremont, O. on a fess G. three eaglets; Crest, five ostrich feathers A. in a ducal coronet, and underneath written "*Cleremont*. He assisted William duke of Normandy that conquered England, anno 1066. The lord Clarrey, who married the daughter of *Godfrey earl of Patele*." Clere impaling O. 3 spear heads S.

Their son Edmund Clarrey, alias Clere, married Maud, only daughter of Sir John *Martell*, and came over with the Conqueror. Clere impaling G. three hammers O.

John his heir married Amy the daughter of Thomas *Amberfield*, esq. Clere impaling A. a chief indented G. and three annulets counterchanged.

William his heir married Julian the daughter of Richard *Molyns*; Clere impaling Paly wavy O. and G.

Nicholas his heir married Amabelle, daughter and heir of Sir William de *Ormesby*, knt. Clere quartering G. a bend compone between six cross crosslets fitche A. or, a bend compone A. and Az. which should not be, but impaled by this man, and quartered as afterward.

William his heir married the daughter and heir of Sir John *Sneck*, knt. Clere quartering *Ormesby* and impaling G. a fess O. on a label of three points Ermine and Sable.

Robert his heir married Melvin, daughter and heir of Sir John *Westlesse*, knt. Argent, a chevron between six cross crosslets fitché, and as many billets Sable. Clere, *Ormesby*, and *Sneck*, quartering *Westlesse*.

Nicholas

He was ſheriff of Norfolk 22 Eliz. 1563, and member for Thetford 1558. He had two ſons by Frances his firſt wife, and one by a ſecond wife. Sir *Edward* Clere, the eldeſt ſon, knight of the order of St. Michael, was reduced by his high living to ſpend moſt of his life in one priſon or other. He married firſt Margaret Yaxley, by whom he had iſſue a ſon, Sir *Henry* Clere, bart. who died without iſſue male in the life of his father, who having ſpent his whole inheritance, ſold the chief ſeat of his family, Blickling, to Sir Henry Hobart, lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, and Thetford monaſtery,

Nicholas his heir married Moriel, daughter of Robert *Somerton*, eſq. Clere quartering *Ormeſby*, *Snecke*, and *Weſtleſs*, and impaling O. on a chevron between three lions heads eraſed Gules, as many roundels Sable.

Robert his heir married Alice, daughter of John *Fileby*, knt. Clere quartered as before, impaling Argent an eſcutcheon in an orle of martlets Gules.

William his heir married Dionyſia, daughter of Sir William *Wytchingham*, knt. whoſe heritage grew partable. Clere impaling Ermine on a chief S. three croſſes patee O.

John his heir married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip *Branch*, knt. Clere quartering *Ormeſby*, *Sneck*, *Weſtleſs*, and *Wytchingham*, and impaling Argent a lion rampant G. and over all, a bendlet S.

Robert his heir married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas *Ovydall*, eſq. Clere quartering as before, impaling three coats quarterly, 1. Argent, a croſs moline G. *Ovydall*, 2. G. a chevron Argent between three fleurs de lis O. 3 as 2. 4 Argent a horſe paſſant S. trapped, bridled, and ſadled O, *Ruſteyn*.

Sir Robert his heir married Alice, daughter of Sir William *Bollen* of Blickling, knt. Nine coats quarterly, 1 *Clere*, 2 *Ormeſby*, 3 *Sneck*, 4 *Weſtleſs*, 5 *Wytchingham*, 6 *Sonterton*, 7 *Ovydall*, 8 quartering the fleur de lis, *Ovydall*, 9 the horſe paſſant, impaling Argent a chevron G. between three bulls heads couped S. armed O.

Sir John his heir married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas *Tirrel*, knt. Argent two chevrons S. Clere impaling A. a martlet for difference Az. and Clere quartering as before.

Sir Edward, heir of Sir John, married Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Richard *Fulmerſton*. Clere with the ſame quarterings, and impaling O. on a feſs Az. between three ſea mews Az. membered G. a roſe between two garbs G.

From Le Neve's collections relative to the family of Clere.

upon exchange and money to Mr. *Godſalve* for Buckingham Ferry. Mr. Godſalve aſſigned the monaſtery among other lands to Mr. J. Smith and Owen Shepherd, and having conſumed all his eſtate, went beyond ſea. Sir Edward Clere the elder's two other ſons *Francis* and *Robert* both died without iſſue; ſo that this great and eminent family is wholly extinct, and thoſe alſo of Fulmerſton, Godſelve, and Smith. Sir Henry Spelman[i] obſerves, that Sir Edward Clere the elder was one of the greateſt hunters by way of concealment after church goods and lands, of any in his time, and that ſowing thoſe unfortunate pieces of new gotten cloth in the garment of his old inheritance, the new hath not only rent away the old garment, but the family itſelf to which it was ſewed.

The ſame fatality, he adds, attended all the lay poſſeſſors of the monaſtery land of Thetford. The duke of Norfolk's misfortunes, who held thoſe of the nunnery, are well known. Sir Richard Fulmerſton had no iſſue male. Mr. Smith and Mr. Stephens had long a long and chargeable ſuit about Mr. Godſalve's eſtate, and ſold the monaſtery to Sir William Campion, who now has it, but with ſuit and trouble.

Thomas Cobbe of Haverhill, butcher, was burned at Thetford for hereſy, Aug. 12, 1555, with Roger Coo, James Abbes, and others[k].

Thetford gave title of viſcount to Sir *Henry Bennet*, ſo created by Charles II, in the 16th year of his reign, 1663, for his attachment to his father's intereſts. He was at the ſame time created earl of *Arlington*, and died in 1685, leaving an only daughter, *Iſabella* married 1672 to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, ſecond duke of Grafton, grandfather of the preſent duke, who is alſo earl of Arlington and Euſton, viſcount Thetford and Ipſwich, &c. &c.

[i] Hiſtory of Sacrilege, page 277. [k] Lanquet's Chronicle.

1616,

Sir JOSEPH WILLIAMSON[a], who was ſuch a benefactor to Thetford, was ſon of Joſeph Williamſon, vicar of Bridekirk in Cumberland from 1625 to 1634. At his firſt ſetting out in life he was employed as a clerk or ſecretary by Richard Tolſon, eſq; repreſentative in parliament for Cockermouth; and, when at London with his maſter, begged to be recommended to Dr. Buſby, that he might be admitted into Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he made ſuch improvement that the maſter recommended him to the learned Dr. Langbaine, provoſt of Queen's College, Oxford, who came to the election at Weſtminſter. He admitted him on the foundation, under the tuition of Dr. Thomas Smith (for whom Sir Joſeph afterwards procured the biſhoprick of Carliſle), and provided for him at his own expence; and when he had taken his batchelor's degree, February 2, 1653[b], ſent him to France as tutor to a perſon of quality. On his return to college he was elected fellow, and, as it is ſaid, took deacon's orders. In 1657 he was created A. M. by diploma[c]. Soon after the reſtoration he was recommended to Sir Edward Nicholas, and his ſucceſſor Henry earl of Arlington, principal ſecretary of ſtate, who appointed him clerk or keeper of the Paper-office at Whitehall (of which he appointed Mr. Smith deputy), and employed him in tranſlating and writing memorials in French; and June 24, 1677, he was ſworn one of the clerks of the council in ordinary, and knighted. He was under-ſecretary of ſtate in 1665; about which time he procured for himſelf the writing of the Oxford Gazettes then newly ſet up, and employed Charles Perrot, fellow of Oriel College, who had a good command of

[a] Mr. Haſted (Kent I. 495) ſtyles him of Milbeck, Cumberland.
[b] Wood Faſti I. 102.
[c] Wood Faſti II. 767, 1ſt ed.

his pen, to do that office under him till 1671 [d]. In 1678, 1679, 1698, 1700, he repreſented the borough of Thetford in Parliament. In 1685, being then recorder of Thetford, he was again elected, but Heveningham the mayor returned himſelf, and on a petition it appeared that the right of election was in the ſelect body of the corporation before the charter; and in 1690 he loſt his election by a double return. Wood [e] ſays he was a recruiter for Thetford to ſit in that parliament which began at Weſtminſter May 8, 1661.

At the ſhort treaty of Cologne, Sir Joſeph was one of the Britiſh plenipotentiaries, with the earl of Sunderland and Sir Leolin Jenkins [f], and at his return was created LL.D. June 27, 1674, ſworn principal ſecretary of ſtate September 11, on the promotion of the earl of Arlington to the chamberlainſhip of the houſhold [g], and a privy counſellor. November 18, 1678, he was committed to the Tower by the houſe of commons, on a charge of granting commiſſions and warrants to popiſh recuſants; but he was the ſame day releaſed by the king, notwithſtanding an addreſs from the houſe [h]. He reſigned his place of ſecretary February 9, 1678, and was ſucceeded by the earl of Sunderland; who, if we believe Rapin [i], gave him £6000 and 500 guineas to induce him to reſign. In December that year he married Catherine Obrien baroneſs Clifton widow of Henry Lord Obrien, who died in Auguſt. She was ſiſter and ſole heireſs to Charles duke of Richmond,

[d] Ath. Ox. II. 469, 1ſt ed.
[e] Faſti Ox. II. 197.
[f] Burnet, Hiſt. of his Own Time, I. 354. He tricked Wicquefort out of ſome papers of Mr. Howard, who held a correſpondence from England with the prince of Orange. ib. 374.
[g] Rapin XIV. 53. Wood Faſti.
[h] Rapin ib. 145, Echard 952.
[i] Ib. 171.

beſides

and brought Sir Joſeph large poſſeſſions in Kent and elſewhere, beſides the hereditary ſtewardſhip of Greenwich. Some aſcribe the loſs of the ſecretary's place to this match, through the means of Lord Danby, who intended this lady for his ſon [k]. She died November 1702 [l]. Sir Joſeph was preſident of the Royal Society in 1678 [m]. Under the year 1674, Wood ſays of him that "he had been a great benefactor to his college, and may be greater hereafter if he think fit." Upon ſome ſlight ſhewn by the college, he had made a will whereby he had given but little to it, having diſpoſed of his intended benefaction to erect and endow a college at Dublin, to be called Queen's college, the provoſts to be choſen from its nameſake in Oxford. But ſoon after his arrival in Holland 1696, with Mr. Smith, his godſon and ſecretary, (afterwards, 1730, provoſt of Queen's college, Oxford,) being ſeized with a violent fit of the gout, he ſent for his ſecretary, who had before reconciled him to the place of his education, and calling him to his bedſide, directed him to take his will out of a drawer in the bureau, and inſert a benefaction of £6000. When this was done and ready to be executed, before the paper had been read to him, in comes Sir Joſeph's lady. The ſecretary, well knowing he had no mind ſhe ſhould be acquainted with it, endeavoured to conceal it; and on her aſking what he had got there, he anſwered, nothing but news, Madam; meaning, ſuch as ſhe was not to know: and by this ſeaſonable and ready turn prevented her further inquiries.

Dr. Lancaſter, the provoſt, applied this benefaction towards erecting the ſouth-ſide of the college. Sir Joſeph

[k] Biog. Brit. VI. 3737, n. H. ex Rapin VII. 491. (ſed Q.) and Wood Faſti II. 114.

[l] Lodge Iriſh Peer. I. 262.

[m] Wood Faſti II. 197.

alſo gave to the library a valuable collection of MSS. eſpecially heraldic, and memoirs of his foreign negociations [n], His benefactions to this college in his life time, and at his death, in plate, books, buildings, and money, amounted to £8000. He left by will £500 to the grand-children of his patron Dr. Langbaine; and to the pariſh of Bridkirk gilt bibles and prayer-books, ſilver flaggons and chalices, velvet covering and rich linen for the altar [o]. He was alſo a benefactor to the cloth-workers company, of which he had been maſter, and left £5000 to found a mathematical ſchool for freemens ſons at Rocheſter, which city he had repreſented in 1689, 1695, 1698, 1700 [p]. He died 1701, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, in Henry VIII's chapel [q], ſeiſed of the manors of Graveſend and Cobham which he purchaſed [r], the latter manor valued at near £900 per ann. [s], manor of E. and W. Chalk value £200 per ann. [t], Merſton value per ann. £90 [u], all being ſold to pay the duke of Richmond's debts. Sir Joſeph, having no iſſue by his lady, limited the third part of his eſtates to the eldeſt ſon of Joſeph Hornſby his ſteward, and Mary his wife; but Mr. Hornſby out-living her married another Mary, who procured the intereſt of the above deviſe for her own ſon Richard Hornſby, afterwards of Horton Kirkby, eſq. whoſe widow and children now enjoy the profits of it [x].

[n] Biog. Brit. VI. p. 3471, note *a*. Many of his letters on ſtate affairs may be ſeen among the Harleian MSS. N°. 1514—1523. Haſted's Kent, I. 495.

[o] Burn's Weſtm. and Cumb. II. 101. Wood Faſti II. 197.

[p] See Hiſtory and Antiquities of Rocheſter, 8vo. 1772, p. 226. Haſted Kent I. 496.

[q] In a ſmall vault which Dart II. 56. ſuppoſed that of Elizabeth Cleypole.

[r] Haſted ib. 440.

[s] Ib. 496.

[t] Ib. 515.

[u] Ib. 523.

[x] Ib. 496.

running through Thetford from Melford bridge to Thetford bridge, for 21 years, at 10s. per annum.

The names of ſuch fiſhes as are taken in the rivers in and about Thetford:

The pike, jack or pickerel are caught in great plenty, and of various ſizes, from four or five inches to a yard in length. They come up in great ſhoals upon the overflowings of the neighbouring fens at Mildenhall, Methwold, Brandon, &c. Four ſcore of them have been taken at one throw of a caſting net.

Fine eels of the white bellied ſort, in great plenty; lampreys, of late the inhabitants account them poiſonous, eſpecially ſo far as the holes extend on either ſide from the head; ſeldom eel pouts; theſe are taken out of holes in the banks of the rivers, and are accounted very delicate and wholſome.

Salmon and ſalmon trouts have been taken here in great plenty, but of late years there has been rather a ſcarcity of them.

Chevin or chub, a kind of fiſh reſembling a carp, but not ſo firm: it grows as large as the carp, and lies chiefly in holes in the banks of the river, and breeds in theſe waters.

Perch are often taken here by angling, carp ſometimes, tench very ſeldom.

Roach, dace or dare, and gudgeons in great plenty.

Bleak, a ſmall fiſh of a ſilver colour, ſwimming near the ſurface of the water, and taken by anglers with an artificial fly.

Cray fiſh have bred here, but of late have been rather ſcarce.

Muſcles of the freſh water kind have been taken in theſe waters.

April 7, 1715, there was taken in the river at Thetford a ſturgeon, which weighed 13 ſtone 10 pound, and was 7 feet 8 inches long, and 1 yard 2 inches about; it had three pecks of ſpawn in it. Since that another was taken above ſix feet long, weighing about 11 ſtone.

The laſt ſturgeon at Thetford was caught in April 1737, 7 feet 8 inches long, weight 13 ſtone 10 pound and a half, a yard and 3 inches about.

One of an extraordinary ſize caught in the river Severn March 21, 1719, being above 7 feet long, and preſented to the king as a great rarity, was nearly the ſame length, but not ſo heavy.

CHAP. XXIV.

NATURAL HISTORY.

SOME echinites were found near Thetford, and freed from the ſhells in which they were formed by an ingenious artiſt in Norwich, at the requeſt of Mr. Thomas Martin; the firſt was almoſt ſmooth when freed from the ſhell, only covered with a ſtony cruſt.

The ſecond ſeemed almoſt like the lower part of the ſame fiſh, only more rough, in which appeared plainly the two places where the fiſh took in its nutriments and voided the excrement; ſuch openings are generally found in all echinites thus formed.

The third had on the ſhaded ſide a ſmooth part, and was not

ſo

ſo eaſily freed from the ſhell as the other parts of it, except the incruſtation.

The fourth was the moſt beautiful, on account of the ſtony matter which was grown over it, ſince the decay of the mould in which it was formed. The ſmooth echinites ſometimes ſhew all the ſutures in the inſide of the ſhell, with the convex parts which are formed in the concave, beginning at the extremities of the cinquefoils at the top, and going round till they terminate at the opening of the ſhell below, out of which opening all fiſh of the round ſpecies extend themſelves to feed, and remove from one place to another. It is very probable many more petrified fiſh might be found about Thetford, and no doubt ſome antediluvian ſhells, which are ſtill preſerved entire in beds of chalk, ſuch as oyſters, cockles, echinites, and others; if diggers in chalk-pits were more curious in examining what they careleſsly throw away unnoticed.

Mr. Ray, in his preface to his Collection of Engliſh Words, printed in London 1674, makes mention of a ſtone curlew, which was found near Thetford; it had a remarkable eye ſomewhat reſembling that of a green plover. Eagles and various ſpecies of hawks are frequent in the warrens and adjacent downs.

Of the mineral water in this town I cannot give a better account than by ſubjoining the Latin Analyſis by Matthew Manning, who was apothecary here, admitted himſelf at Queen's College Cambridge, where he kept a phyſic act[1],

[1] His Theſis printed at London 1746, 4^to^ is intituled, "Aquæ minerales omnibus morbis chronicis medentur, modo ſunt medicabiles, et chirurgia non fuerit opus. Quæſtio in ſcholis publicis academiæ Cantabrigenſis nunc ita pridem diſceptata; ſive de aquis mineralibus diſſertatio; in qua earum naturæ & qualitates exquiruntur, errores compluſculi de iiſdem pervulgati emendantur, nec non ſumma hujus rei accuratius exploratur & philoſophice pertractatur."

but took his firſt degree at the little univerſity of Harderowic in Guelderland, and afterwards practiced phyſic at Thetford till his death. His ſon Henry Charles, M. B. is at preſent maſter of the free-ſchool, and miniſter of St. Peter's church.

The doctor ſuppoſes theſe waters to paſs through beds of chalk and limeſtone, intermixed with veins of iron ore, with which mineral they become ſtrongly impregnated, as alſo with ſulphur.

AQUARUM SITOMAGENSIUM,

VULGO

THETFORDIENSIUM,

BREVIS HISTORIA ET ANALYSIS.

DOMINO PRÆFECTO CÆTERISQUE SITOMAGI SENATORIBUS, MATTHÆUS MANNING, M.D S.P.D.

CONsilium fuit, viri venerandi, ita in *analyſi* ſequente, *contenta veſtri fontis præcellentis* inveſtigare, & exinde a veræ ſcientiæ principiis ejuſdem poteſtates ſtabilire, ut poſthac quidem a quibuſvis neque hæ neque illa ullo modo negari poſſint. Cùm autem analyſis ipſa ita proſperè ſucceſſit, ut nihil certè nobis optatius accidere potuiſſet, & exhinc ſatis appareat, aquas Thetfordienſes omnibus illis eſſe *mineris* refertas, quibus in Chronicorum medelâ opus ſit, ideoque nimirum (uti morbi acuti aquis mineralibus nequaquam ſunt medicabiles) eaſdem cæteris hujuſmodi fontibus tum domi tum peregrè omnino ſaltem eſſe pares; haud equidem munus totum ante abſolviſſe mihi viderer, quam *has aquas* fidei veſtræ & curæ committam. Etenim, ſi eædem idoneis adminiculis ſuſtineantur, dum univerſis ferunt chronicis auxilium, villam noſtram Thetfordienſem certiſſimè ditabunt, eamque honoribus amplificabunt. Atque *hoc* quidem curare, *vos* quaſi officiorum religione obſtricti eſtis.

Cratera

Cratera ipſa fontis, nec non pavimenta diſrupta, & carioſa illa ædificiorum fundamenta, extremis in lateribus ejus poſita, terrâ autem obruta, & ab operariis haud ita pridem patefacta, nobis ſunt indubia teſtimonia, fontem in uſu frequentiſſimo multis abhinc annis fuiſſe; ſi verò majores noſtri, quibus hæc contenta, & exinde poteſtates ab iiſdem pendentes, incognita fuerunt, adeò ægrorum ſaluti his operibus conſuluerunt, quantò jam ſtudioſiores ægros conſervandi vos eſſe debetis, quibus eadem, meis ſumptibus & labore, tandem certiora facta ſunt!

Generis ſanè humani, nec non loci ipſius, atque veritatis, amor, ſolùm in cauſa ſunt analyſis hujus evulgandæ; ac propterea facti nequaquam me pœnitebit, ſi neque *annulo aureo neque ſtatua ærea* publicè donatus ſim; quæ quidem Antonio Muſæ medico (poſtquam ψυχρὸν, balneaque frigida, civibus propoſuit, iiſdemque Auguſtum Cæſarem ægrotantem ſanitati reſtituit) populus Romanus jubebat; etſi non dubium eſt quin *theſauro*, *pretii* ψυχρᾷ *inſignioris*, veſtrum *Sitomagum* egomet jam primus dono. Fontem igitur, ex animo, iterum veſtræ fidei commendo, atque vobis *Valedico*.

1. DIATRIBA noſtrâ finitâ, in quâ probare operam dedimus, aquas minerales, in morbis chronicis medendis, omnia utique valere, quæ ars Apollinea poteſt, & id ipſum, niſi animus me fallit, reverà probavimus; injurius planè eſſem patriæ, & præſertìm iſtius loci vicinitati, niſi omnibus, quantùm in me eſt, notum facerem, aquas Sitomagenſes (vulgò Thetfordienſes) in agro Norfolcienſi, *principia omnia* in ſinu ſuo fovere, quæ his tantis intentionibus reſpondeant: quod igitur, tam ex *analyſi* ipſa, quàm ex illarum effectibus & operationibus, in ſequenti diſſertatione evincere, jam aggrediar.

2. Ut

2. Ut verò egregiarum harum aquarum excellentia plenius innoteſcat, partes hujuſce diſſertationis aptiùs ut inter ſe cohærant, nec non cuncta εὐμεθόδως ut pergant, non alienum puto a propoſito noſtro, priùs ſitum aliaque externa expendere, quàm de aquis ipſis mentis conſilia exponere; ita enim unde, & quo pacto principia illarum & proprietates exurgunt, certior & facilior fiet cognitio.

3. Imprimis igitur advertendum eſt, ſolum circa Sitomagum & fontem, de quo nunc agimus, plerumque eſſe cretaceis & calcareis materiis conflatum; ex quibus, plurimis in locis, calx viva, ad ædificia extruenda præſtantiſſima, efficitur; ideoque non eſt mirandum, aquas noſtras, alcalinis principiis eſſe imprægnatas: ſed de his, nunc tantùm obitèr mentionem facimus, experimenta, quibus eadem, inter alia ſua contenta, ſtabilienda ſunt, ad analyſin illarum generalem, reſervantes.

4. Porrò, notatu proculdubio digniſſimum eſt, Romanos primùm, deinde Saxones, atque Danos, qui viciſſim hanc ſuam urbem metropolitanam tenuerunt, intra ſtadium hujus ſcaturiginis, officinas ſuas ferrarias, ad publicum uſum poſuiſſe, ubi cùm arma hoſtilia, tùm omnia alia ferramenta, quibus erat opus, excuderunt: et etiamſi tempus, cuncta vorans, plurimis abhinc annis has omnes officinas penitùs in nihilum redegerit, non deſunt tamen hujus opificii veſtigia etiam hodiè ſatis manifeſta: locus enim non ſolùm ager fabrorum (vulgò Smithfield) ad noſtram uſque ætatem nominatur, verùm tellus etiam tota, per multa jugera adeò carbonibus ferrariis eſt referta, ut quaſi in pulverem triturati, eandem tàm intus quàm extra colore nigerrimo infecerint.

5. Et vero quidem haudquaquàm abſimile videtur, ferrum, a quo tam multa fabrilia excuſa ſunt, ex venis metallicis non procul ab urbe jam latitantibus factum fuiſſe: vix enim,

arbitrer, aliquis ſecum reputare poteſt, Romanos providos, nulla neceſſitate coactos, locum elegiſſe ad inſtrumenta ſua ferrea, pacis & belli, excudenda, ubi metallum ipſum, ad eadem conficienda adeò neceſſarium, omnino deerat: etenim non ſolum inter Brigantes, ſed et inter alios etiam Britannos, tunc temporis ſtativa habuerunt, ubi terra optimo ferro erat frequentiſſima.

6. Sed ne conjecturis ſolummodo teneri videamur, ad fontem propiùs accedamus, & ſitum ipſum, unde effluit hæc aqua noſtra ſoteria, exploremus: hìc enim, varia illa κριτήρια, quibus metallurgi ſolent ferri fodinas inveſtigare, magnam quidèm vim iſtius metalli ſatis indicantia, invenienda ſunt: quippè hinc illinc per prata, non ſolùm latices plurimi perpetuò erumpunt ocreâ martis veri adeò repleti, ut aquæ ductus ad aquas in fluvium vicinum deportandas inciſi ſæpiſſimè eâdem ad ſummam uſque crepidinem referciantur, ſed & latices prætereà in earum ſuperficiebus cuticulâ ferrugineâ & ſulphureâ ita obducantur, & diverſis coloribus induantur, ut vel iris utique varicolor, vel ſolis ipſius radii per priſmum refracti, vix ſpectaculum exhibeant magis coruſcum. Quid multis! hæc ocrea martis, non ſecùs ac illa quæ ferri vitriolum commune in aqua ſolutum præcipitat tincturam rubeam cum alcohol largitur; in crucibulo uſta magneti libenter obtemperat; nec non idoneis fluxibus liquefacta, ferrum ipſum reddit puriſſimum[m].

7. His ita poſitis, ad aquarum examen via facilè panditur; unicuique verò cui non exciderint quæ in theſi de aquarum mineralium principiis anteâ dicta fuerunt, minimè mirum erit, nos nullo modo eos imitari, qui alumen, nitrum, vitri-

[m] Eò ut hic proceſſus exitum optatum habeat neceſſe erit maſſam in vaſe fuſorio probè commiſtam vehementiſſimo igne diu urgeri; ſin autem malè ſuccedat opus, in lentis cauſticæ foco calx dicta aptè locetur, atque ferrum ſuum, in forma tam ductili, quàm ſolida, illicò dabit.

olum,

olum, boracem, &c. quærunt in aquis: etenim a priori in eâdem monſtravimus, hujuſmodi contenta in aquis exiſtere non poſſe; ideoque opera dabitur ad ea tantum inveſtiganda quæ revera ſolent iiſdem inhærere.

8. At prius quam de abditis earum elementis diſſeramus, congruum erit quam maximè propoſito noſtro, ut accidentia nonnulla, quæ ſenſuum ſunt objecta, contemplemur: inter hæc, cryſtallinus ipſe fons, qui omnium quas vidi aquarum mineralium, lympham limpidiſſimam, & quas potavi, guſtum gratiſſimum, donat, conſideratione digniſſimus eſt; ex illâ enim ſubtilitas, quâ in chronicis ſanandis tanta præſtant aquæ, et ex hoc, ſapor acceptus, unde omnibus ſtomachis accommodatiſſimæ ſunt, præcipuè oriuntur.

9. Hûc etiam, præter prati ipſius amœnitatem, ſpiritus referri debet ille volatilis & generoſus, quo hæc aqua noſtra ditiſſima eſt, & qui omnibus potatoribus quaſi univerſum corpus hilaritate refovet: quid autem hic ſpiritus ſit, & quomodo idem deprehendi poteſt, videatur in theſi, paragr. 31, 32, quò lectorem remittimus; hanc unicam obſervationem addendo, experimentum ſcilicet illic traditum ex his aquis, exitu ibi dicto fuiſſe factum.

10. Ex hoc quoque experimento, (quòd quidem halitus ipſe ferrugineus, &c. naribus ſatis indicat) non tantum ſulphur, ſed et ferrum pariter volatile in aquis Thetfordienſibus exiſtere manifeſtatur: acidum enim illud & vagum ſal terræ, quod antea diximus vitriolum in pyrite lapide confingere, nihil eſt, (ut autores uno ore conſentiunt) præter ſulphur volatile; et vinculum quidèm ſubeſt ipſum, quo lapidis compages integra tenetur: cùm autem hoc vinculum vitriolaceum ſolvitur in aquis, & ſulphur illud volatile, *i. e.* ſpiritus, in auras erumpit, particulas etiam ferri ſubtiliores facilè impli-

cat, & in ampullam, aqua cujus tinctura gallarum prius fatu-rata fuerat, ſecum tranſportat; atque aquam dictam modo lympham, radiis purpureis, *i. e.* ferreis, exornat.

11. Jam autem eſt tempus, ut Πειρηήρια noſtra altius inſti-tuamus, & reconditiora aquæ principia intimius perquiramus; et uti in theſi, ita hìc etiàm a metallis exordiri placuit. Quan-tum verò hoc opus nunc nobis eſt contractum, neminem præterit, qui theſin ipſam animo intento perlegit; inibi enim, paragr. 10, a priori monſtravimus, ferrum eſſe uni-cum metallum quod in aquis Britannicis inhabitare poteſt; ideòque omnino eſſet iritus conatus ſi ad alia quæcunque ex hac noſtra expromenda aggrederemur.

12. Et cùm id nobis conſilii, ut magìs fontis principia quàm rei chemicæ peritiam noſtram oſtendamus, non dedig-nabimur aliquando vel ad experimenta vulgatiſſima deſcen-dere, ſi modò ex his contenta quæ quærimus facilius inve-niantur, "Bonum enim profectò quò communius eò melius:" inter initia propterea hujus examinis, vegetabilia illa abſor-bentia, ſtyptica, & aſtringentia ſunt adferenda, quæ fluida univerſa, in quibus ſolvitur vitriolum martis, colore nigri-cante inficiunt, et vel, ſecundum vires vegetabilium quibus utimur, vel quantitatem vitrioli in iiſdem ſoluti, eadem ma-jore vel minore nigritudine colorant.

13. Hoc procul dubio effectum adeò eſt cognitum, ut idem ferè nemo non viderit; unde verò & quomodò φαινόμενον ita conſpicuum exoritur, haud adhuc quidem ita ſatis conſtat; liceat ergò nobis inter alios hac de re conjecturam facere: et ponemus, particulas utriuſque aſtringentis, nec non ferri in hoc acido ſulphureo implicati, reciprocis attractionibus hæ ad illas viciſſim, quàm cujuſvis particulæ inter ſeipſas, fortius impelli; ideoque non tantum evenit quod ferri illæ particu-læ quæ prius diſperſæ fuerant, & in aquâ pellucidâ ſuſpen-

ſæ,

ſæ, nunc in contactum aliæ inter alias coguntur, formamque ſuam ſolidam & opacam iterum recipiunt; verum ſubſtantiis itidem aſtringentium adhærentes, & eaſdem arctè conſtringentes, totum nigro, *i. e.* ſuo colore, intingunt, atque nunc ipſis aquis ſpecificè ponderoſiores, ad imum haud morâ præcipitant; a plurimis enim experimentis probari poteſt ferrum ſolutum omnino eſſe nigrum, & aſtringentibus connexum, nempè gallis, atramentum perpetuò exiſtere; neque quiſquam adhuc rationem ita inſtituit, ut ſine ferri vitriolo atramentum nigrum conficeret: ubicunque igitur fontium aquæ, his aſtringentibus adjectis, vel nigricantem vel purpureum induunt colorem, ibi ſimiliter ferreæ imprægnationis quàm certiſſima dantur veſtigia; ſed experimenta adeamus.

EXPERIMENTUM I.

14. Unciis xii aquæ Thetfordienſis ex fonte recenter promptæ nucis gallicæ granum ponderis unum inſpergebatur; undè lympha, plurimis radiis purpureis protinus inficiebatur: his autem radiis gradatim ſeſe mutuò attrahentibus, miſtura tota mox nigello, deinde vero atramentoſo colore, intincta eſt; et poſtremo, intra pauca temporis momenta, tinctura ipſa, in pulveris nigerrimi forma, ad imum penitùs dejiciebatur.

EXPERIMENTUM II.

15. Alteris poſtea & diverſis ejuſdem aquæ unciis xii, nunc flor. balauſtian. querci, theæ, &c. nunc cort. granator. aliaque vegetabilia aſtringentia viciſſim injiciebantur: quæ quidem omnia, ſecundum vim vel majoris vel minoris ſtypticitatis quam ſingula continebant, tincturâ vel nigreſcente,

vel purpureâ, aquas ſuas diſtinctas imbuebant, & eaſdem, ſuis temporibus, ad ima dejiciebant.

16. Hæc quidem bina experimenta cum ſuprapoſitis in theſi paragr. 11, &c. collata, ad vitrioli, ceu volatilis martis, exiſtentiam in aquis noſtris probandam plenè ſufficiant; neque neceſſe eſt ut quibuſvis in hujuſmodi rebus mediocriter ſcientibus, vel ad ſolidum ipſum ferrum ex iiſdem deprehendendum, alia proferamus; ſiquidem illud, hoc abſente, fontes nequaquam occupare valet: cùm autem id nobis eſt negotii, ut tam indoctis quam doctis principia ejuſdem aquæ ex analyſi ſtatutâ ſatis appareant, ideoque neceſſe eſt nos oculorum ſenſibus quam animi facultatibus aliquandò rem noſtram habere, apertiores vias jam demum perſequemur, quibus id quod quærimus in omnibus conſpectu faciliùs ponatur: ad alia igitur experimenta hoc modo procedamus.

EXPERIMENTUM III.

17. Aquæ recenter ex fonte promptæ congii xii in ollam fictilem infundebantur, & ab omni motu, donec ad fundum vaſis totam ſuam ocream præcipitâſſent, protinus abſolvebantur; tum aqua, ſiphonis ope, cautè expromebatur; & reſiduum madidum in chartam emporeticam, ut ocrea denique (i. e. crocus martis nativus) prorſus perareſceret, injiciebatur: hæc ocrea, nunc pulvis auricolor exiſtens, alteri libræ lanci commiſſa eſt; atque unciam unam, drachmas duas, totidemque ſcrupula pondo, nobis ſcrutantibus, præbebat.

EXPERIMENTUM IV.

18. Hujus ocreæ ſcrupula illa duo jam dicta igni in crucibulo imponebantur, ut tota fervere candeſceret; deinde verò eâdem ab igne remotâ & refrigeratâ, magnetis periculo,

ad diſtantiam ſolitam, ſubjiciebatur, & confeſtim innumera ſpicula martiata viſa ſunt magneti inſilire & adhærere; quæ quidem ſpicula ita affixa microſcopio inſpecta acuum ferrearum ſpeciem in ordine diſpoſitarum, omnino præ ſe ferebant.

EXPER. V. ab amico medico.

19. 'Terræ martialis (ſive ocreæ) ſpontè in aere ex aqua 'Thetfordienſi ad fundum vaſis ſubſidentis ſemiunciam pa-'ravimus, & cum æquali ſalis ammoniaci portione com-'miſtam trituratione diuturnâ in vaſculum idoneum immi-'ſimus: notatu autem erat dignum, ſimul ac unio princi-'piorum intima facta fuerat, tum odorem gravem nares 'pungentem ortum eſſe, & quò diutius trituravimus, eò 'majorem & acutiorem aſcendiſſe vaporem; eodem quo ſolet 'modo oriri vapor, dum colcothar vitrioli cum ſale ammo-'niaco intimè adunatur: tum furnulo arenæ commiſimus, & 'lenem in principio ſubſtruximus ignem, quo tamen volatilis 'aquoſus ſpiritus, pauca quantitate, aſcendit; auctiori verò 'igne, flores pulcherrimi ammoniacales ad latera vaſis ſeſe 'affixerunt, & poſtea rubri non pauci martiales in altum ſeſe 'tulerunt. Hocce rerum ſtatu, vaſis vitrei fundus per in-'fortunium liquefiebat, & operationem interturbavit; ſed 'curioſè multis modis reſiduum examinavimus: erat primò 'auſterum linguæ ſapore ſale martis; et aqua elutriatum, 'dedit ſolutionem ſalinam, ferreo principio valdè impræg-'nátam, cujus unica guttula in cyathum aquæ communis 'gallis imprægnatæ inſtillata, atro-purpureum illico dedit 'colorem, & paucis ſuperadditis guttulis, intenſè atro imbu-'ta eſt tota aqua colore. Solutionem reliquam filtratam 'per chartam emporeticam evaporavimus, ſed quam primum

'a colore

‘ a colore elevata erat minima aquæ particula, ſtatim flocculi ‘ præcipitabantur rubri, ocreæ martis ſimillimi; qui tamen ‘ continebant ſal ammoniacum, ferreo principio adhærens, & ‘ cum eo, vitrioli martis veri ſpeciem omnino conſtituens.”

EXPER. VI. ab altero.

20. ‘ Ocreæ lymphæ Thetfordienſis ſemiunciam in vaſe ‘ fuſorio operi conveniente ita commode locavimus, ut ex ‘ lente cauſtica concava, (vulgò *a reflecting burning-glaſs*) re- ‘ flexi ſolis radii, & in focum collecti, in ejuſdem ſuperficiem ‘ inciderint: confeſtim autem ex dicta ocrea ferri puriſſimi ‘ ſeſquidrachma liquefiebat.”

21. Cum igitur ex dictis experimentis vera ferri exiſtentia in aquis Sitomagenſibus eo probatur, ut nemo certè ſi ſapiet rem ipſam inficias ibit, nobis tandem jam vacat alia ſua principia ex iiſdem indagare: et quod in diatribæ paragr. 11, 25, &c. a priori antea probavimus, ſulphur perpetuò marti adhærere, & propterea hoc abſque illo in aquis mineralibus nullo pacto poſſe ſuſpendi, lubet hic aquas, de quibus nunc agimus, in diſcrimen ipſum ponere, & ſulphurea, interè alia ſua contenta, omnibus palam facere.

EXPER. VII.

22. Unciis tribus ejuſdem lymphæ phialâ exceptæ lunæ puræ ſolutionis guttula unica inſtillabatur, atque protinus miſtura tota colore ſubalbo opacabatur; deinde plurimis intermediis variata, & poſtea valdè fuſco purpurata, nigerrimum denique pulverem ad fundum vaſis aqua præcipitabat.

EXPER.

EXPER. VIII.

23. Ocreæ jam dictæ drachmis duabus argenti vivi ſeſquidrachma admovebatur, & in mortario vitreo unà cum ocrea brevi terebatur, tum ſimul in crucibulum injectum totum (ut ſatis candeſceret) igni ponebatur; ac tandem refrigeſcens, pulvis niger, æthiopis mineralis ſpeciem præ ſe ferens, exiſtebat.

EXPER. IX.

24. 'Cùm in animo fuiſſet, ut de exiſtentia ſulphurea in 'ocrea lymphæ Thetfordienſis latitante noſmet certiores 'faceremus; viſum eſt tandem ab ejuſdem ocreæ & hydrar-'gyri diſtillatione exitum producendum ſcrutari: idcircò non 'utique æquipondium, ſed utriuſque æquimenſura in retor-'tam terream ſimul injecimus, & vas vitreum recipiens aqua 'fontana ferè plenum retortæ ipſæ adaptavimus. Hujus pro-'ceſſus ſequens fuit eventus; inter diſtillandum nempè va-'por lacteus ſurſum ex hydrargyro & ocrea ſeſe attollens, 'aquam in recipiente adeò fœtido gas (ſc. ſpiritu) ſulphuris 'inficiebat, ut elaboratorium publicum eâdem penitus imple-'bat, tuſſem adſtantibus concitabat, & aqua ita gravida nari-'bus admota fœtorem peſtiferum modò non intolerabilem 'exhibebat: quæ quidem omnia veri gas ſulphuris perpetuò 'exiſtunt characteres. In imo vaſe recipiente, præter gas, 'paululum etiam hydrargyri, nec non materiæ cujuſdam ni-'græ, aquâ ponderoſioris, nec pulveri nitrato, (vulgò *gun-'powder*) abſimilis, ad fundum videbatur. Caput mortuum 'in retorta manens, ſubſtantia nigra & ſpongioſa eminuit, 'hydrargyro plurimum ſaturata; ſed omnibus innotuit hy-'drargyrum ſulphure commixtum & liquatum nunquam non 'nigrum abire; ideoque pari ratione, omnibuſque hujus ex-

'perimenti

‘ perimenti phænomenis ſimul collatis, æquè ac juſtè conclu-
‘ damus, aquam Thetfordienſem ſulphure vero eſſe prægnan-
‘ tiſſimam. Liquet præterea inter omnes ſulphur non tan-
‘ tum ferrum demetallizare, verum molem pariter augere, &
‘ gravitatem ejus ſpecificam minuere. Quæritur propterea
‘ cum ferrum etiam dictam ocream incolit, num, ubi retorta
‘ admodum igne calefiebat, tam ſulphur quam hydrargyrum,
‘ non ferrum pariter torquerent, unde moles augebatur, &c.”

25. Experimentum hoc illud eſt ipſiſſimum de quo, (in theſ. paragr. 26) ante commemoravimus, & in *ſcholis chemicis Cantabrigiæ* tàm factum quàm his literis mandatum fuit, a *reverendo clariſſimoque viro Johanne Micklebourgh in celeberrima illa academia profeſſore chemico*; atque omnibus aliis omiſſis, ad ſulphur in his aquis probandum abundè ſufficiat; nihil enim præter ſulphur ſolum hydrargyro vel argento commixtum ſit nigrum; nihil certè præter ſulphur diſtillatione gas ſulphuris largitur: cum autem in ferro inveſtigando non antè ab opere incepto diſtitimus quam ferrum ipſum expromſimus, ita hic placuit ſiquidem ſulphur in ocreâ pariter latitare jam ſam ſatis probavimus, non prius analyſin claudere quam hoc etiam purum, & ab omnibus materiis heterogeneis purgatum ex ocreæ latebris in lucem traxerimus, ideoque alteram unam aleam ſequenti modò inſuper jecimus.

EXPER. X.

26. Ocreæ ſaliſque tartari portiones æquales in crucibulo commiſtæ furnulo ardenti ad maſſæ liquefactionem committebantur; tum ſolutio ab ignē ablata & pulvis facta in alcohol infundebatur, & miſtura, digeſtioni chemicæ, in arena ad alcohol ruberrimam tincturam uſque objiciebatur: denique ſucci limonis pauxillo affuſo, ſulphur verum facilè præcipitabatur.

27. Hiſce

27. Hiſce igitur exemplis habita ratione, nemini dehinc cenſeo fore dubium, quin ſulphur aquis mineralibus inſideat, quando id quidem ipſum revera in hac noſtra ſatis reteximus: ideoque jam denuo alia ejuſdem contenta, ſalina ſc. & terrena, otioſe quæramus.

28. Hìc autem lectoris mentem ad externa illa quæ inter hujus examinis initia de terris circa fontem memoravimus referre vellem; etenim quicunque hæc ſecum recte reputarit, facile habebit fidem experimentis iſtis, quibus alcalina ipſius fontis principia nunc probaturi ſumus.

29. Alienum præterea, non erit prædicere, ferrum ipſum, omnium alcalinorum eſſe excellentiſſimum, acida univerſa expedite ſuperans, nec non quaſi ſpecifice eadem in primis viis potiſſimum ſubigens[n]; id quod Etmullerus olim Sect. 3, ſolus, ni fallor, mecum obſervavit: ubicunque igitur ocrea martis in fontibus ſuſpendatur, ibi pariter alcali præſtantiſſimum abeſſe non poteſt; etiamſi contrarium, tam a ratione quam ipſa experientia obhorrens, ſcriptores fere omnes ad hunc uſque diem una voce temere effutierunt; atque acidularum nomen aquis martiatis perpetuo indiderunt, vireſque convenientes acidis falſo tribuerunt.

30. Ne vero hac parvula digreſſione iter mutaſſe videamur, rectam jam viam iterum libens inſiſtemus, atque (hoc ſolum conſilii obiter aquarum martiatarum inveſtigatoribus munere dato, ne prius ſcilicet analyſin alcaliſatam iiſdem urgeant, quam ſpiritus in auram effugerit) hoc ultimum examen ſequenti modo inſtituemus.

[n] Quod quidem in cauſa ſit cur ægri dum primum ferreis utuntur medicamentis, nunquam non prope de nidore pariter ac odore ingrato queruntur, qui os & nares graviter feriunt; hoc autem ſymptomate ceſſante, acidum forſan ventriculo inſidens prorſus deſtruatur.

EXPER. XI.

31. Cum lymphæ ipſæ, tum ejuſdem ocreæ, olei vitrioli guttula una & altera viciſſim inſtillabatur, & confeſtim in utraque vehemens efferveſcentia excitabatur.

EXPER. XII.

32. Unciis aquæ duabus ſyrupi violarum drachmæ duæ intermiſcebantur, qui quidem ſyrupus brevi viridiſſimo colore aquam inficiebat.

33. Satis inter omnes conſtat alcalinorum eſſe characterem ſpecificum acidis efferveſcere; nec chemiſtas alioſque latet ſyrupum violarum iiſdem acidis commiſtum ſemper rubeſcere, alcalinis autem perpetuo viridari; ideoque ex his experimentis principium alcalinum dupliciter in aquis Thetfordienſibus deprehenditur. Cum autem hæc bina phænomena ex ſola martis ocrea in aquis ſuſpenſa facile exoriri potuiſſent, neceſſe eſt ad reliqua illarum contenta obtinenda ut analyſin inceptam accuratius inferamus, & aquam ocrea ſua alcaliſata orbatam intimius perſcrutemur. Adibimus ergo.

EXPER. XIII.

34. In vaſe fictili, aquæ recentis quantitas, ſub dio expoſita, quouſque ocream, ſimulque terrenas eidem adhærentes particulas, præcipitaſſet, evaporationi in vehiculo convenienti, ut ſalia mutuo ſeſe appropinquarent, credebatur, deinde cum exhalatione ſuperficies aquæ pellicula inducta fuit, in chartam emporeticam tota injiciebatur, & debita peracta filtratione, ad cryſtallos ſuas formandas relinquebatur; ſed incaſſum hæc omnia, nam etiamſi filtratio poſtea per menſes ſtetiſſet, nullas omnino daret; ſalia vero ſua alcalina interim, pulveris albi forma, ad vas imum præcipitaſſet. Denique liquor

quor iterum filtratus ad ſiccitatem uſque caute evaporabatur, ubi reſiduum jam omnis humoris expers, ſal pariter purum alcalinum, illud tartari omnino referens, extabat.

35. Sic igitur etſi non prolixa, quam ex induſtria fugimus, at certe ex analyſi juſta, probavimus, has aquas ſequentia complecti; 1. ſpiritum vitriolicum & ſulphureum; 2. tam ſulphur verum quam ferrum ſolidum, ſub ocræ ſeu croci martis forma, exiſtens; & 3. ſal fixum alcali, cui æque ac prægreſſis ſolidis, terra alcalina ſemper adhæret; adeoque judiciis ἀναλύσεως peritorum totam rem noſtram permittimus, atque quærimus quid impedit quo minus totum quod de aquis mineralibus prædiximus, de Thetfordienſibus veriſſimum eſſe poſſit? ſiquidem in his ſigillatim omnia illa principia detexi-mus, quæ in theſi ad morbos chronicos ſanandos valere monſtravimus.

36. Neque fruſtra operam contererent ſi ægrorum cauſa medici noſtri ſecum reputarent annon ex hac analyſi facile appareat, fontem hunc martiatum præſtantiſſimum eſſe omnium qui hactenus in Britannia inveſtigati ſunt, & cum celeberrima illa in Germania Pyrmontana quodammodo æquipolleat: etenim ſi res ipſa ita revera ſe habeat, aliquid certe commodi præ aliis hic potatoribus porrigit, quandoquidem in medio quaſi oppido propter loca *amœniſſima*, nec non *ambulacra convenientiſſima*, idem ſcatet, ubi aer puriſſimus circumquaque offunditur; ideoque præcipue, ac meliori nota, omnibus commendari debet.

37. Ex morborum ſane hiſtoriis probare, antimonium ad vomitum, jalapium ad purgandum, opium ad ſomnum excitandum, aut quinquinam ad febres intermittentes ſanandas, valere, riſum proculdubio omnibus moveret; at certe, ex hiſtoriis prolixis, effectus aquarum evincere, ubi principia, ferrum e. g. aut ſulphur, vel ſal alcalinum, aut terra, prius

in iiſdem plane deprenſa fuerunt, harum rerum mediocriter ſcientibus, non eſſet minus ridiculum; nam ſingulas ſingulorum operationes, exemplis omiſſis, nemo non vidit: cum autem reſpondeatur, quod etſi ſeorſum poteſtates cujuſcunque, ex experientia longa, facile percipiantur, vires tamen illorum conjunctim haud ſine monitu ita liquido appareant, iſtis, olim in theſi de aquis martiatis, traditis, ſequentia adferemus; & præterea, ne fons noſter ſolus teſtibus illis egeat, quibus alii tam vehementer gloriantur, ſub finem hujus examinis, unam & alteram hiſtoriam, ex plurimis, rationem de virtutibus firmantem, nos etiam ponemus.

38. Ab evacuantibus ergo aquarum effectibus proficiſcar, qui quidem, meo indicio, nunc adeo ſunt cogniti, ut ex plebecula, matres non paucæ familiarum, verno nimirum tempore, prolibus ſuis alvum & veſicam iiſdem excitant quotannis; cum autem dum benigne purgant, plus ſtomachum acuunt quam pro inopia ciborum, appetentiæ auctæ ſatisfaciant, neceſſe habent (uti profitentur) ab illarum uſu brevi deſiſtere.

39. Hic utique effectus, recrementa ſcilicet acido-pituitoſa, &c. ex ſtomacho purgandi, nec non eundem poſtea roborandi, & exinde famem excitandi, adeo generalis eſt, ut ab omnibus ſentiatur potatoribus; rationem autem hujus, & εὐπεψίας inde conſequentis, admodumque in chronicis optandæ, jam in theſi, tam ſub aquarum alcalinarum, quam martiatarum, articulis, ſatis antea reddidimus.

40. Axioma inter omnes facile conſtat, poteſtates conjunctas cujuſvis in re medica compoſitionis ex ſingulis materiis quibus eadem compoſitio fuerit conſtructa, omnino pendere; ideoque cum præſtantes ſingulorum virtutes quæ his in aquis inhærent jam ſatis in theſi exploravimus, & in morbis chronicis ſanandis quanta valent copioſe indicavimus, ad plenum pariter facultates combinatas retegere ardui quidem nunc non erit operis.

41.

41. Ante vero quam hoc munus ſuſcipiam, uſui ſit obſervare, multa eſſe compoſita quæ plus habeant virium conjunctim quam diviſim ſingula ejuſdem compoſitionis ullo modo potiantur; et hic quidem effectus adeo ex plurimis exemplis innotuit, ut injurius plane fuiſſe lectoris experientiæ viderer ſi nominatim idem docere aggrederer: idcirco his proculdubio omnium conſenſu datis, hujus fontis præcellentiam mox ex præmiſſis perpenſurus ſum.

42. Imprimis, igitur, ex ferreis contentis, tum momentum ſanguinis, tum fluida corporis univerſa attenuando, abeſſe non poteſt quin, ubi vel quibuſcunque ex cauſis formentur, obſtructiones penitus reſeret, atque ſic quaſi radicem chronicorum generalem eruat. Ex alcaliſatis & auſteris vermes cujuſcunque ſpeciei vita privat, & eliminat; acida quaquaverſum abſorbet, corrigit, & potenter ſuperat; angulos humorum acutos & acrimonias obtundit; fibras laxatas conſtringit; tonum ſolidorum confirmat; vires fulcit; nec non exinde robur & elaſticitatem totæ machinæ reſtaurat.

43. Sulphur ejus, (uti ab experimento octavo intelligatur) ferri particulas aperit, dividit, & ſubtiliores reddit; unde non ſolum ferrum ad tubulos remotiores pervadendos facilius accommodatur, ſed et craſis inſuper ſanguinis plurimum exaltatur, & omnia corporis fluida colore quaſi juvenili foventur.

44. Salia alcalina vaſculorum tunicas blande ſtimulant, & a ſordibus liberant; pituitoſos & glutinoſos humores ſolvunt; coagulationes acidas & acres liquant & perdunt; ac exinde tam ſecretiones quam excretiones naturales promovent: dum ſpiritus volatilis ſtomachum refovet; digeſtioni favet; cerebrum alit; nervos recreat; ſpiritus animales vivificat; alacritatem omnibus impertit; nec non vitam recentem atque vigorem æque mentis ac corporis œconomiæ diſtribuit.

45

45. Sin autem, præterea, hujus fontis facultates clementer evacuantes, (quæ quidem ex terra calcaria, ſale alcalino, & ſulphure, junctis, ac a ferri pondere preſſis, facile exoriri queant) dictis mirifice alterantibus, adjiciamus, abunde erit lectoribus evidens, aquas Thetfordienſes, omnia quæ poſſit medicina in chronicis ſanandis, valere.

HISTORIA I.

Vir doctus, atque bonæ ſtirpis, triginta circiter annos natus, jam inde a teneris unguiculis capitis dolore fuerat vexatus, atque ſtudiis literarum nimia data opera, in melancholiam tandem delapſus eſt; cum autem per ſex ſolum hebdomadas, ex fonte hoc noſtro ſalutifero hauſtulum quotidie bibiſſet, pancratice valuit.

HISTORIA II.

Annis abhinc tribus, mulier quadragenaria, poſtquam ſtomachi atque inteſtinorum dolore acerbo, quaſi perpetuo, atque affectione hyſterica, diu laboraverat, nec non ciborum appetentiam, vireſque ſuas, haud modice perdiderat, per tempora unius anni æſtiva, aquas Thetfordienſes omni fere mane propinavit: intra vero ſpatium paucorum menſium, ſalutem quæſitam omnino recepit, atque eadem, ad hunc uſque diem, feliciter uſa eſt.

Cum morborum ſanatorum hiſtoriæ, ad vulgum aſtu captandum, ſæpiſſime excogitantur; & quandocunque illarum contenta prius deprenſa ſunt, (uti modo obſervavimus) poteſtatibus aquarum fidem firmare, uſui eſſe haud poſſunt; liquet enim a priori has ab illis omnino pendere: ita quidem conſtat, ex analyſi jam abſoluta, fontem noſtrum, fulcris tam infirmis nullo modo indigere, ideoque fide de hiſtoriis quaſi invito, promiſſis, tandem liberata, finem ſcribendi hic facere liceret.

liceret. Sed ſanatio quædam conjugis meæ fidiſſimæ inſignior, quam ab orco, quaſi mortuam, in lucem, & ſalutem hæc aqua ſubito revocavit, tam publicum facti teſtimonium, quam gratæ meæ recordationis monumentum, atque aquæ ipſius præcellentis juſtum inde encomium, merito requirit. Fida ergo hujus caſus narratione hanc diſſertationem claudam.

HISTORIA III.

Uxor mea chariſſima jam inde a prima adoleſcentia ægro corpore fuerat, cui & indies valetudo in pejus gradatim ruebat, donec in vitæ tandem ipſius periculum plane incidiſſet. Ventriculus & hypogaſtrium quotidie dolebant, vermes torquebant, animi deliquium atque vomitus ſæpiſſime interfuerunt. Dolores in capite acutiſſimi adeo excruciabant, ut eam identidem omni ratione privabant, faciem, mirandum in modum, tumefaciebant, atque caput univerſum convulſionibus afficiebant: neque hæc, niſi vini ſpiritibus ac opiatis potentiſſimis adhibitis, ullo modo ferenda.

His ærumnis, artuum, totiuſque corporis, angoras, nauſea, anorexia, apepſia, reſpirationis difficultas, affectio hyſterica, fibrarum craſis imbecillima, atque flacciditas, nec non virium tam animi quam corporis, proſtratio, tabeſque ipſa, accedebant. Invaleſcentibus his malis, neque meis ipſius, neque medicorum amicorum, ſtudiis peperci, ut remedium ſalubre morbis talibus inveniretur. Sed incaſſum, nam etſi omnium fere medicamentorum periculum feciſſet quæ ars medica noſtra ſuppeditare potuiſſet, ſymptomata tamen indies ingraveſcebant, atque ægra infelix magis magiſque in miſeria vitam degebat.

Cum res ita ſe haberent, nihil nobis præterea reſtabat, niſi aditus, (uti mos eſt) ad aquas minerales, Bathoniamque adire

adire ſtatutum eſt: dum autem id meditabamur, inceſſit mihi ſuſpicio, (ita periculoſe ægrotabat) ne iter adeo longum mortem illi allaturum ſit; ideoque præ animi ſolicitudine, vix apud me, aquas noſtras Thetfordienſes, in quibus omnis ſpes jam nobis reliqua fuit, analyſi tentare aggreſſus ſum: ſucceſſu vero quam felici analyſis ipſa abunde manifeſtavit. Sic ergo paratus, nihil prædicere dubitavi has aquas ſoterias, Bathonienſibus ipſis præſtantiores eſſe, atque illarum uſum protinus omnibus commendare; eo ipſo tempore, conjugi meæ iſtam ſalutem ſumma cum fiducia augurans, quam revera, eaſdem hauriendo, brevi conſecuta eſt. Etenim, a prima ipſa potatione, capitis dolores, quaſi divinitus, pellebantur; ciborum aviditas, atque digeſtio ſalutifera, illico excitabantur; vermes interfecti e corpore ejiciebantur; nec non inter unius menſis ſpatium, tremenda illa morborum cohors, penitus ſubacta fuit, atque ægra, integra valetudine viribuſque inſolitis, ad hunc uſque diem, (nempe per quadriennium) exinde dotata eſt.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

N° I. p. 8.

Dr. PLOTT's Letter to the Right Hon. HENRY Earl of ARLINGTON, Viſcount THETFORD, Baron ARLINGTON of ARLINGTON, Lord Chamberlain, &c. on the antient name of Thetford.

MY LORD,

IT being your pleaſure to intimate when I had firſt the honour to wait on your lordſhip that you would gladly know ſomewhat of the ancient *Sitomagus*, now Thetford, near your magnificent ſeat at Euſton, I thought it my duty to interpret your lordſhip's deſire, as no leſs than a command, that I ſhould ſearch, not only the antient, but modern writers, concerning it, and then to give your lordſhip the beſt account I could.

Not therefore to trouble your lordſhip with the fopperies of Annius Viterbienſis [a], and out of him of count Palatine, White of Baſingſtoke [b], that not only the towns here in Britain ending in **magus** or **magum**, but all thoſe alſo of the ſame termination beyond the ſeas, were ſo denominated by I know not what **magus**, the ſecond king of the Celtæ, ſon of Samothes, who forſooth firſt taught this weſtern part of the world to build them houſes and cities, which might deſervedly therefore receive their names from him:

Nor groundleſsly with *Iſacius Pontanus*, to run up ſo high as the firſt ages of the world, and derive it from the Hebrew **magon** [c], which, ſays he, ſignifies *habitationem vel habitationis locum*, or with *Goropius Becanus* [d] and *Skinner* [e], to fetch it from the German **mac**, whence the word **machen** *facere*, and

[a] Joh. An. Viterbienſ. lib. xv. fol. 125.
[b] Rich. Viti Baſingſtochii Hiſt. Brittan. lib. i. n. 19.
[c] Iſacii Pontani Gloſſ. priſco-gallic. in verbo.
[d] Gorop. Becani Gallicor. lib. i. p 21.
[e] In Etymologico Onomaſtico, in verbo.

whence the things made were called **magen**, all which ſeems to refer to the building of houſes; with whom agrees *Beatus Rhenanus*[f] "**magum**, *priſcis Gallis, domum ſignificaſſe:*

To avoid and paſs by, I ſay, all ſuch trifling etymologies, and proceed upon ſurer grounds than ſuch mere fancies of the brain, without foundation in the things themſelves, I thought fit, my lord, to ſearch out all, or moſt of the cities and towns, as well in the neighbouring nations to us, as here at home, whoſe antient names did terminate in **magus** or **magum**, and then conſider their antiquities, ſituations, whether fortified or no, their initial differential titles, preceding the common one of **magus**, and other accidents attending, from which I thought might be raiſed much more probable conjectures.

Firſt then for the cities, whoſe antient names did terminate in **magus**, I find in and about

GERMANY.

Noviomagus Batavorum, now **Nicumagen** in *Gelderland*.
Noviomagus Trevirorum, now **Neumagen**
Noviomagus Nevetum, now **Spier** or **Oldenheim** in the *Palatinate*.
Marcomagus, now **Ditzen**, between *Triers* and *Cologne*.
Rigomagus, now **Rimagen**. *LLoydo* **Rinc**.
Durnomagus, now **Duzſmagen**.
Druſomagus, now **Kempten**. *Ptolom.* **Demmigen**.
Juliomagus, now **Pfullendorf**. *Rhenano*.
Brivomagus, **Brucomat** *Rhenano*, near *Straſburg*.

In FRANCE.

Auguſtomagus Silvanectum, now **Senlis**. } In the dukedom and country of
Cæſaromagus Bellovacorum, now **Beauvais**. } *Valois*, in the iſle of *France*.
Juliomagus, now **Angiers**, in *Anjou*.
Caturigomagus, now **Chorges**, in the Upper *Delphinate*.
Rotomagus Vellocuſſiorum, now **Roan** } In Normandy.
Noviomagus Lexoviorum, now **Liſieux** }
Noviomagus Tricaſtinorum, now **Noyon**, in *Picardy*.

In BRITAIN.

Sitomagus, now **Thetford** in *Norfolk*.
Cæſaromagus, now *Chelmesford* in *Eſſex*.
Noviomagus, now *Crayford* in *Kent*.

[f] Beati Rhenani Rerum Germanicarum, lib. iii. cap. Mogunciacum.

In

In the Alpine countries and entrance of Italy.

Scingomagus, now Sclans, at the foot of the *Alps*.
Bodincomagus, *Plin.* Induſtria, Camillomagus *ad Padum*.

Secondly, as to the antiquity of the places that had theſe terminations, I find them to have been long before the coming of the Romans into theſe weſtern parts of the world, though it be alſo true that the Romans did make uſe of them afterwards, as will appear anon.

For had this termination been brought in by them, or at all uſed by them, before their coming this way, we ſhould certainly have had towns in the heart of Italy, of the ſame name in great plenty, whereas we find but two, and thoſe in *Gallia Italica*, (Bodincomagus and Camillomagus) that ever enjoyed it.

Thirdly, for the ſituations, I find them all upon rivers, and moſt, if not all, upon the moſt fordable places, as indeed it ſeems but neceſſary that all cities ſhould be, before the building of bridges and boats, all paſſengers being abſolutely obliged to flock to ſuch places where they might either wade through themſelves, or upon the backs of cattle. And,

Fourthly, to have been fenced for the moſt part with antient works caſt up, and to have had the reputation of ſtrong holds.

From which conſiderations, I take leave to infer in all probability,

Firſt, that the people of Germany, Gaule, the Alpine countries, and part at leaſt of Britain, were originally but one nation, of one language, viz. the old Celtæ or Kelts, brought hither after the flood and confuſion of Babel, by Aſhkenaz, great grandchild of Noah, as is concluded by Cluverius[g], not only for naming their cities after the ſame manner, but from very many words ſignifying the very ſame things, in all theſe nations, as is copiouſly made out by the ſame Philip Cluverius, in his Germania Antiqua.

Secondly, that the colonies of the Celtæ of Germany and Gaul, as they arrived in Britain, gave the ſame names to the cities they built here, that the cities had from whence they came, whereof Cæſar[h] gives us ample teſtimony. "Britanniæ pars interior (ſays he) ab iis incolitur, quos natos in inſula ipſa memoria proditum dicunt: Maritima pars, ab iis qui predæ ac belli inferendi cauſa, ex Belgio (forte *Galliâ Belgicâ*) tranſierant; qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt." So that all our Britiſh cities terminating in magus being not far from the ſea coaſts over againſt Gaul or Germany, in all probability they

[g] Phil. Cluverii Germ. antiquæ, lib. i. cap. 4, 5, 6, 7.
[h] Julii Cæſaris Commentarior. de Bello Gallico, lib. v.

did receive their names from other cities, of the ſame denomination, in thoſe countries; thus our Cæſaromagus peradventure received its name from a colony that came from Cæſaromagus, now **Beauvais** in the iſle of France, and our Noviomagus, from another that came from Noviomagus, now **Liſieux** in Normandy, or Noviomagus, now **Nieumagen** in Gelderland. As for Sitomagus, of that in the concluſion. And,

Thirdly, if it be demanded what **magus** ſhould ſignify in the Keltiſh (or Celtic) language, upon conſideration that all theſe cities are ſituate upon rivers, and moſt of them, if not all, upon the moſt fordable places; and ſecondly, it having been cuſtomary in antient times, to give names to cities[i] upon ſuch accounts, as appears from Oxford, Hereford, Stafford, Bedford, Hartford, Guildford, Dartford, &c. in England, and both the Frankfords, Erford, Shawnford, Haſenford, Klagenford, Steenford, Ochſenford, &c. in Germany, what if I ſhould gueſs with Cluverius[k] that **magus**, in the old Keltiſh (or Celtic) language, ſhould ſignify the ſame as *vadum* a ford? which being underſtood by the Saxons at their arrival here, they might probably turn all the **magi** into ſo many fords, a word then more in uſe among them: Thus Sitomagus turned into Thetford, Cæſaromagus into Chelmsford, and Noviomagus into Crayford; or elſe,

Fourthly, moſt of theſe **magi** having been fortified places, perhaps **magus** may ſignify ſtrong or fortified, from mæʒen, *poteſtas*, *potentia*[l], from the verb maʒan, *poſſe*, among the Low Dutch, **moghen** *mighty*; hence the old *Noviomagus Batavorum*, and *Noviomagus Trevirorum* are called **Nieumagen** and **Neumagen**, that is, the new fortreſſes, to this very day, which in proceſs of time arriving to greatneſs, and becoming cities, in all likelihood, made the Roman emperors, and other great men, to prefix their names to many of them, as is plain from *Juliomagus*, *Cæſaromagus*, *Auguſtomagus*, *Druſomagus*, *Camillomagus*, *&c.* which probably alſo made *Paulus Merula* think **magus** ſignified *urbs*, a city; whence ſays he **magen**[m] denotes a people of the ſame city, eſpecially if joined in affinity to one another; whence alſo, by the way, it may not be amiſs to take notice, that Mr. Cambden, and after him Mr. Burton, are of the ſame opinion, both of them citing Pliny's[n] authority, which had I found true, I ſhould gladly engugh have cloſed with

[i] I believe take any county, and half or more of the towns and villages will appear to have taken their names from their ſituations.

[k] Phil. Cluverii Germ. Antiq. lib. i. cap. 7.

[l] Whence ſome deduce the word *magazine*. Vide Iſacii Pontani Gloſ. priſco-gall. in verbo *magus*.

[m] P. Merulæ Coſmogr. part. 2. lib. iii. cap. 7.

[n] Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib. iii. cap. 16.

them; but I appeal to any indifferent judge, whether any ſuch matter can be gathered from the place cited, that it ſignifies *urbem*, or any other place that could yet be met with in him, either by *Cluverius* [o], or others.

Now which of theſe conjectures concerning the ſignification of **magus** comes neareſt to truth, is wholly left to your lordſhip's judgment, the **magus** inquired after anſwering all the three; firſt, being ſituate on a ford, as its preſent name imports; ſecondly, there remaining now a high mount, fenced with a double rampier, and, as report goeth, fortified in antient times with walls. And thirdly, having been a large city, and an epiſcopal ſee [p]. But as for the city *Sitomagus*, I take it either to have received its name from ſome other foreign city of the ſame denomination forgotten and loſt, or elſe from a colony of people themſelves, that lived formerly among cities of that termination, who might plant themſelves here, and give their city the name of *Sitomagus*; in the military tables of Conrad Peutinger, perhaps more truly written *Sinomagus* or *Senomagus* from themſelves, being a colony of the antient Senones of Gaul, whoſe capital city was *Senonerum civitas*, now Sens in Champayne. Or that the name *Sitomagus* ſhould ſeem more agreeable as to its orthography, 'tis eaſy to deduce it from a colony of the Sitones, an antient people of Germany, bordering on the Sinones, mentioned by Tacitus [q], concerning whom, if it be doubted (by reaſon of the diſtance) how they ſhould ever come hither, the ſame Tacitus affords us a great probability they might; for ſpeaking in the ſame place of the Eſtyi, a neighbouring nation to them, he ſays, that though in their manners they agree with the Sinones, yet in their language they were nearer the Britains, which how they ſhould come by, without ſome communication, will be hardly made out; from all which 'tis eaſily deducible, that whether our *Sitomagus*, *Sinomagus*, or *Senomagus*, received either its name from a foreign city or people, yet it imports no more than the fortreſs or city, built by the Senones or Sitones, on the ford, on which the ſame people thought fit to plant themſelves.

And thus, my lord, I have given you my thoughts concerning your neighbouring town *Sitomagus*, and of all others of the ſame termination, wherein if I have not ſatisfied your lordſhip's judgment, yet if I have given your lordſhip any diverſion, or but ſhewed my readineſs to ſerve your lordſhip, either of theſe will appear abundant ſatisfaction to your lordſhip's moſt faithful and obedient ſervant,

ROB. PLOT.

[o] Phil. Cluverii Germ. Antiq. lib. i. cap. 7.

[p] Vid. Cambden Brit. in com. Norff.

[q] C. Corn. Taciti, lib. de ſcitu, moribus, et populis Germanic. cap. xlv.

N°

N° II. p. 16.

The succession of the East Anglian Kings.

The dates of the beginning of their reigns added from the Fasti at the end of the Scriptores post Bedam.

	Fasti	Stowe.	Tyrrel.	Rapin.	Carte.	Blair.	Strutt.	Years. Stowe.	Years. Speed.
1 Uffa [b]	575	492		571	575	575	575	7	7
2 Titil [ab]	582	499			578	578	582	20	20
3 Redwald [abc]	593	519		599	593 d617	599	593	25	8 elsewhere 40 Brady 44
4 Erpwald	624	554	599	624 636	617 d628	624	629 635	12	12
5 Sigebert [abde]	636	569	flain		ref. 634		641		3
6 Egric [ef]	638		652	644	d635	636	643		4
7 Anna [e]	642	637	644	643	d654	643	654		13
8 Ethelred [ei]	654			654	635 d654	654	656 Strutt makes Holinshay 12	19 25	2 9
9 Athelwald [eg]	656			655	654 d655	655	24		19
10 Aldulf [g]	664			614	655 d664				7
11 Alfwald [h]	683				664	664			26
12 Beorne [i]	690				683 d749	683 749			52
13 Ethelred [id]	714				749	749	715		
14 Ethelbert [id] murdered by Offa 793	749			749	793	758 790 793	767 792		

[a] Mat. Westm.
[b] Bede ii. 15.
[c] ——— 12.
[d] Bromton.
[e] Bede iii. 18. 22. 24.
[f] Hoveden.
[g] Hist. Elienf. Ang. Sac. i. 595.
[h] *Hunbeorna* Simeon Dunelm.
[i] Alured Beverl.
[k] Sim. Dun. Chron. Mailros. Tyrrel 749. Rapin quotes Tyrrel for quoting the Chron. Mail. for *Switheard* 749.

Stowe begins the kingdom 83 years later than any other historian, and thence makes Sigebert and Egric reign 68 years (whereas they reigned but 7), to bring things right. Strutt alters the dates on no attested authority.

APPEN-

N III. p. 36.

TERRA EPI TEDFORDENSIS ad episcopatū ptinens t.r.e.

X. TERRA Willi Epi. Hund de Grenehou. Cresincghahā [a] tenet eps in dnio p maneriū 7 p II. car tre. tc VII. vill m IIII. m III. bor. tc IIII ser. m I. tc II car in dnio m III. tc int hoes I car. m dim. Silv lx porc. VIII ac pti. II mol. II pisc. Sēp XXII. anim 7 V runc 7 XVII porc 7 lxxx ou 7 I eccla. XX ac vat XX d 7 XVII. soc de lx a 7 III ac pti. 7 III car. tc vat VI lib. m IX. 7 ht I leug in long. 7 dim. in lat. 7 totū simul c tenentibz in ea reddit XIIII d qn hund reddit XX. sol.

F Gavvide [b] tenuit Ailmer epc t.r.e. p man 7 p III car tre. m tenet Eps in dnio. Sep II car in dnio. 7 I car hom. 7 XVI vill. tc XXVIII bor. m XXIIII. sēp I ser. XL ac pti. silv clx porc. I mol 7 XXXII ac tre. tc XXV sal m XXI. 7 III soc de XXIX ac 7 IIII ac pti. Sēp I runc 7 III an 7 XXV porc. CXC ov. tc vat XIII lib m XVIII. 7 X sol totū ht I leug. in long. 7 dim in lat 7 reddit XII d de gelt

F Smezeduna [c] Hund. Tornhamt [d] enuit Ailmar epc t.r.e p man. m Eps ind p man. 7 p III. car tre. 7 sēp III car in dnio 7 III car hom 7 XXI vill XIIII ac pti m I mol 7 XVI soc de I car 7 dim. 7 V. bor. In dnio II runc. II an XXX. porc 7 D ov. tc val XIIII lib m XVI. totū ht I leug in long. 7 dim. in lat 7 reddit II sol. de gelto.

F Hund de grenesou. Scofstam tenuit Ailmar epc t.r.e. 7 p VI car. tre m tenent Ricard 7 heli de epo.

[a] *Great Cressingham.* It passed to the see and convent of Norwich; and, at the dissolution, to the family of Jenney. Blomefield, III. 425.

[b] *Gaywood*, now in Freebridge hundred, belonging to the Wyches. Bl. IV. 531.

[c] *Smethdon.*

[d] *Thornham.* The bishop of Norwich exchanged it with H. VIII. and it was granted to different lay lords. Bl. V. 1326.

Sēp III vill'. tē XIX bor' m̄ XV tē IIII. ſer. m̄. I. VIII. ac' p̄'ti. tē I. car' in dn̄io m̄ III. tē II car' hom'. m̄ I. Sēp XXII porc̄. CCIXXX ou'. tē vaſ XL ſol'. m̄ IX totū hī I leuḡ in longo 7 dim̄ in lat'. 7 reddit XVII. đ. de ḡelto.

Lawendic Hund'. Elmeham[e] tenuit Ailmar' epc̄ t.r.e'. p̄ man'. 7 p̄ VIII car' tre m̄ tenet Epc̄ in dn̄io Sēp XII vill'. 7 IXIII bor'. tē VI ſer. m̄. IIII. XXIIII ac' p̄'ti. ſēp IIII car' in dn̄io 7 XVI car' hom'. tē ſilv' Ⅿ porc'. m̄. D. ſemp̄ IIII moł'. 7 in runc'. 7 XXXII porc' CCC ou' XXXV cap̄ 7 XXIIII ſoc' de. I. car' tre. Stigand' ſoca t.r.e'. 7 m̄ in Ⅿilham[f]. ſēp̄ IIII. car' IIII ac' p̄'ti Silv' XXX porc'. I moł'. hic jacet sēp̄. I ƀeuuita que vocāt Betellea[g]. de I car' tre. 7 VII uill' X ac' p̄'ti. sēp̄ I car' in dn̄io. 7 II. poſſt reſtaurari. sēp̄ II. car' hom'. 7 hic iacet I ſoc' de XXVI ac' sēp̄. I car' 7 I ac' 7 dim' p̄'ti. Silv'. V porc' 7. I eccl'ia ieſt manerio de IX ac' 7 I car'. 7 vaſ V ſol' 7 IIII đ. tē vaſ totū X lib'. Poſt 7 m̄ XXXII hī I leuḡ. in longḡ. 7 dim' in lat'. 7 redđ XX đ de gelto. 7 ƀiuuita hī VIII q̄r' in lon'. 7 IIII in lat'.

Hund' de brodercros. Colechircā[h] tenuit A. t.r.e' p̄ man' 7 p̄ II car' tre. m̄ ē in dn̄io. tē I vill' m̄ null' Sēp̄ XII bor'. tē IIII ſer'. m̄ II. Sēp̄. II car'. in dn̄io. Silv' IX porc'. IIII ac' p̄'ti. VII animalia XXVII porc'. tē 7 ov' m̄ CIX cap̄. eccle' XL ac' vaſ. II ſol'. 7 XIIII ſoc'. de IXVI ac' tē III. car' m̄ II 7 dim'. tē vaſ VI lib' m̄ IX. hī V q̄r' in long'. 7 IIII in lat'. 7 XI đ in gelto.

Hund' de Galgou. Saxelinghaham[i] tenuit A t.r.e'.

[e] Now *Elmham*, the ſee before it was removed to Thetford. Biſhop Nix exchanged it with H. VIII, who granted it to Thomas lord Cromwell, whoſe deſcendants held it till 1631, when Sir Edward Coke had it, and now Mr. Mills.

[f] See Bl. V. 1036.

[g] Now *Beteley*, Ib. V. 978.

[h] A family of the name was early enfeoft by the biſhop of Norwich, and it is now in lord Townſend. Bl. V. 982. It is now in Launditch hundred.

[i] *Saxlingham*. Blomefield, III. 338. makes no mention of the biſhop of Thetford among the many lords here in Domeſday.

p̄ man 7 p̄ 1 car. tre. m̄ tenet ep̄s. Sep̄ VII bor. 7 1 ser. 7 1 car in dn̄io 7 dim car hom. II ac p̄ti. app̄tiatū ē in tornedis[k] 1 eccl̄ia de XII ac. De hoc man. tenet W dim car tre 7 1 car. 7 val XX sol. hī VII quar in long. 7 V in lat. 7 II sol de gelt.

Hund de Holt. Tornedis[k] tenuit Ailmar epc p̄ man 7 p̄ VIII car tre t.r.e. 7 m̄ ep̄s in dn̄io. Sēp̄ XL bor. 7 VIII ser 7 VIII car in dn̄io 7 X car hom. Silv 1 porc. IX ac. p̄ti III mol. IIII runc. 7 XII porc. C ov. Huic manerio p̄tinent p̄ti III mol IIII runc. XII porc C ov Huic manerio p̄tinent IIII bevvite. Hoc ē Brūtuna 7 Saxelingaha 7 Becham[l] 7 hemesteda. 7 computate st̄ in Tornedis. 7 XVI. soc de XXXVI ac. Sēp̄ int̄ eos IIII car. totū val t.r.e. XIII lib m̄ reddit XXX lib. hī 1 leu in long 7 IIII quar in lat̄ 7 XII d de g. 1 eccl̄a XXXII. ac val XXXII d.

Suanetunam[m] tenuit A t.r.e p̄ II car tre 7 iacet ad hidolfestunā. Sēp̄ VIII bor. 7 II car in dn̄io. tc̄ III car hom. m̄ 1 7 II posst restaurari. Silv. C porc. Tc̄ XIII por. m̄ VI m̄ CC ov. Tc̄ val VI lib. m̄ VIII 7 ht dim leug in long 7 d in lat 7 III d de g.

Hund de grenehou. Hindringaham[n] tenet Ep̄s in dn̄io qd̄ tenuit ailm p̄ man 7 p̄ IIII car tre t.r.e. Sēp̄ XI vill. tc̄ XX bor. m̄ XV. tc̄ VIII ser. m̄ VII. Sēp̄ IIII car̄ in dn̄io tc̄ V car hom m̄ III. tc̄ silv X por. m̄ VIII. sēp̄ 1 mol. V ac p̄ti. XVII porc. CIX ov. VI vasa apum 7 VII soc dim car tre 7 t.r.e. arabant II car m̄. 1 tc̄ val X lib. m̄ reddit XV lib. hī 1 leu in long. 7 1 lat. 7 II sol de g 7 in Warhā ē 1 hō p̄tinens huic maner de XII ac 7 Inguella II hōes q̄ p̄tinent huic manerio de XII ac past. C. ov.

[k] *Thornage*, now in the Astleys. Bl. V. 962.
[l] *Brunton, Saxlingham*, and *Beckham*.
[m] *Swanton*, now in the dean and chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. Bl. V. 960.
[n] *Hindringham*, now in the dean and chapter of Norwich. See hereafter. Bl. V. 799.

In Edgamerā [o] tenuit Ailmar [q] e p man 7 p III. car tre t.r.e m tenet Morel de epo tc XIIII uill. m XIII tc II ser m null. tc II car in dnio m I tc II car hom m II bou 7 II car posst restaurari sep I runc I ac pti VIII porc tc clxxx ov m lxxxx 7 VII soc iacent huic ville de xlv ac. tc II car m I tc uat lxx sol m xlv sol 7 IIII d 7 I soc q̄ ē in murlai. hō epi Willi tc arabat I carr m II bob; In torp tenuit A. I soc 7 II bor. 7 ptinet ad langham. In locham tenet W de noiers de epo O. I libm hominē quē tenuit A epc t.r.ē de XXIII ac tre 7 non potat tram suam dare vl vende 7 erat in soca reg. tc val V sol m XVII sol 7 IIII d 7 In bocham tenet I soc 7 X ac 7 ptinet In hidringhā.

In Walesham Hund. In hemelintuna [p] XXI soc. de CXL ac tre 7 VIII ac pti. tc III car 7 dim. m II. hoc è appciatū in blavvfelda. In ead uill lx ac tre in dnio.

ENSFORT HVND. Hidolfestuuam [q] tenet Epc ī dnio p man 7 p CC ac Sep XII uilli 7 XXII bord. 7 III ser. 7 II car. in dnio 7 V car. hom. tc silu DC porc. m CCC XII ac pti. I mol. Sep II runc 7 XX anim. 7 XL porc. XL cap. II vasa apu. hic iacet I berevvita que dr nortuna [r] de CC ac. Sep IX vill. 7 VI bor. tc II ser. m I. Sep I car in dnio. 7 II. car hominū VIII ac pti. Silv. XXX porc 7 I eccl̄ia in manerio de XXVI ac. 7 val XX d 7 tcia pars eccle in berevvita. de II. ac. 7 dim 7 uat IIII d 7 VIII. soc. de li ac tre qd tenet hugo de epo III bord. sep II car 7 IIII ac pti. Silv X porc 7 In Gegheſtuert [s] I soc de XXIIII ac tre 7 II bor. tc dim car. m I 7 In

[o] *Egwere.* It came after to Walſingham priory, and at the diſſolution to the crown. Bl. V. 796.

[p] *Hemlington.* This part he held in right of his ſee; another in his own. It was after in the Berneys. Bl. IV. 1469

[q] *Hilderſton.* Now in the dean and chapter of Norwich. Bl. IV. 400.

[r] *Norton.* [s] *Geſtwick.*

Geſetea[t] 11 ſoc.de 11 ac.qđ tenet idem hugo.tc vał totū x lib.m̄ xiii lib.7 viii ſol.7 hidolveſtuna ht 1 leug̃ in longo 7 1 in lato 7 reddit viii đ 7 obol de g.

∫ Helmingham[u] tenuit Ailmar epc t.r.e p manerio.7 p iii car tre.m̄ tenet Gonfrid archidiacon de ep̃o.tc viii vill m̄ iiii. Sēp ix bor. tc 1 ſer.m̄ null ſemp 11 car.in dn̄io. ſemp 1 car.7 dim hom.7 viii ac p̄ti et 1 molin. modo xi porc 7 xix ovs. Et xiii ſoc tenet id de xl ac. terrē ſemp v car.7 11 ac p̄ti. ſemp vał iiii lib.

11 eccle x ac. et vał. viii đ.

∫ In Corpſtỳ xxx ac tre tenuit Ailmarus eps t.r.e. ſep dim car et 1 ac p̄ti. ſilva de iiii porc 7 vał 11 ſol. ſoca ī cauſtuna.

Hund. de tonſteda. In Suaſſelda[x] ten Gonfridus 1 ſoc xxiiii ac tre et 11 bord et dim. et 1 car 7 vał v ſol 7 iiii đ. ∫ In eadē xxviii ac ad eccliam. ſemp 1 bord et 11 ac̄ p̄ti et vał 11 ſol et totū ht 1 lg̃ in longo et iiii q̄r in lat 7 1 perc q̄cq ibi teneat et xviii đ de gelto.

∫ *Depwade Hundret*. Stratuna[y] tenat Walt diaconus 11 car terre xxx ac quas tenuit A ep̃s t r.e. Sēp vii vill 7 vi bord et dim. Tc 11 car. in dn̄io m̄. 1. tc 11 car hom m̄ 1. vi ac p̄ti. Silv de vi porc. et sēp 1 molin̄. 7 1 añ et xi porc. Et xxvi ſoc. ten Ranulf 7 Galt diacon Rex 7 comes dim̄ ſoca et hnt lxxxiii ac sēp 11 car. sēp vał iiii lib 7 11 ſol dimidiū unū ex his calumpniatur q̇dē homo comitis alani et dic qđ R. eū tenuit p̄ q. forisfaceret. ex hac offert judicium.

[t] *Geiſt.* Ib.
[u] *Helmingham*, now in Le Grys. IV. 397.
[x] *Swafield.* Ib. V. 1440.
[y] *Stratton.* Ib. III. 123.

TERRA EIVSDEM DE FEVDO[z]. Smeteduna H.

Setesforda[a] tenet Guert[b] t.r.e. III car. in dominio et XV ac. Tc XV vill p 7 modo V. Sep XXXIX bord. 7 V serv. VIII ac pti. Sep V car hominū. silv ad IX porc IIII mol. Sep I runc 7 XLV porc. 7 CCC ovs. huic mañ iacet I bervita que vocatur frenga. Sep I car in dominio. et VII vill 7 II soc tenn. I car. et dim. 7 de uno soc fecit bervita. Agelmar eps. & VII bord. 7 ali soc ht IIII bord. 7 I lib hō I car in dominio. de h et fecit berevitā sep VI bord. 7 II. servi & ali lib hō sep I car in dominio. 7 de hoc fecit berevita semp IIII bord et II serv & II libi hoes II car tre de h e. I berevvita II car in dominio et V bord. 7 II serv. & II ac pti 7 t.r.e. I molin hunc inde tulit anant antec petri de valoniis. hoc totū ual t.r.e XVI lib p et modo XXIIII lib. In eadē Ingulphus tenn. I car tre quam tenuit Guert t.r.e. semp I car in dominio 7 ual X sol. Tota ht I lg in longo 7 I lg in lato 7 reddit IIII sol de XX sol; de gelto.

Hic iacent semp VIII libi homines soca et comdatione tantū. IIII car tre. Semp V vill IIII ac pti. Tc IIII car. modo III. Tc valet XL sol modo LXXX. Totū ht I lg in longo 7 dim in lato et reddit XVII d et I obolū de XX sol. de gelto.

Scerpham[c] *HUNDRET*. In eccles[d] tenet Rad coms t. r.e. IIII car. p tenuit Radulfus comes fili ei pea Ailmar

[z] Mr. Blomefield underſtands by this revenues that his predeceſſors had been infeoffed in by other pious benefactors, and not of his own fee or inheritance. Bl. I. 254.

[a] *Sedgeford.* Now in the dean and chapter of Norwich. V. 1322.

[b] Brother of Harold, ſlain at Haſtings.

[c] *Shropham.* [d] *Eccles.* Now in the Greens. I. 274.

epſ de utroq. P ea Arf epſ. m̃ tenet Willſ epſ. sēp xii vill et xii bord. Tc̄ v ſerv. modo ii. xx ac p̃ti. ſilv̄ c porc. sēp ii car in dominio. Tc̄ v car. hom. modo iiii. ſemp i molin̄ m̃ iii an̄. et vii por. clxxx ov̄s. Tc̄ vat. c. ſol. modo lx. Totū hī i lḡ in longo et iiii q̄r in lato. et vii d de gelto; hanc tram habuit A. epſ in tp̄r utrorq; 7 hundret neſcit q̄m et nūq fuit de epiſcopatu. teſte hund.

H de *Holt*. In langaham[e] tenet Guert iiii car tre t.r.e. Semp xxxi uill 7 iiii bord et v ſerv. Semp in dn̄io iiii car. 7 hom. viii car. vi ac p̃ti i molin̄. Sēp i runc. et i an. et xvi porc. et lx ov̄s 7 xvii ſoc. de lxxx ac tr̄e et iiii car. Tc̄ valet viii lib modo reddit xx lib 7 hī i leuḡ in longo 7 i lḡ in lato. et ii ſol de gelto. Ablate ſt̄ de h̄ manerī lx ac. m̃ tenet eos petrus de valonis.

Erpingeham nort. Hvnd. In Gunetune[f] quam emit Almar t.r.e ad epiſcopatū ten die quo fuit mortuus ii car tre. viii vill. ſemp vi bord. Semp i car in dominio. ii car. hom. iiii ac. et dim. p̃ti. Tc̄ i molin̄ 7 m̃ i. Semp i runc. et i an. et ii porc. et viii ſoc. dim. car. tr̄e 7 i bord. i mol. dim ac p̃ti. sēp ii car. Tc̄ vat xx ſol. modo iiii lib. hī dim̄ lḡ in longo et vi q̄r in lato et de gelto vi d 7 iii ferding. De has tenet Willſ denvers i car. tre et i car. ſup eū 7 vat xii ſol in eod p̄tio

In ſcepedane ƀwita gunetune i car tre. Semp iii vill iii bord. Tc̄ i car. in dominio. modo dim̄. Sēp i car. hom. Silva vi porc. i ac. p̃ti. Tc̄ vat x ſol m̃ v ſol et iiii d. et hī in longo dim lḡ. et iiii q̄r. in lato. Et de gelto vi d.

[e] *Langham.* It now belongs to lord Townſhend. Bl. V. 935.

[f] *Gunton.* Ailmar being deprived, the Conqueror gave it to biſhop William. A family of the name held it from 1122 to 1349. It is now in the Harbords. IV. 314.

HVND DE WALESSAM. In begetuna[g] ten eps Almarus p eptionē t.r.e. cū ſoca et ſaca de comite Algaro de bor. et de ſequentibꝫ faldam. III car terre. Tc XL bor. modo XXIX Sep II car in dnio. Tc V car hominū 7 dim. modo V. XVI ac pti modo I runc. modo XVI porc. modo CXL ovs. et V ſoc de XXXII ac tre et IX ſoc de L ac. tre et VIII ac. tre. Sep I car. Tc totū vał VI lib. m VII lib. 7 XIII ſol. 7 III d et ht dim. lg in longo 7 dim in lato et de gelto XII d I eccłia VII ac vał VII d.

HVND DE GRENEHOV. In hoccham ten Will de noers de W. eps I libum homine quem ten. A. eps t.r.e. XXIII ac tre ſ7 non poterat terram ſuam dare nec vendere. et erat in ſoca regis. Tc valet V ſol. modo reddit XXII ſol. 7 III d. 7 in hoccham tenet I ſoc. de X ac. terre et ptinet in dregeham.

H. de Walaſſam. In Walaſſam[h] I libum hoem de XVIII ac qs ille lib ho dedit sco bened de helmo. ſ7 ervaſtus eps inde abſtulit. modo tenet W. eps 7 valet IIII ſol.

HVNDRET BLAFELDA. H. In blafelda[i] tenet Almarus eps t.r.e. II car tre. Sep IX vill. et II ſerv. Sep II car in dominio 7 dim car hom. Silv VIII porc. 7 IIII ac prati. Sep II runc. et II an. modo XI porc. et III cap. et iſti man ptinet XLIII ſoc t.r.e. 7 ſemp qui non potuerunt terras ſuas vend. nec dare. III car terre 7 IIII ac pti Tc X car. m IX. Will's tenet V ſoc Rainaldus Balduinus 7 heli[9]. Sup hos habuit t.r.e. eps VI forisfacturas. ſed hund. nec vidit breve nec ſigillū nec conceſsū regis. tnc totū vał VII lib. modo VIII lib. et ht I lg longi et III

[g] *Boyton.* Exchanged with the crown 1535. Since in the earl of Yarmouth; now Mr. Anſon. Bl. V. 1462.

[h] *Walſham.* This part of it not in Blomefield, V. 1496.

[i] *Bloſield.* Biſhop Rugg of Norwich exchanged with the crown 27 H. VIII. when it was granted to the Paſton family, who held it 1640. IV. 2.

q̄r; 7 in lato 1 lg̃ et 1 q̄r et de gelto xxx đ. h̓ man̓ accep̓ Almar̓ cū uxore ſua antequā eſſet eps̄ et p̓ ea tenuit in epiſcopatū. m̄ ten̄ W. eps̄.

In Plumeſteda[k] 1 ſōc eſt additus ab ervaſto. ſed fuit Stigandi. III ac̓. terre. Semp̄ arat cū II bovib̓ et reddit v đ.

FLECWEST[l] H̄. hemesbei[m] tenet Algarus comes t.r.e. et alwi̓ emit. Stigandus abſtulit et dedit Almaro fri ſuo. ſ7 hunđ neſcit quomodo. ex illo fuit in epiſcopatū in dominio. III car̄ tre[c] et ſemp̄ XXXIII vill̓ et XIII bord Tc̄ VI ſer̓. modo III. Semđ III car̓ in dn̄io et XI car̓ hominū et xl ac̓ p̄ti & II ſalin̄ m̄ [1 ecclia xx ac' 7 vat xvi đ] XII porc. 7 c 7 lx ovs et IIII ſoc̓ de lx ac̓ terre. III ac̓ p̄ti et sēp̄ 1 car̓. Iſti man. p̄tinet 1 berewita martham II car̓ tre. Sēp̄ VII vill̓ et III bord. et 1 ſerv̓. Sēp̄ II car̓ in dn̄io et 1 car̓ hom̓ et 1 ac̓ p̄ti.

Adhuc jacent huic man̓ [Ricard' ſup xxx ſol.] XXVII ſoc̓ XXX ac̓ tre et V ac̓ p̄ti. ſemp̄ III car̓ 7 in Wintretuna II ſoc̓ X ac̓. 7 ſemp̄ dim̓ car̓. Tc̄ vat̄ XXVI lib̄. modo XXIX lib̄. ht̄ totū 1 lg̃ 7 dim̓. in longo 7 X qr in lato 7 de gelto xxx đ. 7 martham ht̄ 1 leug̃ 7 dim. et in lato 1 leug̓ 7 de glto xxx đ. ſed plures ibi tenent. In eſcou II bord. de de VI ac̓ tre et p̄tinent ad heimesbei.

HEINESTEDE HVNDRET. In Rokelunda[n] W de noers 7 Sutherlingaham. II vill̓ de XVI ac̓. et II ac̓. p̄ti. Semp̄ tc̄ dim̓ car̓. modo ar̓ cū II bov̓. p̄tinet in langale[c][o].

Dim̄ H. herſam In mendaham. W. de noers ten̄ 1. p̄ſbit Algar xliii ac̄ eccleſiaſtice terre m̄ ſub W. de

[k] See hereafter.
[l] *Weſt Flegg.*
[m] *Hemesby* came, at the diſſolution, to the crown, by whom it is leaſed out. Bl. V. 1516.
[n] *Rokeland.* Now in Bedingfield. III. 330.
[o] *Langale.* In Loddon hundred. V. 1149.

noiers. Sēp III bord. Semp int ſe 7 hōes I car. Silva
XV porc. 7 III ac. p̄ti. Sēp vał X ſol
LOTHINGA[p] H. Northlangale[q] tenuit Anant lib hō ſub
rege. ē. p. III car tre Tc̄ 7 p̄ II. vill m̄. I ſemp VIII bord.
Tc̄ II car. et dim. p̄ I et dim. modo I car in dn̄io. Sēp
I car. hom. Silva XX porc. 7 VIII ac. p̄ti 7 I molin.
Tc̄ VII equi modo VI. Tc̄ IIII an. m̄ I. XX porc. modo
XIIII. modo IXXXXV ovs. 7 XXV ſoc. anant de I car.
terre. Tc̄ 7 p̄ IIII car. m̄ III et III libi hōes eidē cōmd
XL ac 7 ſoca regis. Tc̄ I car. 7 dim. p̄ 7 m̄ I. In eadē I
p̄br integer et II dim. tenent C ac. libe terre 7 iacent
in eccłia sc̄e andree. Tc̄ et sēp vał IIII lib. ht I lg̃ in longo
et I in lato et de gelto XI d. In tpr. r. e. habuit Almar
trā iſti Anant et ſocii fuer 7 ſubita morte fuit mortuus
HVNDRER DE ENSFORD. Et in Turninga[r] I lib hō
XV ac. terre et dim. car. 7 I ac p̄ti. tc̄ ſilva V porc. 7
vał VIII ſol. Et in gregeſete II ſoc de II ac. tota vał tc̄ X
lib 7 modo XIII lib 7 VIII ſol. 7
In Helmingeham[s] tenet Renold I lib hō XXX ac̄ terre
de q̄ habuit eps Almar cōmdationē tantū. ſemp II vill
et III bord. Tc̄ II car int ſe et hom m̄. I sēp vał X ſ. 7
ht I lg̃ 7 dim. in longo 7 I in lato et reddit XL d de
gelto regis q̄cuq; ibi teneat
HVNDRET DE TAVERHAM. In Taverham[t] ten. I.
liba fem. t. r. e. dim. car. terre. Tc̄ III vill. et II bord.
ſep I car. in dominio. Tc̄ 7 p̄ dim. car. hominū 7 V
ac̄ p̄ti. ſilua II porc Tc̄ III ſoc. XIII ac. tre modo
I ſoc. Tc̄ dim. car. Tc̄ vał XII ſol. modo XX ſol.

[p] *Loddon.*

[q] *Langley*, where Sir Robert Fitz Roger Helke or de Clavering, ſheriff of Norfolk 3 and 4 R. I. founded a Premonſtratenſian abbey. The manor is now in the heirs of Sir William B. Proctor. Bl. V. 1139.

[r] *Thurning* came from the Earls to the Bulmers. IV. 1428.

[s] *Helmingham.* Now in the Le Greys. IV. 396.

[t] *Taverham*, belongs now to the dean and chapter of Norwich. V. 1381.

In Atebruge[u] tenet Gosfridus 1 lib̄ hō XVI ac tre et 1 bord. semp dim car et II p̄ti ac p̄ti 7 vat VI sol et VIII d 1 eccl̄ia VI ac et vat VI d.

ERPINGHAM SVD HVNDRET Bliclinga[x] tenuit heroldus t.r.e. III car tre et dim. sēp XII vill̄i et XVI bord. et 1 serv. semp II car. in dn̄io et VI car. hom. X ac p̄ti. Tc̄ silua CC porc modo C semp 1 mol et 1 runc 7 XVI porc. Tc̄ vat VI lib̄ modo VIII et hē 1 longo 7 1 in lato et IIII d et obolū de gelto. huic man iacent instrincham[y] II soc semp LX ac. tre et XIIII bord. semp 1 car et d et II ac 7 dim p̄ti. silua de XVIII porc. et II part alti et VII partes molini. Tc̄ vat XV sol m̄ XXV

In Þuuicham[z] 1 car tre et 1 ac et III vill̄ et XI bord. sēp II car 7 dim et V ac p̄ti. Silua de XXVIII porc. Tc̄ 1 mol que m̄ tenet Godric ad feudū regis. Tc̄ vat XII sol. m̄ XXII. hoc iacet in bliclīga

Marsam[a] tenet heroldus IIII car tre semp VI vill̄ et XXIX bord et semp II car in dn̄io et IIII car hom VI ac p̄ti. silva de C porc et IIII soc tenet Rogrus. 1 car tre 7 III bord et II car et 1 runc et II an 7 XII porc 7 XXVI cap 7 VI vasa apū. Tc̄ vat VI lib̄ modo IX. Et hē 1 leug̃ in long̃ 7 III q̄r 7 VII q̄r in longo 7 XI d de gelto.

In Stratuna[b] 1 soc̄ XXX ac ad marsā et dim car et vat II sol.

Hund de Hapinga. In horseia[c] tenet W de noers 1 lib̄ hō Almari ep̄i cōmd[d] tantū XXV ac et III bord 7 dim car 7 X ac p̄ti 7 vat II. sol. Rex et com̄s socā

[a] *Aitlebridge.* Now in the dean and chapter of Norwich. Bl. IV. 1332.

[x] *Blickling.* A manor and parcel of the bishop of Norwich; now belonging to the earl of Buckinghamshire. Ib. III. 623. [y] *Itteringham.* Now in the crown. Ib. III. 635.

[z] *Berningham.* Now in Gundry of Norwich. III. 579.

[a] *Marsham.* Since in the Pastons. III. 359.

[b] *Stratton.* Now in the Marshams, who originate from Marsham. III. 588.

[c] *Horsey.* Bishop Rugg alienated it from the see of Norwich t. H. VIII. V. 867.

[d] *Commendatio* is a lease for life or any definite term, and seems to have obtained at this time in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Du Cange *in voc.*

In eadē II lib̄ hoēs. A. ep̄i comd̄ de XVII ac̄ et V ac̄ p̄ti 7 vał XXX d.

Hvndret de *FLEE*. In Scroutebei[e] VII soc̄ XX ac̄ p̄ti I car̄ et vał XXXII d 7 isti soc̄ iacent in haimesbei[f] I eccl̄ia XXXVI ac̄ 7 vał III sol. In eadē X lib̄i hoēs. de h̄ habuit Ailmarus ep̄s comd̄ t.r.e. et hn̄t II car̄ tre et V ac̄. sēp̄ V car̄ et III ac̄ p̄ti. Tc̄ vał XX sol m̄ XXX. hos om̄s tenuit Ailmarus ep̄s t.r.e. et Arfastus. m̄ Will ep̄s 7 tam̄ ex uno habuit Abbas de Olmo comd̄cionē tantū t.r.e. Et ex h̄ lib̄is hominib. tenet Ricard filī Alani VI de ep̄o. et idē ep̄s alios

In Osmesbei[g] II lib̄i hoēs. Guerd XL ac̄ semp̄ I car̄ 7 II ac̄ p̄ti et vał VIII sol. hetiam tenet idē Ricardus.

In trikebei[h] I lib̄ hō XII ac̄ tre sub alm. ep̄o. comdatione tantū semp̄ dim̄ car̄ 7 vał XII d 7 h̄ dim̄. lg̃ in long̃ et dim. in lato 7 XIIII d et obolū de gelto.

HVND DEPWADE. In Stratuna[i] XII lib̄i homines de q̄b; A. ep̄s habuit comd̄ tan̄ t.r.e. CCIII. ac̄ et X bord et dim̄ et III car̄ et VI ac̄ p̄ti. Tc̄ vał XX sol m̄. XL.

Clavelinga *HVND* In Ravinchā[k] I lib̄. hō Ailmari ep̄i cōmd̄. XXX ac̄ et II bord et dim̄ car̄ et valet III. sol.

HUNDRET. DE GRENEHOU. de INVASIONIBVS EIVSDĒ FEVDI. In Gresingahā[l] invasit Rad. hō ep̄i de tedfort quendā lib̄ū hōem cū I. car̄ terre qui erat in socha regis de cressingahā et de II hōib. detenet socha 7 val XX sol.

[e] *Scroteby*. Bl. V. 1581. [f] *Hemesby*. Ib.
[g] *Ormesby*. It came to the Cleres by marriage with the heiress of Ormesby. Ib. 1566. 1571.
[h] *Thirckby*. Now in the see of Norwich. Ib. 1586. [i] *Stratton*. Ib. III. 123.
[k] *Raveningham*, in *Clavering* hundred. Ib. IV. 266. [l] *Great Cressingham*. See before, p. 7.

In creſſingahā[m] VI libi hōes. Edvini III car terre. Tē VI car m̄ II 7 IIII ac p̄ti. I moł. Tē vał lx ſoł. m̄ xxx ſoł

HVND. DE FREDREBRVGE[n]. In meltinga[o] XV libi hōes XL ac terre. ſemp dim car et VI bord 7 vał xxx ſoł. de his habuit ſui antec comd tantū. Stigandus ſocā.

In ħ de Smetheduna. huneſtantuna[p]. teñ I ſoc. Stigandi t.r.e. I car terre et I car. Tē III bord. m̄ II 7 II đ ac p̄ti. dim. moł. ſilv XXIIII porc. Tē I piſcar totū vał x ſoł.

HVNDRET DE Grimeſhou. In eſtanforda[q] I lib hō de lx ac. Tē et p I car modo nichil. Semp I vill. II ac p̄ti Sēp vał VI ſoł et VIII đ de hoc habuit anteceſſor ej W. comd tantū 7 Rex ſoc 7 ep̄s tenet eum.

HUNDRET. LAWENDIC. In Gatelea[r] I lib hō VI ac tre et vał VI đ quē tenuit Bonde lib hō antec Hug de montfort t.r.e. p ea effectus ē homo Erfaſti ep̄i et idē tenet Willm Soca in mulehā[s].

HUNDRET DE BRODECROS. In colekirha inuaſit Arefaſtus ſilvā de fangeham. et eſt in longo lx ac.

HVNDRET DE GALGOV. In ſexelingahā[t] teñ heroldus II libi homines de I car terre et dim modo ten eos Wilts ep̄s 7 ſemp VII bord. Tē II. car modo II et dim et V ac p̄ti 7 đ moł. Tē vał XX ſoł modo XXX. Adhuc tenet ħ. in ead villa Lagā * I lib hō. XXX ac et I bord. Sēp I car II ac p̄ti. Tē vał V ſoł m̄. VII ſoł.

W de noers de ep̄o W.

HVNDRET DE HOLT. In Snoterlai[u] teñ Edricus ſub rege e libe heroldo II car tre. Semp II villi 7 XXV. bord et I ſerv. Sēp in dominio II car 7 hom II car III ac p̄ti.

[m] See the laſt reference: Neither of theſe entries are noticed by Blomefield. [n] *Freebridge.*

[o] *Mintling.* It continued in the ſee of Norwich till granted by H. VIII. to the duke of Norfolk. Sir Cyril Wyche is now lord. Bl. IV. 535.

[p] *Hunſtanton.* It came ſoon after the Conqueſt to the Leſtranges, of whom the laſt male heir, Sir Henry, died 1750. V. 1268—70.

[q] *Stanford.* Mr. Blomefield, I. 540, takes no notice of the biſhop of Thetford's lands here.

[r] *Gateley.* It became a part of Colkirk manor, and belongs to the ſee of Norwich. Ib. V. 1008.

[s] *Mileham.* V. 1036.

[t] *Saxlingham*, in *Holt* hundred, laſt in the Jodrells. Ib. V. 953. * *Langham.* Ib.

[u] *Sniterley*, now belongs to the Calthorpes. Ib. V. 900.

1 molin 7 IIII ſoc de XXXIIII ac 7 dim car. Totū vaſ t.r.e. XL ſol. modo IIII lib. 1 eccl'ia XXX ac vaſ XVI đ

In burningaham[x] IIII lib hoēs heroldi de II car tre et dim q̄s tenet Roger Lunguſenſis de W. ep̄o. Sēp IX vill. Tc XIII bord. modo XVII. Tc in dn̄io III car. modo II et đ. 7 dim poſſet reſtaurari. Tc hom II car et dim. modo IIII. Silva ad XXX porc VI ac p̄ti 1 molin̄. Tc II runc modo ſimilit. Tc IIII porc. modo VIII. tc IX ov̄s m̄ c 7 IIII m̄ V vaſ apū 7 III ſoc de XII ac 7 dim car. Tc vaſ L ſol. m̄ IIII lib. 7 ht̄ 1 lḡ in longo et VIII q̄r in lato 7 XIII d de gelto. 1 eccl'ia XII ac et vaſ. XII đ.

In maeltuna[y] IIII libi hoēs heroldi. m̄ W. ep̄s et Rog̃ lunguſenſis de eo 7 anſchetellus p̄poſitus. et Rog 7 III car tre. Semp̄ II vill 7 XXXII bord 7 in eos VII car 7 dim. Silva ad LX porc VI ac p̄ti. Sēp̄ II runc. Tn̄c et m̄ VIII an. Tc V porc m̄ X. 1 eccl'ia de VI ac 7 vaſ. V đ. Tc vaſ XXX ſol. m̄ XL ſol. 7 ht̄ 1 leug in long et dim in lat. 7 X d de gelto.

In bruningahā[x] tenet Rog longuſenſis VI ac. quas. R. com̄s tenet 7 p A. comes et hoc teſtatur hund. 1 eccl'ia de XII ac' vaſ XII d.

HVND GRENAHOGA[z] Hindringahā[a] ten A. ep̄s. t. r.e. modo W. Ep̄s. VIII libi homines. III car tre XIIII bord. sēp̄ ſilva X porc V ac p̄ti. Tc V car modo III. Tc vaſ XL ſol m̄ reddit L ſol 7 de hac terra tenet Will'm denvers dimidietate.

In hindringahā ten̄ drogo de beuraria[b] 1 hom de 1 ac terre et anteceſſor ei et p ſaiſiv eū q̄dā p̄poſitus Willi ep̄i et tenet eū q̄ dr ſeolf.

[x] *Burningham* or *Bruningham*. Bl. V. 928.

[y] *Melton Conſtable*, ſo called from the lords being conſtables to the biſhop of Norwich, who enfeoffed them in it from the time of H. II. and earlier. It has belonged to the Aſtleys almoſt from the ſame time, Ib. V. 940. [z] *N. Greenhoe*.

[a] *Hindringham*. The biſhop of Norwich has ſtill a manor here. V. 798.

[b] Of him ſee Ib. 801.

In torp[c] II. liḃi homines. m̃ tenet uillm̃ denvers eos de W. ep̃o c ac̃ tre d ac̃ p̃ti. Semp̃ I car̃ 7 d̃ t.r.e. vaḷ xx ſoḷ. modo xxx.

TERPINGEHAM NORTH HVNDRET.

In hottune[d] ten̄ almarus ep̃s I liḃū hom̄ p̃ comd̃ de xv ac̃ tre 7 Willm̃ de noiers tenet W. ep̃o 7 hī dim. bord. Silṽ. ad II porc̃. dim̃ car̃. Tc̄ vaḷ II ſoḷ. modo XVI d̃

In ḃnīgehā[e] I liḃ hō quē ten̄ Wiulfus t.r.e. de xv ac̃ tre modo ten̄ W. de noiers ab ep̃o W. Sēp̃ d̃ car̃ Sēp̃ vaḷ XVI d̃.

In becchehā[f] ten̄ I liḃ hō ep̃i Almari comdatione lxxx ac̃ terre. Semp̃ II villi 7 V bord. Silva ad V porc̃ et I ſoc̃ de II ac̃ et dim̃ tre. Sēp̃ II car̃ I æccl̃ia de II ac̃ et dim̃. Et ē addita ḃwita ad blikelinges. Tc̄ vaḷ VII ſoḷ et m̃ XII et hī dim̃ leuga in longo et IIII quar̃ in lato et IIII d̃ et obolū.

WALLESSAM HVND̃. In hemelintuna[g] II liḃi homines d̃ lx ac̃ terre Rad̃ ſtalre t.r.e. cū ſoca et ſaca ſed de uno habuit Almar̃ ep̃s comd̃ tantū m̃ tenet unū W ep̃s et alterū com̄s R. et vaḷ. II ſoḷ.

HVNDRET DE BLAFEILDA[h]. In Plumeſteda[i] tenet Godwinus I liḃum hōem gerti[k] I car̃ terre m̃ ten̄ W ep̃s. Sēp̃ V bord. Sēp̃ I car̃ in dominio. Semp̃ dimidia car̃ hom̃ Silṽ VIII porc̃ I acr̃ p̃ti ſemp̃ II an̄ et ibi S̄ X liḃi homines et XXX ac̃ terre cōmdati tantū goduin. Sēp̃ I car̃ et I ac̃ p̃ti. Tc̄ vaḷ X ſoḷ m̃ XL et p̄q rex W. venit in hanc terram invaſit. Almarus ep̃s p̃ forisfactura quia mulier que tenuit nupſit intra annū p̄ mortē viri.

[c] Q. *Thorp*, in Clavering hundred. I find no other anſwering to it.

[d]

[e] *Burningham*, as before.

[f] *Eaſt Beckham*. It was in the Paſtons in 1600. Bl. IV. 290.

[g] *Hemlington*. Since in the Berneys. IV. 1470.

[h] *Blowfield*.

[i] *Great Plumſtede*. Afterwards in the earls of Clare. IV. 22.

[k] *Girth*, brother of Harold, ſlain in the battle of Haſtings.

In blungehā[l] tenet II car terre XV libi hōes Almari epi cōmdatione tantū. Sēp IX bord VIII ac pti. Sēp VIII car. Tc vat XX sol et m XXVI sol 7 VIII d. I eccl̄ia XXX ac. 7 vat II sol 7 VIII d. m tenet W de noiers. In Adhuc in plumesteda[m] II libi hōes gerti 7 stigandi qd ervastus eps invasit. I ac terre et II ac pti. Sēp II bord. Sēp I car. hos tenuit R. comes quando se forisfecit et R. blundus ad censū. Tc vat V sol. modo III. In Plumesteda tenet I lib hō Almari cōmd tantū XVI ac terre. Tc dim car modo II bous Tc vat II sol. modo XVI d.

In frietorp[n] I lib hō Alsi sub R. comite XVI ac terre. Sēp dim car I ac pti. Sēp vat II sol. hc tenuit balduin ppositꝰ epi comd tantū set nc comdtus est Godrico in manu regis.

In lecha[o] libi hōes Almari comdatione tantū t.r.e. m ten Renoldus I car terre 7 dim. Sēp III car 7 sēp IIII bord. Silv IIII porc. et XII ac pti. Tc vat. X. sol m X sol et IIII d. I æccl̄ia V ac vat V d. et hī I lg in longo et V qr in lato. qcuq; ibi teneat et de gelto VI den et obolū

In blungehā[2] III libi hōes almari comdatione tantum t.r.e. m ten helius XLVI ac terre et IIII ac pti. Sēp I car 7 semp vat IIII sol. In ead I lib hō Almari epi cōmdatione tantū t.r.e. m ten id helius de lx ac terre libe 7 XL que ptinet cuidā æccl̄ie VII ac pti. Tc IIII bord I liba. modo V et II bord. in tra que appendet æccl̄ie. Tc I car et dim. p 7 modo II car et sub se I æccl̄ia de X ac vat X d et sub se VII. s. libi hōes comdatione tantū. de XL ac terre et III ac pti. Sēp I car. Sēp

[l] *N. Burlingham.* Now in the Leathes. Bl. IV. 12.
[m] See before.
[n] *Frethorp.* Now in the Leaths. IV. 17.

vaſ xiii ſoł. ⁊ In eade ii liđi homines almari cōmđatione tantū. t.r.e. m̊ teñ W de noiers de l ac terre. ſemp i vill 7 iiii bord. 7 xii ac p̄ti. Sēp i car 7 dim 7 dim ſaſ. Tc̄ vaſ l đ modo reddit x ſoł. et ead villa hł x g qr in longo et vi in lato 7 de gelto xx đ. ⁊ In Suthlingehā viii liđi homīes Almari comdatione tantū modo tenet W. de noiers de cxl. ac terre. Sēp xi bord et viii ac p̄ti. Tc̄ iii car p 7 m̊ ii et dim. Sēp valet xx ſoł dim eccl̄ia xv ac vaſ xv d. ⁊ In ead ii liđi hoēs Almari ep̄i comdatione modo teñ id W. i car terre. Sēp vi bord. Sēp i car et dim 7 iii ac p̄ti 7 iiii liđi homines. ſub eis viii ac terre et i ac p̄ti. Sēp dim car. Semp vaſ x ſoł. Et hł đlingaham [p] i lg̃ in longo et dim in lato. plures ibi tenent. et de gelto xx đ. ⁊ In leta [q] i liđ homo Almari ep̄s. comđ et tenet xvi ac terre 7 i ac et dim p̄ti. Sēp valet v d.

⁊ In bregeſtuna [r] i liđ homo edricus rector nauis Reg e i. car. terre. Semp iiii vill et bord. et ii ſerv et iii ac p̄ti. Semp i car. in dominio et dim car hom. Silva ii porc 7 ſemp i runc et vi an 7 lx ov̄s m̊ 7 xvi porc 7 xvi. cap i æccl̄ia de x ac 7 vaſ x đ. Et iſti p̄tinent x liđi hoēs et dim comdaſ tantū anteceſſore. de lxxx ac terre iii ac p̄ti. Semp ii car ⁊ Et in đlingaham iiii ac 7 dim terre p̄tinentes in brereſtuna [s]. Tc̄ vaſ x ſoł 7 p ſimł modo xxx ſoł. Et pq rex W. venit in angliā fuit iſte edric exlex in daciā et ep̄s almar invaſit terrā. m̊ teñ W. de noiers.

⁊ In Catuna [t] liđ hō gerti comđ tantū t.r.e. đ lx ac terre qūdo ervaſtus ven ad epiſcopatū dedit cuidā ſuo hōi.

[p] *S. Berlingham.* Now in the Leathes. IV. 14.
[q] Q. *Lecha*, beforementioned. [r] *Bradeſton.* Now in the Leathes, Bl. IV. 7. 14.
[s] *Catton.* Belonging to the dean and chapter of Norwich. IV. 31.

Reinaldo. Tc̄ v bord modo IIII. Tc̄ I car in dominio et sēp 7 dim car hom. Silva v porc 7 I runc et XII porc VII ac p̄ti. Tc̄ vat 7 semp XV d.

In buchā[t] II helius liḃi hoēs 7 in caituna[u] Rainoldus I. 7 almar habuit comd. lVII ac terre 7 VI ac p̄ti. tc̄ I car et dim. m̄. Tc̄ vat VI sol. 7 VIII d modo v et de oīb his sup̄dictis hē rex 7 comes sacā et socā.

BLAFELDA HVNDRET. In brundala[x] I liḃ hō Almari ep̄i comdc̄ione tantū. sed soca fuit R. stalre. modo ten W. ep̄s de XXX ac terre et VI ac p̄ti. Sēp I vill et II bord. tc̄ dim car. modo arat cū II. bovib. Tc̄ vat III sol modo II. sol. Adhuc in brundala I liḃ ho Almar comd tantū. XI ac tre 7 dim. Tc̄ dim car modo nichil. Tc̄ vat XII d p et m̄ VI. modo tenet W ep̄s.

In Witona[y] XVIII liḃi hōes almar comd. CC. ac tre et v bord et XI ac p̄ti. Sēp III car. helius ten II hēs I car tre et v bord et XI ac p̄ti. Tc̄ vat X sol modo reddit XXX et hē Witona XI qr in longo et v qr in lato. et de gelto VII d. Rex hē socā.

In ead I liḃ hō gerti t.r.e. com tantū dim XXVI ac terre et Godric tenuit sub comite Rad et heleWis neptis ervasti ep̄i tenuit ab ervasto et modo a W. ep̄o Sēmp arat cū II bovib. Tc̄ vat XVI d 7 semp.

HVNDRET FLECWEST. In Wintretuna[z] I liḃ homo sc̄i ben. de holmo com tantū lx ac terre III ac p̄ti. Semp v bord et dim. salina. Semp I car et sub eo I liḃ hō. de IIII ac terre. Tc̄ vat II sol modo IIII.

In Somertuna[a] III liḃi hōes t.r.e. sed p q tostius exiit de

[t] Q. *Bekenham ferry.* [u] *Catton.* See preceding page.

[x] *Brundale.* } The bishop of Thetford is not mentioned by Paston at either of these places,
[y] *Witton.* } IV. 9. and 40.

[z] *Winterton.* Now in lay hands. V. 1539.

[a] Not certain whether *E.* or *W. Somerton*, for Mr. Parkin does not mention the bishop of Thetford at either. V. 1535. 1537.

berard' anglia fuit I eccl̃ia s̃. bened̃ de holmo tenent C.VI. ac terre IX ac p̃ti. Sep̃ IX bord. Sēp I car et dim. Sēp vał IIII sol et VIII d.

In aschebei[b] II lib̃i hōies sc̃i b̃ de holmo XVI ac terre et II ac p̃ti. Semp̃ dim. car. Tc̃ vał XII d et modo XVI d.

In Wintretuna[c] VIII lib̃i hōes Almari comd tantū. XIIII ac terre. semp̃ dim car. Tc̃ vał VIII d. m̄ XXIIII

In martham[d] XXXVI lib̃i hōes almari comdation tantū V car. terre et X ac. modo tenet W eps 7 I ac p̃ti Sēp XVI car. Tc̃ vał VI lib̃ m̄ VIII lib̃ et sol I eccl̃ia I ac 7 vał I d.

In roluesbi[e] I lib̃ hō comdātus erat Ailmari epi LXXX ac terre. II ac p̃ti et V bord et X lib̃i homines. Semp̃ II car 7 In burh[f] II lib̃i homines de I ac terre. Semp̃ vał X sol. Adhuc in ead roluesbei I lib̃ hō de LXXX ac tre Almar epi 7 alvvoldi abbis comd tantū 7 hic hō erat ita in monasterio qd n̄ poterat dare terrā sua nec vende. Semp̃ I bord II ac et dim. p̃ti. Sēp int eos II car et dim tc̃ vał X sol. m̄ redd XXX. sol.

In bastuuuic[g] I lib̃ hō almari epi comd tantū et sub ipsis ali lib̃ hō et hn̄t XXX ac tre et II ac p̃ti. Tc̃ dim car 7 m̄. Tc̃ vał II sol. modo XXII d.

In esco[h] I lib̃ hō almari epi comd tantū de XV ac tre et dim car. dim ac p̃ti 7 vał XVI d.

In Bitlakebei[i] ten̄t ketel I lib̃ hō dim̄ fuit almari epi. comdtion 7 tota terra sua fuit ita in monastr sc̃i bened de holmo ad victū qd nec dare vende

[b] *Asbby* now belongs to the see of Norwich. Bl. V. 1502. [c] Bl. V. 1538.
[d] *Martham.* Taken from the see by the king at the dissolution and leased to different persons. Ib. V. 1519. [e] *Rollesby* was in different lay lords. V. 1531.
[f] *Burgh* belonged afterwards to the Cleres. V. 1508.
[g] *Bastwick.* Now in the see of Norwich. V. 1529.
[h] *Esco.* Now depopulated, belonged, with Hemesby, to the crown at the dissolution. V. 1516.
[i] *Billockby.* Now belongs to the see of Norwich. V. 1504.

potuit lvii ac tre x ac pti. Ervastus invasit. m̃ ten̄ Will ep̄s ælmar sub eo. Sep̄ i car in dominio et sub eo viii lib̄i hoēs. xlv ac terre vii ac pti. Sep̄ i car 7 dim. Tc̄ vat x sol p 7 modo xx sol. due partes eccliæ vii ac 7 vat v đ. hī v qr in longo 7 iii et dim in lato 7 de gelto xx đ et obolū.

In clepesbei[k] iiii lib̄i homines. ii ex his Almari ep̄i comd et i alsi. i. s. b. de. c. ac terre. modo ten W. ep̄s x ac pti et sub eis vi bord. Semp dim car et i car. Tc̄ vat v sol p et modo xx sol. hī vii q̄r in longo et v in lato et de gelto xii đ.

Hvnd de Heinestede[l]. In sutherlingahā[m] i lib. hō elmari comd t.r.e. d x ac tre 7 ii ac pti et ii bord. Semp ar cū ii bou. Semp vat xvi đ. modo tenet W. ep̄s.

In teueteſſalla[n] i lib hō xl ac terre t.r.e xx ac. teſte hund 7 ptinuit pars viri a sc̄a aldridā et pars feme xx ac ad sc̄m edmundū. Semp dim car et ii bord. Ervastus invasit modo ten̄ W. ep̄s ab antec 7 Reinaldus de perapund sub eo. Tc̄ vat v sol m̃ xx.

[k] *Clippesby*, was in the family of Potts 1720. Bl. V. 1510.
[l] *Hensted*.
[m] *Surlingham*. Mr. Blomefield does not mention the bishop of Thetford here. Ib. III. 316.
[n] *Titshall*, in *Diss* hundred. Now in the Walpoles. Ib. I. 136.

N° IV. p. 40.

DECANATUS Theford taxatur ad vis. viiid. Et dominus archidiaconus Norwici percipiet de decano dicti decanatus pro synodalibus per an. xxs. Et memorandum quod dominus episcopus Norwici percipiet annuatim de synodalibus ad term. sci Mich. & Paschæ xii l. xiis. viid. de denariis sci Petri ad eosdem terminos vii l. & sic remanere debet penes dominum archidiaconum de synodalibus ix l. xviii d. de denariis sc̃i Petri iiii l. iis. iiid.

E. dom. Norw. f. 65.

Placita corone coram Salamone Reffen, & sociis apud Norwich, 14 E. I. 1285.

" Decanatus Thefford capit theolium diebus festivis vocatum *Halyday Toll*" of butchers, bakers, &c. for licence to bake, sell meat, &c. on holidays and festivals, & de quolibet *batello*° *cornuto* veniente per dies festivos cum mercandis ad villã id. & ½ de quolibet alio batello, & de qualibet carecta veniente cum mercandisis id. & de quolibet equo portante summam[p] ½ & de quolibet hominem portante summam ½.

° *Boat.* What *cornutus* means the glossaries do not tell.

[p] *Load.*

N° V. p. 77.

Teſtamentum Symonis le Goos[q] de Thefford.

VISUM fuit teſtamentũ Symonis le Goos de Thefford, coram Adam Cokerel, majore Thefford, ultimo die Maij anno regni regis Edwardi tertij poſt conqueſtum octavo, in hec verba. In Dei nomine, amen. Die Lune in Vigilia S^ti Andree apoſtoli ano dñi Millimo Tricenteſimo Triceſimo tertio. Ego Symon le Goos de Thefford meum condens teſtamentum in ſana memoria ſic diſpono. Impr̃is lego animam meam Deo, &c. Item, lego Johanni & Symoni filijs meis principale meſuagiũ meũ cum pertinentijs jacens in Thefford inter meſuagia Johannis Lambert ſenioris etc. ex una parte, et meſuagium meum vocatum Burdeleye ex altera, & unũ capud abuttat ſuper regiam viam, & aliud capud abuttat ſuper ripam Thefford. Habendum & tenendum predictum meſuagiũ dictis Johanni & Symoni, &c. with ſeveral remainders over, &c. Item, lego predicto Symoni filio meo unam placiam terre, cum una grangia deſuper edificata, jacentem in curia veteris grangie mee, prout mete appoſite teſtantur. Et jacet dicta placia cum pertinentijs in parte occidentali curie mee vocat' Berneyerd inter viam comm̃em ducentem de Auſtro verſus Jusſheleford, et utrumq' capud predicte placie abuttat ſuper dictam curiam meam vocatam Berneyerd. Et etiam Symoni filio meo lego omnia tenementa mea jacentia in Thefford inter cœmiterium eccleſie parochialis Sancti Laurentij ejuſdem ville ex una parte, et predictam curiam vocat' Berneyerd, et capud aquilonale ſup regiam viam habendũ. Item, lego predict' Johanni et Symoni filijs meis novem acras terre cum pertinentijs jacentes in campis de Weſtwyk in ſeptem diverſis pecijs. Item, lego Petro filio meo un' meſuagium quod perquiſivi de Waltero de Chaa in Thefford, jacens inter meſuagiũ ex una parte, et venellam vocatam Pykeſlane ex altera, et unũ capud abuttat ſuper curiam Agnetis Pyks, &c.

[q] Several of this family were mayors of Thetford.

N° VI. p. 112.

Fragmentum Hiſtoriæ Cœnobii Thetfordenſis autore Gaufredo ejuſdem loci monacho. Ex Codice MS. Coll. Corp. Cantab. I. 325, ſeculo xv° ineunti exarato.

FRATRIBUS commanentibus in Thetfordenſi eccleſia, cujus protectrix extat virgo Maria, veſter Gaufredus ejuſdem virginis filio perſeveranti deſervire obſequio.

Injunxerunt michi viri illuſtres Albinus et Ricardus, quorum amore cordis mei totus flagrat affectus, opus licet modernum et modicū, tamen eccleſiam noſtram incolentibus non contempnendum; cauſā ſcilicet et inicium Thetfordenſis cenobii litterali noticia propalare, et fundatores, rectores, et edificatores ejuſdem evolute intimare, ad ſingularis virginis filii gloriam et noſtrorum poſterum noticiam; liberalitatem eciam regum, aſſenſum preſulum, largicionem procerum in ipſius augmentacione, et quedam miracula relatu digna preceperunt inſerere. Quibus me recolo dediſſe reſponſum, nullum ad hec in tantum fore ydoneum ſicut ſancte memorie patrem noſtrum venerabilem priorem Deo dignum Stephanum. Ipſe enim ſingulariter et ſpecialiter ſuper omnes jam dicti cenobii procuratores laborando, edificando, et eccleſie res augendo effulſit; utpote qui prima fundamenta elegit, jecit, collocavit; primum lapidem poſuit, opuſque totum cum clauſtralibus edificiis, et lapidibus vivis, honeſtis monachis perornavit, licet laborioſe, tamen felici opere confirmavit. Cujus relacioni ideo auris adhibenda eſt, quod cum pene omnia viſu et auditu didiciſſe clarum eſt. Et hoc reverendus pater pro conſervanda tenuit humilitate, ne ab imperitis nota infameretur jactancie quaſi ex propriis operibus laudem vellet acquirere. Et ſatis juſtè. Nam opera ejuſdem patris a paupertāte incepta, jam augmentata, jam dilatata, ſe intuentibus quodammodo loquuntur; juxta illud, *licet viri juſti lingua taceat vita ſua cum operibus clamat.* Quia igitur que honeſtatis et utilitatis ſunt videntur jubere, et omnium honeſtorum ſit turpibus non annuere, honeſtis non contradicere, oracionum veſtrarum fultus auxilio, ea caritate qua injungit illorum dignacio, eadem quantum ſapio hoc modo enarrat mea devocio.

Anno ab incarnacione milleſſimo C° IIII°, a paſſione ſancti Edmundi regis et martiris CC° XXXIIII°, ab introitu Normannorum in Angliam XXXVII°, regni autem Henrici glorioſi regis Anglorum tercio, prefuit univerſe Anglie poſt eundem regem vir quidam ſtrenuus Rogerus, cognomento Bigotus. Hic in faſcibus regii examinis conſtitutus, vir juſticialis et providus, malefactoribus ferus et rigidus, benignus, modeſtus et quietus, pacem omnibus in locis poteſtate juſticiaria preferebat, regiſque vices honeſte gerebat. Hanc vero poteſtatem

teſtatem ad exequendam in regno juſticiam non recenter tunc exercuit, ſed a tempore Willelmi ducis, qui Normannorum primus Angliam bello ſubegit, et regnum xxiiᵇˢ annis ſtrenue rexit, et ſuccedentis Willelmi, cujus ferocitatem non ſolum Gallica ſed etiam gens longinqua verebatur et barbarica, qui et ipſe Anglorum monarchiam xiii annis famoſiſſime tenuit, iſdem Rogerus longo tempore claruit, utpote tocius regni cuſtos precipuus, et probatus univerſe plebis patricius. Qui tandem divino nutu ſibi metuens, et in noviſſimis intelligens, providens, et precavens, vidit ſe poteſtatem acceptam non poſſe peragere ſine magnis peccatis: poteſtas enim, ſi defuerit pietas, miniſtra eſt iniquitatis; et revera familiarius poteſtati adheret crudelitas quam pietas. Unde ſcriptum eſt, *judicium duricium in hiis qui preſunt fiet.* Et illud beati Gregorii Anglorum apoſtoli, *omnis qui diſpenſandis terrenis rebus preſidet occulti hoſtis oculis lacius patet.* Vir igitur prudens, pro exceſſibus ſuis valde timens, et memorate poreſtati famulando ſe ad vite regnum accingere non poſſe verens, hujuſmodi propoſuit aggredi viam, peregrinando proficiſci Jeroſolimam, ut adoraret in loco ubi ſteterunt pedes domini, utique pro viribus divine obſequeretur dignacioni. Habuitque ſuper hoc conſilium cum hominibus ſuis honeſtiſſimis ſcilicet et ſapientiſſimis viris. Qui de abſencia ſua valde condolentes, verba plurima inter ſe conferentes, accerſito quodam Etbranno, tunc dapifero, viro in ſeculi legibus erudito, per eundem Etbrannum hujuſmodi eum allocuti ſunt reſponſo: "Noſti, honorabilis domine, quod per induſtriam et "probitatem tuam nobis et aliis multis dederit deus honorem et gloriam. "Quod ſi hujus itineris compos effectus elongeris a nobis, ſicut tua preſencia "materia fuit diviciarum et exaltacionis ſic et tui abſentia multis erit cauſa "miſeriarum et abjectionis. Ideo queſumus ut conſilium noſtrum gratanter "accipias, et boni voluntatem nequaquam amittas. Pecuniam ſcilicet, quam "in hoc itinere erogare habueras, viris religioſis benigne porrigas, qui in do-"minio tuo a fundamentis monaſterium conſtruant, ſub patre ſpirituali et or-"dine vivant, oraciones pro te et per ſe et ſucceſſores ſuos, quamdiu mundi "curſus durabit faciant. De terre vero tue fundo et poſſeſſionum noſtra-"rum redditibus predia et decime illis dentur pro nobis et noſtris orantibus. "Hoc ſi feceris, et noſtris favebis votis et Chriſti preceptum amplecti videbe-"ris in evangelio dicentis; *Date elemoſinam et omnia munda ſunt vobis, et "facite vobis de mammona iniquitatis ut cum defeceritis recipiant vos in eterna "tabernacula.*" Attende queſo venerabilis Albine. Quiſquis prudens hujuſmodi conſilium attendit, et cui vel a quibus perſonis datum ſit, in ſpiritu ſancto percipit, quod exemplo Moyſi et Raguelis, Rogerus, unius conſilium dantis, alterius conſilio adquieſcentis, de ſpinis capſerit botrum et de tribulis ficum. Hec eſt enim unica via unice perigrinacionis, animum ſcilicet viriliter intendere elemoſinis; ad cujus vie iter conficiendum elatorum non ſufficit tota vita divitum: multarum ſiquidem dierum eſt via, et difficilis infirmos greſ-

ſus

ſus ex cupiditate habentibus, et mundanis curis ex ſuperbia coherentibus. Ideo dominus de hujuſmodi in evangelio. Audito igitur tantorum virorum conſilio, et hoc ſaluberrimum perpendens ſibi fore et poſteris ſuis coram Deo, aſſenſum humiliter prebuit; et quod devote laudaverat, devocius ipſe perficere ſategit. Benedictus per omnia filius glorioſe virginis Marie, qui potens eſt ſuſcitare de lapidibus duris filios Abrahe! Tunc beatiſſimo Anſelmo, clariſſimo doctore, preſidente, et ſedis apoſtolice legacione fungente, quodam monacho Willelmo de Wals potiſſimum ſuggerente, requiſivit Rogerus ſanctum Hugonem abbatem Cluniacenſem per venerabilem Lanzonem[r] priorem Latiſcenſem, ut ei monachos a Cluniaco dignaretur dirigere, quibus parabat monaſterium edificare in ſui fundi propria tellure. Quam peticionem vir ſanctus et prophetie ſpiritu clarus gratanter amplectens, ſed monachos in Burgundia educatos Angliceque conſuetudinis et lingue ignaros in tam remotam patriam mittere timens, hanc curam eidem Lanzoni injunxit ut de honeſtis viris mores et conſuetudines patrie cognoſcentibus conſtrueret locum, quem daturus erat ſepe fatus Rogerus. Et quamdiu ipſe Lanzo viveret prior et cuſtos ejuſdem loci eſſet; cenſum eciam karitatis quem Rogerus dabat unoquoque anno marcam argenti de ſuo dominio memoratus Lanzo redderet Cluniaco; illo vero univerſe carnis viam ingreſſo, mox poſt mortem ejus locus ille et prior et fratres ibi degentes prope et inconceſſe intenderent Cluniaco, nulliuſque alterius in poſterum ſubicerentur magiſterio, ſicut monaſterium de Monte acuto[s], et illud de Latiſcenſi caſtro, et ſicut locus de Lentona in Notingenſi pago. Facta autem conceſſione hac ab Hugone abbate ſanctiſſimo, impetrata eciam licencia et conceſſione ab Henrico rege liberaliſſimo, conſilioque et Anſelmi beati archipreſulis et Herberti Thetfordenſis epiſcopi accepto, providit Rogerus cum primatibus regalis curie talem locum in honore ſancte Dei genetricis et virginis Marie apud Thetfordiam conſtruere. Eſt autem Thetfordia villa antiqua et regia, plurimis eccleſiis inſignis, et egregia habitatione honeſtorum virorum cum honeſtis mulieribus ampla et diffuſa, mercibus diverſarum rerum habundans, et leta populorum conventu pro exequendis juſticie legibus celebris et diſcreta: limes certus ſeu marca Norfolchie et Suffolchie, dives et ſana pro aſcenſu et deſcenſu ſemper currentis aque, quam epiſcopalis ſedes et cathedra ab antiquo adornabat tempore, cujus gloria tranſlata eſt et promota ad Norwicum a predicto Herberto preſule. In hac itaque villa, ſeu villa Thetfordenſi, cepit Rogerus officinas monachiles conſtruere circa eccleſiam beate virginis Marie. Quam eccleſiam cum terra et omnibus rebus ad eam pertinentibus per commutationem et

[r] Of him Malmeſbury gives this character: that he made his monaſtery of Lewes the houſe of goodneſs (*bonitatis domicilium*) and that the higheſt panegyric would fall far ſhort of his deſerts. He was ſeized with a moſt painful diſorder while celebrating maſs, and died in eight days after. Malmſb. de geſt. regum v. p. 97.

[s] c. Somerſet.

ſcambium proprie terre ſue adquiſierat ipſe Rogerus a Ricardo Ervaſti filio, qui eam tenebat quaſi jure hereditario, concedente et confirmante hoc ipſum ſcambium rege Henrico. Peractis tandem officinis ligneis miſit venerabilis Lanzo XII monachos, viros honeſtos et religioſos, quibus preſecit priorem tredecimum ſumme ſimplicitatis virum nomine Malgodum. Veneruntque illis obviam duo viri ſapientes et induſtrii, a Rogero et barnagio[t] ſuo directi, Rannulfus Walteri filius et Radulfus de Valle Rodomſbry, ſuſcipientes eos apud Anglorum metropolim Londoniam, ſicut viri honeſti adduxerunt eos cum honore et reverentia Thetfordiam. Eo die erat feſtivitas tranſitus beatiſſimi Martini Turonenſis, fuitque ipſe Rogerus cum uxore et manu militare, ſolennis et hilaris clericorum procerum multorumque congaudencium populorum conventus, hac de cauſa ex diverſis provinciis congregatus. Eodem die, feria, viz. ii hora ipſius dici quaſi nona, luna illuceſcente viceſima, ingreſſi ſunt eccleſiam antiquam beate Marie et omnium ſanctorum, que antea fuerat caput et ſedes orientalium Anglorum. Et ſicut eandem villam habitantes pro epiſcopatus tranſlacione que nuperime acciderat fuerat triſtes, ita nunc in tantorum virorum adventu videbantur gaudentes, de —— [u] domini per oraciones et laudabilem eorundum converſationem preſumentes. Ceperunt itaque monachi ab illo die et deinceps regulariter vivere; et Rogerus cum ſupradicto Malgodo priore novum monaſterium intra burgum conſtruere, ubi fere per tres annos operati ſunt cum magna devocione. Poſt hoc viſum eſt domino Lanzoni ut removeret jam dictum Malgodum de loco Thetfordenſi.

Erat eo tempore in Latiſcenſi monaſterio, vir vita et doctrina clarus, cunctis pro ſuorum honeſtate morum carus, gemma ſcientia apprime eruditus, nomine Stephanus. Hic in partibus - - - - - - provincie oriundus, utriuſque parentis ſtirpe ingenuus, patrem ſpiritualem meruit habere Hugonem abbatem ſanctiſſimum, in cujus preſentia et benedictione monachicum apud Burgundiam inducrat habitum. Et certe ſicut de bona arbore bonus fructus, ita de ſancto magiſtro ſanctus cnituit diſcipulus. Qui in prefato monaſterio ejuſdem abbatis vices cum venerando Lanzone priore mature gerebat; ſeipſum aliis predicando exemplum et formam prebens, prudencia et diſcrecione in confeſſionem accipiendo et penitenciam injungendo apparens. In quem fratres ita corde ſpiritus ſancti amore converterant, ut ſi de amiſſione patris infortunium eo ſuperſtite incurriſſent, illum in loco ipſius patrem et dominum amplecti vellent; hoc ſiquidem eſt quod legitur, *humilis homo triumphat in domo*. Hunc igitur Deo dignum Stephanum, pre omnibus electum, in vite honeſtate et morum probitate tunc nulli ſecundum, pater Lanzo Thetfordiam direxit, ibique eum priorem prefecit. Quod cum intimaretur fratribus, oritur mox inter eos immoderatus planctus, triſticia, et luctus; ſuper omnes vero ſancta recordatione dignus conqueſtus eſt Beluacenſis Euſtachius, qui poſtea

[t] *Baronagium.* Du Cange. [u] F. *miſericordia*

congregacioni prioris jure multis annis prefuit pater piiſſimus. Cui ſuper hoc valde dolenti et pre aliis audacius conquerenti venerabilis Lanzo in fratrum audiencia reſponſum dedit hujuſmodi: "Domini noſtri abbatis urget precep-
" tio, ut vir talis mittatur Thetfordenſi monaſterio, qui preſit loco, et loci
" placeat advocato. Oportet igitur fratres ut ſanctiſſimi patris noſtri Hu-
" gonis precepto obediamus, et Rogero Bigoto ſatisfaciamus, qui poſt re-
" gem quaſi ſecundus in omni regno dominatur, et ſicut vir ſapiens et ho-
" neſtus ubique honoratur. Num qui veſtrum aliquis me amplius dominum
" Stephanum diligit. Sed juſtum eſt ut honeſtorum ſecularium vota per
" honeſtorum fratrum compleantur adjumenta. Et ſi mihi concedatur optio,
" ſecundum id quod diſponit de eo veſtra dileccio, dei nutu ad nos redibit
" in proximo." Hac fratres accepta miſſione, gaviſi ſunt de tanta patris tanti promiſſione. Non tamen ſine multorum lacrimis receſſit; quem Thetfordiam ad multorum commodum veniſſe noſtra parvitas lætatur, gratulatur, et atteſtatur; et plurimorum utriuſque ſexus emendacione veraciter comprobatur. Veniens igitur vir ſanctus ad Thetfordenſem burgum, vidit locum illum, in quo edificare ceperant, valde anguſtum, et domibus burgenſium undique circumſeptum, et oportunitate carentem ad conſtruendam habitacionem monachorum. Providenſque ſicut vir diſertus in poſterum, primo ſe continuis precibus ad virginis filium, dehinc ad Wilelmum de Albini contulit, in regno tunc potentiſſimum, excellentiſſimi regis Henrici conſiliarium, Rogerique Bigoti generum. Per hunc itaque crebro requiſivit Rogerum Bigotum, ut monaſterium ſuum removeret extra burgum in ampliorem locum, ut oportunius monachi illo ſe removerent ad habitandum, et ſupervenientes cujuſque ordinis hoſpites honeſtius ſuſciperentur ad hoſpitandum. Quæ res quamvis diſpliceret multis, et etiam quibuſdam ex monachis; tamen conſilio et admonitione jam dicti Wilelmi, domini voluntate, conceſſit Rogerus pretaxate petitioni. Et providerunt omnes in ſimul locum amenum et amplum ſuper fluvium ubi Deo cooperante ceperunt in honorem beate et glorioſe virginis Marie monaſterium per Herberti Norwicenſis epiſcopi conſideracionem et conſilium, qui tribus vicibus propriis manibus incepit fodere fundamentum. In quo vir loco Henricus rex, ſciens et ſapiens, et monachorum oportunitate providens, prius laudaverat, et admonuerat Rogerum Bigotum, ut ibi conſtrueret monaſterium, quod non provide nec decenter inceperat infra burgum. Tandem ab operariis valde perfoſſa terra ut pote ſabuloſa, in profundo, cunctis in commune deprecantibus ut ipſum initium opere perficeretur ſecundo, prefatus prior dulci memoria ſemper recolendus Stephanus, et ipſe Bigotus cum multis ſecum advenientibus proceribus, primos fundamenti lapides impoſuerunt. Eadem die promiſit Deo Rogerus coram multitudinem omnem illud opus de ſuo proprio cenſu conſtruere: et de nominatis in quodam manerio

ſuo xv libras pro fundamentis perficiendis; intimavit priori ut poſt feſtum beate Marie duos monachos ei feſtinaret mittere. Habebat enim providere unum manerium quod donare propoſuit beate Marie ad ſuſtentacionem monachorum. Cepitque multis exponere idem Bigotus, dudum indomabilis et rigidus, tunc autem humilis et devotus, qua intentione illud opus conſtruere diu flagraverat, quod Dei gratia jam cum illis ceperat. Expoſuitque illis monaſterii libertatem in poſterum, quod unuſquiſque gratanter accepit audiencium, ut viz. ſicut ſupra taxavimus, nulli unquam alii ſubjiciretur magiſterio niſi abbati Cluniacenſi et ipſi Cluniaco. Hec omnia facta ſunt octavo die ante nativitatem beate Marie, fundamentum ſcilicet inceptum, et he promiſſiones et conſiderationes facte. Sed quid perfectum in rebus humanis? Non eſt, ut legitur, mare hic ſtare, non in ſeculo eſt quod jam poſſis amare. Plena ſunt omnia lacrimis, incertis omnia involvuntur periclis. Vita noſtra quippe incerta, incerto labori et putredini ſubjecta, dum ocio hebeſcit, et opera deficit; ipſa ejus ſalus, juxta Gregorium, egritudo eſt, cui curanda neceſſitas nunquam deeſt. Et ſicut eloquens vir Ildebertus Turonorum antiſtes veraci ſtilo noſtras tranſmiſit ad aures, res hominum atque homines levis alea verſat in horas. Heu dolor et triſticia! Nam prefatus Rogerus octavo die a fundamento incepto vitam terminavit apud Erceſam, novo nunc caſtro nominato. Et ipſe epiſcopus Norwycenſis manebat in ejuſdem ville confinio, eſt enim ipſa villa Norwyco contiguo miliaria quaſi denario: venerabilis epiſcopus non caritative faciens, noctu corpus rapuit, et Norwycum ad ſepeliendum tranſportavit, contradicentibus uxore et hominibus ejus ibidem tunc aſtantibus. Ideo autem dixi epiſcopum non feciſſe caritative, quod conſtat eundem Rogerum ſe uxorem et omnes ſuos in preſentia epiſcopi ejuſdem priori dediſſe, viz. ad ſepeliendum corpora eorum Thetfordie in cimeterio monaſterii beate virginis Marie. Quod cum patri noſtro nunciatum eſſet, apud Thetfordiam tunc conſtituto, pluribus novelli operis rebus intento, cum quatuor fratribus Norwycum feſtinanter perrexit, corpus ſuper feretrum in medio poſitum invenit; et cum uxore Bigoti et pluribus amicis epiſcopum precando et ſupplicando requiſivit, ut corpus redderet ſepeliendum in cimiterio beate Marie ubi ſe et ſuos reddiderat in vita ſua, ipſo epiſcopo hoc audiente et annuente. Quod epiſcopus valde acriter tenuit; et prius precando et blandiendo, et plurima promittendo priorem et eos qui cum ipſo erant, requiſivit ut permitteret corpus ſepelire in pace et bona voluntate ad Norwycum, remota penitus omni calumpnia in perpetuum. Quam rem pater noſter nullo modo concedere voluit. Et tam ipſe, quam fratres qui cum ipſo erant, et plures alii, ſicut eſt conſuetudo religionis monachorum, proſtraverunt ſe ad pedes epiſcopi, ut predictam rem concederet eis, corpus viri jam dicti defuncti quod epiſcopus cum ira magna ſe facere negavit. Tunc prior ex parte domini et beate Marie * * * * *

N° VII. p. 113.

" BEATA et glorioſa dei genitrix virgo Maria quanto ſit honore
" diligenda ex hoc apparet qđ ſine viro de ſp̃u sc̃o deum concepit,
" dm̃inũ pepit, et tam in conceptione quam in partu integerrima virgo p-
" manſit, mundo ſalutem reddidit, morteq̃ p̃empta vitam fidelibus repavit;
" merito itaq̃ ad tante virginis cultum templa conſecran' p̃ orbem, ut in
" eis virginis mores & vita; retributiones, merita pie predicentur: quod
" ego Herbertus ep̃s conſiderans, una cũ domino Rogerio Bigoto, viro
" nobili, et dñi mei Regis Henrici dapifero, ipſo volente et concedente, in
" nõie et honore ipſius virginis matris dei aput Theofordenſem villam eccl̃am
" conſtruere et coedificare cepimus, quã et t̃ris et eccl̃ijs, decimis, et alijs
" redditib' pari voto, pari moderatione, uterq̃ nr̃m dict' virg' donavit.
" Itaq̃ Rogerius Bigot de auctoritate nr̃a eid' eccle ad ipſius conſtructionem
" et monachor' Cluniacenſium qui in ea deo p̃petuo ſervituri ſunt ſuſten-
" tationem quicquid juris habebat in eccl̃ijs de dominicis t̃ris ſuis, vide-
Yoxford, " licet de Jochesforda et tota ſoccha ejuſdem, et de Haella, de Forne-
Hales, Forncet, " ſettia, de Fremingahã majori et minori, de Kereſala, de Saham, et de
Framling- ham, G. & " Stanaham, et de Hocham, et de utraq̃ Bradelei, et de om̃ibs t̃ris quibus
L. Soham " ds eum accreſcere fecerit. Ego aũ Herb̃ts ep̃s q̃tũ ad me p̃tinet has
Tony, Stoneham, " om̃s prenoiator' manerior' eccl̃as cũ terris et decimis om̃ibs ear' p̃ti-
Hockham, Bradley. " nentijs eidem eccle sc̃e Marie & monachis Cluniacenſib' in ea deo
" ſervi€tib' concedo et ep̃ali auctoritate p̃io ſcripto meo confirmo, ut eas
" liant & poſideant lib̃e & quiete & honorifice, cũ om̃ibs ut dictũ eſt
" p̃tinentijs, ex quo eas vacare contigerit, ſalvis ep̃alib' & canonica juſticia
" in clericos, quas mihi & ſucceſſorib' meis repreſentaverint, qui & nob'
" de ſp̃ualib' & eis de tempalib' reſponderunt. Preterea donavit eis Ro-
* See Blomf. Hiſt. Norf. I. 441. " gerus Bigotus manerium Snareſſelle* c̃ om̃ibs p̃tinentijs ſuis, & totam terrã
" quam Elgivi tenuit in Theofordia infra burgum & extra, ſicut eam
" a rege Willo ſeniore habuit, & om̃a que Osbertus eidem contulit eccle,
Redſham, Ruſhworth, Wells. " & tenuit tempore regis Edwardi, et bruerium de Redeſſam cũ tota terra
" ſua, & terrulã quã tenebat in Riſſeworda de abb̃e Elienſi, & quinque mi-
" lia anguillar' in Welles, cũ piſcaria que vocatur Rowere, et viginti milia
" allecium in p̃fato ſoccha de Chereſſala, et viginti libratas t̃re quas
" eis aſſignavit qui ei placuerint: donaverunt ſe Roger' Bigot' & uxor
" ſua Adalaiza & hõies eor' cũ heredibus ſuis finalit' in fine ſepeliendos
" in eadem eccl̃ia beate Marie. It̃ & duas partes decimationũ de do-

" minijs eor' de om̃ib̃s que decimari debent in p̃ſentia ñra eidem eccle
" contulerunt, & alia beneficia pret' iſta ſic carta domini Rogerij Bigoti
" om̃a continens, & corroborans teſtat'. Que om̃a eis concedo &
" ep̃ali auctoritate corroboro. Donans inſup̃ beator' ap̃lor' Petri &
" Pauli qua fungim' auctoritate & ñra, & eis, & om̃ibus b̃ñfacientibus
" eidem eccle & ffrib' p̃nominatis, & in eadẽ eccła ſepultis vel ſepe-
" liendis b̃ñdictionem & abſolutionem ñram. Preterea ego Herbertus
" ep̃s dono eidem eccle totam t̃ra quã h̃uit Harfaſt ep̃s & Ric' filius ejus
" in Theofordia infra burgum et extra. Et totam tram de Fakertho-
" nafeld cũ ſocha, ſacha, thol, theem, infangenethef, li b̃am, quietam ab
" om̃ibus rebus ſic ſeñariũ eccle & decimas om' tam de agro ſaciali quã
" de paſcuali. Et t̃ram in qua fuit dom' ipſius ep̃i, & molendinũ quon-
" dam cũ p̃to & hoſpitellos quos in eadem villa habebam. Et t̃ram meã
Silham " de Sileham cũ om̃ibus que ad eam p̃tinẽt, in pratis & paſturis, in boſco
" & plano, in vijs et ſemitis, in aquis & molendinis, in ſtagnis & piſ-
" conijs, in mariſcis & alnetis, om̃ñbus alijs reb' ſic' Herb̃t' capellan' eã
" tenebat de me. Saccham et cenſum quẽ habebam in p̃fata eccła sc̃e
" Marie condonavi. Eamq̃ li b̃am et immunẽ ab om̃i ſervicio & cõ-
" ſuetudine ep̃ali, necnon exactione que ad me vel officiales meos con-
" ſtitui, ſalve tam reverentia ep̃al officij recipiendor' ſac'm̃tor' in
" eadem eccła. Qđ ſi contigit ut p̃dicti monachi eccl̃m et habitationẽ ſuã
" in aliũ loc' ejuſdem ville t̃nsferant, eandẽ li b̃tatẽ quã huic cõceſſi
" eidem p̃ om̃a cõcedo Nich' priori eccle auferens hec ante nominate facio
" p̃ donũ qđ in cõmutationem h̃am rerũ deo p̃ aiã ſua, et uxoris ſue Ada-
" laize, p̃ a ĩabus parentũ et filior' ſuor & p̃cipue p̃ ſalute dñi nr̃i Hen-
" rici reg' & uxoris ejus Matild' regine, & parentũ & heredũ ſuor' donav'
" p̃fat̃s Roger' Bigot' eccle sc̃e individue Trinitatis quã ego edificare cepi
" apud Norwicenſe oppidum: videl' eccłam sc̃i Michael' cũ om̃ibus que
" ad eandem p̃tinent, excepta t̃ra de Flicheſtona quã in manu ſua re-
" tinuit, Gunethithonam quam Ricardus de Fleth tenebat de illo, &
" ipſe de me donavit et reddidit eccle sc̃e Trinitatis. Et Ricardus & uxor
" ejus & filij ita tenebunt de eccła & de monachis ſicut tenebãt de ipſo.
" Similit' & Guodricum pr̃b̃m cũ t̃ris & ecclijs ſuis, et om̃ibus rebus
" quas de eo tenebat. Factus sũ autem frat' in p̃dicta eccła beate virginis
" Marie, particeps futurus ego & ſucceſſores mei om̃ium bonor' que in
" eadem eccła agenda ſunt uſque ad conſum̃ationẽ sc̃li. Ut autem hec
" ſupradicta helemoſina & utriuſque partis donatio et cõmutatio fidelis
" p̃petua p̃ ſeveret, & ut monachi Cluniacenſes in ipſa eccła converſatiionis
" cũcta que p̃nominata ſunt li b̃e & quiete & honorifice & indiſſolubilit'

 " teneant

" teneant & poſſideant, tras ſcil' & eccłas, decimas & redditus, Noverint pſen-
" tes et futuri qd dñs meus Henricus rex & dna mea Matild' regina, cū
" mltis alijs qui ſubſcripti ſunt, ſigno crucis dñi ppiis manibus ea inſcripto
" confirmaverunt, & ſigillum ſuum huic carte in pſentia ñra apponi fe-
" cerunt. Ego aū Herbts appoſui & meum, confirmans eis oma que in
" epatu ñro donata ſunt vel in poſterū dabuntur ; & ſic carte donatorum
" eiſdem teſtantur."

Sign' ✠ epi Gundulfi. S ✠ Euſtachij de Briton. S ✠ Eudonis dapiferi. S ✠ Grimbaldi.

Sign' ✠ Reg'. Sign' ✠ Matild' Regine. S Prio S. Ste ✠ ris phani. Sign' ✠ Herbti epi.

Sign' ✠ Aluredi archid'. Sign' ✠ Hunfridi archid. Sign' ✠ Rogeri Bigoti.

Sign' Hū Bi ✠ fredi goti. Sign' ✠ Johis capelli. Sign' ✠ Rotoldi comitis.

Sign' Si filij ✠ monis ducis. Sign' ✠ Wilīi Malebit.

N° VIII. p. 122.

The order of the funeral of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.

FIRST of the order and manner of decking and garniſhing the caſtle of Framlingham, where the noble prince died: The chamber of ſtate, the great chamber of the hall, the chapel and the choir, were hung with black cloth, garniſhed with eſcutcheons of his arms; in the midſt of the choir was a place ordained with four great principals, bearing certain lights, which burned day and night, and were made with bars about them, hung with black cloth, garniſhed with eſcutcheons of his arms, in which place the noble corpſe was to lie, until ſuch time as all things might be in readineſs for his removal thence to the place where he was to reſt. The black cloth, which was hung in the place before mentioned, the great court, the porter's gate, &c. decked with his arms, were four hundred and forty yards. When all things were in readineſs, the noble corpſe was brought from his chamber into the chapel, which his grace kept prince like, for he had great pleaſure in the ſervice of God; and whilſt there, three ſolemn maſſes were daily ſung, and nineteen mourners kneeling about the hearſe during the ſinging of maſs; the principal mourner, the earl of Surry, being with the king's grace on buſineſs [x], he appointed lord William his brother to be his deputy, who was at the head alone, and the other mourners at the ſides; and about the noble corpſe every night was a watch of twelve gentlemen, twelve yeomen, two yeomen uſhers, and two gentlemen uſhers.

On the 22d of June, the body was brought forth out of the chapel, in order to its interment at Thetford, and laid in a chariot, and the horſes that drew the chariot were finely decked, each having four eſcutcheons, and on his forehead a ſmall eſcutcheon beaten in oil with fine gold. Beſides mourners attendants, there were ſix gentlemen waiting on the chariot, to attend on the noble corpſe as time required; and ſix knights were appointed in every town to be aſſiſtants; alſo attending on the chariot were four hundred ſtaves with torches burning, bowing, and every one of the bearers had a gown and hood. The order and proceſſion to the town of Diſs, in the way to Thetford, was very magnificent: firſt went three coaches of friars, then the miniſter of the church followed by his chaplain, then the ſtandard born by —— Windham, eſq. followed by knights, eſquires, gentlemen of his houſhold, treaſurer, and comptroller, with their ſtaves in their hands, their horſes trapped, &c. then his banner borne by Sir Edward Bray, knt. and his coat of arms

[x] Probably preparing to take the command of the army againſt Scotland, of which he was appointed general July 20, this year, 1524. Pat. 16. H. VIII. p. 1.

by Carliſle herald, the helmet and creſt by Windſor herald, the target of his arms by Clarenceux king of arms, and the coat of arms, which was to be offered, borne by garter king of arms, all of whom rode in their liveries of black, their hoods on their heads, their horſes trapped, and on every one of them four eſcutcheons of his arms. Then came the chariot, wherein the noble corpſe lay garniſhed, followed by the chief mourner alone, and in a ſpace behind him the other mourners two and two, riding together in their long gowns of black cloth, their hoods on their heads; next after them followed the chamberlain with his ſtaff, &c. then the maſter of the horſe, leading a ſumpter horſe, trapped in fine cloth of gold, garniſhed with eſcutcheons of his arms, &c. then all other lords, knights, and gentlemen in black, according to their degree, which were to the number of nine hundred. In this order and manner they came to the town of Diſs, twelve miles from the Caſtle of Framlingham, where they reſted that night. They were met on the way by all the miniſters of the towns and villages between the caſtle and Diſs, ſinging ſuch ſervice as thereunto belonged; and every church in towns and villages had ſix ſhillings and eight pence, with five eſcutcheons of his arms, three in colours and two in metal. In the town of Hoxne, the biſhop of Norwich met them in his pontificalibus, with all the proceſſion of the place, ſinging the ſervice appointed. At the town of Diſs they were met with all the proceſſion belonging to the church, choir, and town: the church porch was hung with black, garniſhed with arms, and in the midſt of the choir the noble corpſe reſted that night, and a ſolemn dirge was ſung. The duke of Norfolk, ſon and heir of the duke deceaſed, chief mourner, with the reſt of the mourners, whereof the chief were the earl of Oxford, the lord Edmund Howard, the lord William Howard, the lord Fitzwalter, and his ſon and heir, the lord Willoughby, the ſon and heir of Rice ap Thomas, and Sir Thomas Bullen, were all kneeling about the hearſe during the ſervice. The ſtandard was held at the feet by —— Windham, eſq. and the banner by Sir William Bray. When the ſervice was done, a watch was appointed to attend all night in the church about the corpſe, of twelve yeomen, twelve gentlemen, two yeomen uſhers, and two gentlemen uſhers. The next morning, between ſix and ſeven o'clock, all repaired to the church, and the mourners to their places about the hearſe, as they were the day before. Then a ſolemn maſs was ſung, and at the offering of the ſaid maſs, the chief mourner was brought to the offering by the king at arms, and heralds; Sir William Fyndly, knt. chamberlain to the deceaſed, bearing up his train, and the earl of Oxford delivering unto him his offering; alſo all the mourners accompanying him two and two together, according to their degree; and after

the

the offering, the duke was brought in like manner to his place again. The ſervice being done, every one was marſhalled by the heralds in the ſame order and array as they had been the day before, and ſo paſſed from the town of Diſs to Thetford abbey, twelve miles from thence. They were met by the way with proceſſions of diverſe towns and villages, ſinging the ſervice; every church had ſix ſhillings and eight pence, and five eſcutcheons of his arms. Half a mile without the town of Thetford, they were met by four orders of friars, with the miniſters of the churches of the town, and bringing the noble corpſe, attended as before, through the town to the abbey. It was received at the church door by the biſhop of Ely, in his pontificalibus, with his aſſiſtants; the abbot of Windham, the abbot of Thetford, and the prior of Butley, all three mitred, ſcenting him, and ſinging ſuch ſervice as thereunto belonged, then taken out of the chariot, and borne into the choir of the abbey by ſix gentlemen, and ſix knights on each ſide of the corpſe.

Within the choir was a place appointed with double bars, all hung with black cloth, garniſhed with eſcutcheons of his arms; alſo within the bars was made a hearſe with five principals, which bore ſeven hundred lights; alſo there was in wax an hundred bedemen in mourning, with their bedes in their hands, which did garniſh the hearſe in the place accuſtomed; alſo about the hearſe went a valence of black ſarſenet, fringed with black ſilk and Venice gold. Within the hearſe, over the corpſe, was a cloth of majeſty, &c. and for the better garniſhing the ſaid hearſe, there were eight bannerols of his deſcent and marriages, and an hundred pencils of his bays and deviſes. Within the ſaid place the corpſe remained all night, the chief-mourner, and all other mourners, aſſiſting before their departure at a ſolemn dirge, ſung kneeling, as before rehearſed; the abbey church, the choir, and porch of the ſaid church, were hung and decked with eſcutcheons of his arms.

The morning following, the mourners, and all the ſtates, aſſembled in the abbey church, by ſix o'clock, and the chief-mourner taking his place, all the other mourners went to their places, and every man to his room, appointed the day before.

Soon after begun the firſt maſs, ſung by the prior of Butley, in pontificalibus, and at the offering of the ſaid maſs, lord William Howard, conducted by two heralds, offered the maſs penny, three ſhillings and four pence for the chief-mourner; alſo the other mourners accompanied him, and when he had offered, conducted him to his place again; for no more offered at that maſs but the chief-mourner. The ſecond maſs was ſung by the abbot of Windham, in pontificalibus, in like manner offered five ſhillings for maſs penny.

penny. The maſs of requiem, which was the high maſs, was ſung by the biſhop of Ely [y], in pontificalibus, the abbot of Windham [z] being goſpeller, and the prior of Butley epiſtoler, both of them mitred; and at the time of offering, Garter king of arms, and Clarenceux, with the heralds of arms, went and conducted the chief-mourner to the offering, all the other mourners coming after him two by two, according to their degrees, Sir William Fyndly bearing up the chief-mourner's train; and when he was come to the biſhop, the earl of Oxford delivered to the chief-mourner his offering, which was ten ſhillings; and when he had offered, he went on the right hand of the biſhop, carrying the offering of all the hatchments.

Firſt, Garter king of arms delivered to the earl of Oxford, and to the lord Edmund Howard, the coat of arms, which they bore between them to the offering: Garter going before them and offering it to the biſhop, he delivered it to the ſon and heir of the ſaid duke deceaſed, who delivering it to Garter, he ſtood holding it on the right hand of the biſhop by the ſaid duke; then Clarenceux king of arms, delivering the target to the lord Fitzwalter and the lord Willoughby; then in like manner delivering it to the biſhop, he delivering it to the duke, who delivered it to Clarenceux, who ſtood on the left hand of the biſhop, holding the ſaid target. The ſword was delivered by Windſor herald to the lord Willoughby, and Sir Thomas Bullen, treaſurer of the king's houſhold, and in the ſame manner offering it to the biſhop, the point downwards; he delivered it to the duke, with the point upwards, who delivered it as before; and the ceremony was uſed with the helmet and creſt, delivered by Richmond herald to the lord Fitzwalter and the lord Willoughby; then Carliſle herald, wearing the coat of the duke deceaſed, went to the church door of the abbey, where he conducted a knight up to the offering, wearing the armour of the duke departed, riding on a courſer trapped with fine cloth of gold, garniſhed with his arms, bearing in his hand the ſaid duke's axe, with the point downwards, and ſo riding to the choir door, the horſe led between the ſon and heir of the ſaid Fitzwalter, and the ſon and heir of Rice ap Thomas, knt. then came to the ſexton of the abbey, challenging the ſaid horſe for his fee, on which the knight alighted, and was led up to the offering by the two who led his horſe; and Carliſle herald going before him, he offered the axe to the biſhop with the point downwards, who delivered it to Carliſle, who ſtood and held the ſaid axe on the right hand of the biſhop, by Garter king of arms.

[y] Nicholas Weſt.

[z] John biſhop of Lechlin in Ireland.

Then the officers of arms holding ſtill the hatchments, the kings of arms and heralds in their places, until all the mourners had offered two and two, according to their ſtates, and ſo conveyed to their places again by an officer of arms; then the head officers of the houſhold, the ſteward, treaſurer, and comptroller offered, and after them all others, &c. When thoſe ceremonies were over, Garter and Clarenceux kings of arms, with the heralds, departed with hatchments, placing them in the veſtry, till ſuch time as it was convenient they ſhould be ſet up, which Clarenceux and Carliſle appointed: having done that, the kings of arms and heralds went for the chief-mourner, with the reſt of the mourners, and brought them into the veſtry, and there delivered to them certain rich palls of cloth of gold, which were offered to the hearſe in this manner, viz. Garter delivered to the duke of Norfolk four palls, then Clarenceux delivered to the earl of Oxford three palls, to the lord Fitzwalter two, and the lord Willoughby two; thoſe noblemen were conveyed by the kings of arms and heralds to the hearſe, and there offered them, the loweſt in degree offered firſt. After all thoſe ceremonies were performed, doctor Macrell, abbot of Whitle[a] monaſtery, beſides Alnwick, began the funeral ſermon, which laſted near an hour, and after the ſermon the biſhop of Ely made an end of maſs; then the biſhop came from the altar in his pontificals, and with him two prelates mitred, who went about the hearſe, ſaying the uſual ſervice; that done, Garter and Clarenceux conveyed the chief-mourner, with the reſt of the mourners, to their chambers. After the mourners were departed, the biſhop went to conſecrate the vault where the noble corpſe was to be laid, and ſaid the accuſtomed ſervice.

Then the biſhop calling to him Carliſle herald, told him, now is the time to declare the deeds of this noble prince. Then Carliſle began, and ſaid as he had done at every dirge and ſervice, for the ſoul of the right noble and mighty prince, Thomas duke of Norfolk, marſhal of England, and late treaſurer of the ſame, counſellor to the king our ſovereign lord, knight and companion of the noble order of the garter. Then ſix gentlemen were ready who took him from under the hearſe, and laid him into his tomb, the biſhop ſaying the uſual ſervice; after which, he took a ſpade into his hand, and throwing a little earth on the noble corpſe, he tarried till the head officers had broken their ſtaves over the grave, and thrown them therein, at which were great lamentations; and before the biſhop departed, he threw holy

[a] There being no houſe of this name in Tanner, Q. if this be not Hulm by Alnwick, one of the firſt houſes of Carmelites or White-friars in England. In the account of this funeral from Butley Abbey regiſter, the before cited Makerell the preacher is called *Libus Canonicus.*

water

water on the grave. There were delivered in alms, at the maſs of requiem, to poor people, in pence and two-pences, one hundred pounds. To prieſts for ſinging maſs in the abbey, and in other churches, in number three hundred, to every one twelve-pence and his dinner. On the day of interment was a magnificent entertainment, conſiſting of four hundred meſſes, as appeareth by the account books. Alſo were therein noted nineteen hundred perſons, who had liveries of black cloth, in gowns and coats. The whole charge amounted to thirteen hundred and forty pounds.

Upon the monument of this noble duke was the following inſcription:

"For as moche as it is wryttyn in the epitaphe aboute the tombe here preſent, of the high and mighty prince, Thomas, late duke of Norfolke, after his diſcent from his noble anteceſſours, declared in the ſame in wrytynge, whych is alſo ſet out in armes about the tombe. That will ſe farther of hys lyvyng and ſervyce doon by hym to hys pryncis, and of hys honorabyl depertyng out of thys worlde, ſchall reſorte and loke in thys table."

Fyrſt you ſchall know the ſeid duke was in hys younge age, after he had been a ſufficient ſeaſon at the gramer ſchole, henckman to kynge Edward the iiii. and was then callid Thomas Howard, ſon and heire to Sir John Howard, knight, after lord Howard, and after that duke of Norfolke of right enherytaunce; and the ſeid Thomas Howard, whan he was at mannes age, was wyth dyvers other gentlemen of Englond, ſent to Charles duke of Burgon in the begynnyng of the warres between kyng Lewes of Fraunce, and the ſeid duke Charles, and ther contenuyd unto the end of the ſeid warres, to his greate prayſe and thankes, as well of kyng Edward hys owne ſovereyne lord, as of the ſeid duke Charles. And after the warres doon betwixt the ſeid kynge Lewes and the ſeid duke Charles, than the ſeid Thomas Howard retorned into Englond, unto kyng Edward hys ſovereyn lord, and he made hym immediately eſquier for hys body; and he was abowte him at hys makyng redy, both evenynge and mornynge; and afterwarde he made hym knyghte at the maryage of the duke of Yorke, kynge Edward his ſeconde ſon; and ſo he was wyth the ſeid Edward in all his buſyneſſe, as well at Lincoln ſchire Feld, and at the tyme of Banbergfeld, as at all other hys buſynes, and alſo at ſuche tyme as the ſame kynge was taken by the earl of Warwyke at Warwyke, befor hys eſcape and departyng into Flaunders.

And after the kynges depertyng into Flaunders, for that the cooſtis of Englond were ſo ſett for depertyng of and other his ſervauntis and friendes, the ſeid Thomas was dryvin of force to take ſayntwary of ſeynt Joannes in Colcheſter for the true ſervice he bare unto kynge Edward; and at the ſeid

kynges retourne out of Flaunders, the ſeid Sir Thomas Howard reſortyd unto hym, and went wyth hym to Barnet Feld, and ther was ſore hurte. And after whan kynge Edward went into Fraunce wyth hys army ryall, he ſent thether before divers gentilmen, and that the ſeid Sir Thomas Howard had good experience as well in his being with Charles duke of Burgon, as in dyvers feldis and buſyneſſes with the ſeid kynge Edward, he had therfor commandment to go over with them, for hys advyſe and counſell, tyll the ſeid kynge came over; and whan kynge Edward and kynge Lewes mette at the barriars upon the ryver of Soin, and the ſeid Sir Thomas Howard was wyth kynge Edward, at the barriars wyth the kyngis commauntment, and no mo men, ſave only the chaunceller of Englond, the chaunceller of Fraunce, and Sir John Cheney.

And after the kingis coming into Englond, the ſeid Sir Thomas Howard obteynyd licence of the kynge to lye in Norffolke at an howſe whych he had yn ryghte of my lady his wyffe, callyd Aſhewellethorpe, and ther he laye and kepte an honorabyl howſſe, in the favour of the hoole ſchire, durynge the lyffe of the ſeid kynge Edward, and at that tyme, and longe after, my lord hys father was alyve.

After kynge Edward was ded and kynge Edward the fyfte his ſonne; than kynge Richard was kyng. And than the forſeid Sir Thomas Howard was his ſubgette; and for that the yonge duches of Norffolke, whyche was very heire therunto, was ded without yſſue; and the lord Howard, father to the ſeid Thomas Howard, was ryghtfulle heir to the ſame offe former diſcent, was creatte duke of Norffolke, and he creatt erl of Surrey; and ſo they both ſervyd the ſeid kynge Richard truly as hys ſubgettis duryng hys lyffe, lieng at home in their owne cowntrys, and kepyng honorabyl howſes. And they went wyth hym to Boſworthe feld, wher the ſeid kynge Richard was ſlayne, and alſo the ſeid duke of Norffolke, and the forſeid erl hurte, and taken upon the feld, and put in the tower of London, by kynge Henry VII. and ther continued thre yeeres and an halfe; in whych tyme of hys being in the tower, the ſame kynge Henry had a feld with the erl of Lincoln in Notyngham ſchire, beſydes Newarke, and the leefftenant of the tower came to the ſeid erl, and profferred to hym the keyes to goo out at hys pleſure; and he anſwered hym ageine, that he wolde nat depert thens, unto ſuche tyme as he that commaunded hym thether, ſhulde commaunde hym owte ageyn, whych was kynge Henry VII. but charged the leefftenaunt upon his allegyaunce yf the kynge war on live to brynge hym ther, as the kynge was, to thentente he myghte do hys grace ſervyce, and after that for the true and feithful ſervice that the ſeid kynge Henry herd of hym doon to hys other

prince;

prince; and alſo that he ſawe himſelf, he dide on Boſworth feld, and for the great prayſe and truth that he herd of him whills he was priſoner, and that he wold nat, thoughe he had libertie, come oute of the tower at the erl of Lincolns feld, he toke hym out to hys preſence, and to be aboute hys owne perſon.

And wythin ten wekes after hys comynge out of the tower, ther was an inſurrection in the northe, by whom the erl of Northombrelond was ſleyne in the feld, and alſo the citee of Yorke wonne with aſawte by force; and for the ſubduing of thoſe rebells, the kynge aſſembled a grote of hys ſubgettis, and toke hys journey towards them from the caſtell of Hertford; and the ſeid erl of Surrey made chief captayn of hys voward, and apoynted under hym in the ſeid voward, the erl of Shrewesbury, the lord Haſtyngs, Sir William Stanley, than being the kyngs chamberlayne, Sir Rice ap Thomas, Sir Thomas Bowſer, Sir John Savage, Sir John Ryſeley, and dyvers others; and whan thys jorney was doon, the captayns of theſe rebelles, and many other of them were put to execution; and for the ſinguler truſte the kynge had to the ſeid erl, and the activity that he ſawe yn hym, he left hym in the northe, and made hym hys leefftenaunt generall from Trent northwarde, and warden of the eſt and myddyl marſhes of Englond, againſt Scotlond, and juſtice of the foreſts ftom Trent northward, and ther he continued ten yeres, and kepte the countrey in pece wyth policy and many paynes takyng, without which it wolde nat have been, for that the countrey had been ſo lately poniſhed, and nat wythoute deſert, and thus he dide the hoole tyme of ten yere, ſaving in the ſeconde yere of hys beinge, ther was an inſnrrection in the weſt parte of the countrey, wyth whom the ſeid erl wyth the helpe of the kynges true ſubgettis foughte in the feld, and ſubdued them at Akworth, beſides Pomfrette; and beſides dyvers of them that were ſlayne in the feld, he toke the captains and put them to execution, and the reſidue he ſued to the kynge's highneſs for ther pardones, whych he obteinyd, and wanne therby the favour of the countrey. And in the ſame yere the kynge went over the ſee, and layd ſiege to Bolayn, the ſeid erl than remayninge ther notwythſtondynge that he was apoyntyd to have gone wyth the kynge, and had gon, but for the lightneſſe of the peple ther, wherfor he was left behynde, both for the ſavegard of the countrey, and for defending of the realme for the ſinguler truſte that he had unto hym.

And ſone after ther was warre wyth the Scottis, and for that the ſeid erl wuld be in a redynes to defend them, he went to Anwyke, and ther lay to the defence of the borders; and in hys owne perſonne made a wynter rood into Tividale, and ther brent ther houſes, and ther corne to the greteſt loſſe and

empoveryſh-

empoveryſhmente of the countrie, that was doon ther in an hundredthe yer befor; and after that the kynge of Scottis in his owne perſon, and one Parkyn wyth hym invaded thys realme of Englond wythe a grete power, and layd ſeege to Northam caſtell. And aſſoon as he herd that the ſeid erl was comyng towards hym, he depertyd and fled into Scotland wyth all the ſpeed he myght. And in the ſame ſommer after, the ſeid erl made another rood into Scotlond, and layd ſeege to the caſtell of Heiton, and dyd race and pulle downe the ſeid caſtelle, the kynge of Scottis with the puiſſaunce of hys realm looking upon it; and the erl had nat then paſs eight or nine thouſand men wyth hym.

And than the kynge of Scottis ſent unto the ſeid erl Lion hys herald for to require bataile, whych was grauntyd by the ſeid erl, ſeying unto the ſeid herold, that for as moche as he was an offycer of armes ſent from the kynge hys maſter to require bataile, and he leefftenaunt to the kynge his maſter graunted therunto, and ſeid it was a contracte and a full bargain quicke could not be brokyn, but in the defaute of oon of them, and promiſed by the fayth that he bare to God, and to St. George, and to the kynge hys maſter, he wolde fulfil hys promeſſe, and if the kynge hys maſter brake, it ſhuld be as moche to hys diſhonor and reproche as ever had prince, and quen the harrold had herd thys anſwere, and ſawe weall the ſeid erl was clerely determined to fyghte; he ſeid unto hym, Sir, the kynge my maſter ſendeth you word, that for eſchewyng of effuſyon of chriſten blood, he will be contentyd to fyght wyth you hande to hande for the towne of Berwicke, and the fyſhgarthis on the weſt marches, yf he wynne you in bataile; and yf ye wynne hym in bataile, you to have a kynges raunſom. Wherunto the ſeid erl made anſwere, that he thanked hys grace that he wolde put hym to ſo moche honour, that he being a kyng anointed wolde fighte hande to hande wyth ſo poore a man as he, howbeit he ſeid, he wolde nat deceyve hys grace, for he ſeid though he wanne hym in batayle, he quas never the nerer to Berwicke nor to Fyſhgarthis, for he had no ſuche commyſſyon ſo to do. Hys commyſſyon was to do the kynge of Scottis all the harme he coude, and ſo he had don, and wolde do, &c. and bad hym ſhewe unto the kynge hys maſter that whan the jorney was don, he wolde fyghte quith him on horsback, or on fote, at pleſur, at any place he wolde indifferently appoynt, yf the kynge hys maſter wolde giff him leve, &c.

And whan the warre was doon and ended wi the Scottis, and the north part of Englond yn good reſte and peace, than the kynges highnes ſent for the ſeid erl to be abowte his perſonne, and made hym treſourer of Englond, and of hys pryvy counſayll.

And

And after that the kynge ſent him into Scotlond as chief commyſſyoner, wyth ladie Margarett hys doughter, to be married to the forſeid kynge of Scottis, whyche kynge att the tyme of the ſeid erls being ther, entertayned hym as thankfully and favourably as coude be thought. Notwythſtanding anie diſpleaſures doon to hym by the ſeid erle in the warres before. And alſo the ſeid kynge ſeid then unto him, that he loved him the better for ſuch ſervice as he had doon before to the kynge hys father kynge of Englond, though the hurt was doon to him and his realm, and he gave to hym then at hys depertyng great gyfts. And at the coming home agayn of the ſeid erle for the truſte that the kynge our ſoverayn lord had to hym, hys grace made him one of his executors. And after the dethe of kynge Henry VII. kynge Henry VIII. made him lykewyſe of his prevy counſayll, and ſtyll contenuyd treaſurer of Englond, and made hym hygh marſhalle of the ſame; and for the ſingular truſte that the kynge had aſwell to hys truthe as to hys wyſdome and actyvyte, at hys going into Fraunce wyth hys puiſſaunce, havyng wyth hys highnes the moſte parte of hys nobles of thys relme, lefte the ſeid erl wyth a certayn power yn the northe partes, and made hym lyvetenaunte generall from Trent northward, to defend the realme agaynſte the kyng of Scottis, whom hys hyghnes had no truſte unto for cauſe of the leeg betwixte Fraunce and them, in caſe the ſeid kynge wulde invade thys hys relme, whyche he dide indeede, contrarie to hys othe and promiſe, wyth the hoole power of the realme of Scotlond, whyche when the ſeid erl herd of, he made as grete haſte towards him as he coulde, wyth the kynges power of the north partes, and toke hys lodgyng in the campe or plain callyd Wollar-Haugh, in the countie of Northumberlond, whych was in the ſighte of the kynge of Scottis, and of all his armie, then lying on Floddon Hill, a grounde more like a campe or forteres, than any meete grounde to give batayle on, contrary to hys promes made to the purſevaunte at armes, before ſent unto hym from the ſeid erle wyth meſſage, that the ſeid erle wyth the lord Howard then Admirell of Englond hys ſon, and the nobyll men of the north partis, wyth other the kyngis ſubjettis of the ſame northe partis, was come thedir to repreſſe and reſiſte hys invaſyons of his ſoverayn lordis relme, deſiryng the ſeid kynge of Scottis to give him batayle, whych hys meſſage the ſame kyng of Scottis toke very thankfullie and joyfullie, promiſyng hym to abide ther on the ſame grounde wher he than was, whyche hys promes he broke as is aforſeid, and toke Floddon Hills, a grounde impregnabyl, and ſhot at hym hys grete ordenaunce, wher as he lay lyke one mynded to kepe yt lyke a

forteres, and whan the ſeid erle dide perceive that he had brokin hys promis, and takyn ſo ſtronge a grounde as Floddon Hills, he than the ſeid erl removed all hys batayle into a plain beſidis Barmer Wood, to thentente to get betweene him and hys owne relme of Scotlond, and ther lodged but one nyghte, and on the nexte mornynge toke hys paſſage over the water of ..... at Twyſulle Forthe, and than he marched the ſeid kynge and his oſte in ſuche manner as he gat between him and hys owne relme of Scotlond, by force whereof the ſeid kynge was fain to leve hys campe, and to prepare himſelf to batayle wyth the ſeid erle on a hill beſides Bramſton in Northumbrelond very nere unto Sandyford, wher the ſeid erle wyth the good aſſiſtauns of the nobyllmen, and the power of the ſeid north partys fought wyth the ſeid kynge and hem vanqueſhed, and ſlewe in playn batayle dyrectly befor hys owne ſtandard. In whyche batayle ware ſlayne on the Scottiſhe parte 2 byſhoppes, 11 erlys, 17 barons, 400 knights, beſydes other gentilmen, wyth 17000 in nombre, whych ware nombred aſwell by Scottiſhe men as by them that did bury the moſte parte of them; and of truth dyvers gentilmen and others aſwell of the ſeid erlys ſervaunts, as of the north partys, and of Cheſtir, and Lankas-ſhire ware ther ſlane, for hard it ys and half impoſſible in ſuche a conflicte and batayle to be wanne wythowte loſſe of men whoſe deth may be joyed among ther frends to dye in ſo hygh a ſervys doon to ther prynce.

And thys nobyl acte was doon by the helpe of Almyghtie God to the hyghe honour of the kynges hyghneſs, honour and prayſe to the ſeid erle and to all other nobylmen, and others the kynges ſubgettis that ware ther wyth hym at the batayle the 9th day of September, in the 5th yer of our ſoverane lord kynge Henry the VIII.

And thys doon, the ſeid erle went to Barwyke, to eſtablyſhe all thynges welle and in good order, and ſent for the ded body of the kynge of Scottis to Barwyke, and whan the ordynaunce of the kynge of Scottis was broughte out of the felde, and put in goode ſecurity, and all other thynges in gode order. Than the ſeid erle toke hys jorney toward Yorke, and ther abode durynge the kyngs pleſur, and caryd wyth hym the ded body of the forſeid kynge of Scottis, and ther laye unto ſuch tyme as the kynges hyghnes came from beyond the ſee, after hys wynnynge of Tyrwin and Torney, and than hys hyghnes ſent for the ſeid erle to mete him at Richmond, and ſo he did, and ther delyvered unto hys hyghnes the ded body of the kynge of Scottis, whyche ded body was delyveryd into the Charter Hous ther, and ther to abyde durynge the kynges pleſur. And for the ſervice that the ſeid erle did, he was

honorabylly reſtoryd unto hys right name of duke of Norfolk, and alſo had geven unto hym grete poſſeſſions by the kynges hyghnes.

And whan the warre betwixt the kynge our ſoverayn lord and the French kynge was ended, than the ſeid duke was ſent into Fraunce as chief commyſſyoner wyth lady Mary the kynges ſyſter, to be marryd unto the French kynge Lewes. And after, whan the kynge and the queen wer both out of the relme, to mete wyth the French kynge Frauncys at Guynes, and the prynces remaynyng in the relme beyng a chylde, the ſeid duke was left behinde as protecter and defender to mynyſter juſtyce, and to ſee good rule and governaunce in the relme, in the abſence of the kynges highnes, and ſo contenuyd abowte the kynge, and of hys pryvy counſall, till he was of the age of eightie yeers, and then the kynges hyghnes was contente that the ſeid duke ſhulde go home unto hys owne countrey unto the caſtell of Framlyngham, wher he contenuyd and kepte an honourabyl hows unto the hour of hys deth, and ther he dyed lyke a good chryſten prynce I now to wytnes, whoſe ſowle Jeſu pardon.

At hys depertyng oute of Framlyngham caſtell toward hys buryalle, he cude nat be aſked one grote for hys debte, nor for reſtitution to any perſon, and ſo was had to this preſent abby of Thetford wyth moche honour, accompanyd wyth many grete lordes and nobylmen of both ſchires of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Levyng then living theſe his children herafter namyd, that is to ſeie, hys ſon and heire the lord Thomas duke of Norfolk, the lord Edmund Howard, the lord William Howard, and the lord Thomas Howard, wyth Elizabeth wiffe to the viſct. Rocheford, the lady Agnes countes of Oxenford, the lady Catherine eſpouſed to the heire of Sir Rice Ap Thomas of Wales, the lady Elizabeth eſpouſed unto the viſct. Fitz Waters ſon and heire, and the lady Dorothy, then being not married, but left for her right good ſubſtaunce to marry her with.

N° IX. p. 142.

An agreement between the prior, &c. and the maſter of Benet College in Cambridge.

THIS indenture made the xxvi day of the monyth of Novembr̃, in the xiij^ne yere of the reigne of kyng Henrye the viij^th betwen Willm̃, prior of the priorye of the mounkys of the cherch of our ladie Saynt Marie of Thetford, in the countie of Norfolk, and the covent of the ſame place, on the con partie, and Thomas Wyndham, knyght, and Petyr Nobys, clerke, doctor of divinite, maiſter of the college of Corpus Xp̃i and our ladie Saynt Marie, in Cantebrygge, comenlie named Benett College, on the other partie, wittneſſith, that for the benyvolence and charite by the forenamed Thomas Wyndeham and Peter Nobys, unto the foreſaid prior and covent to fore this tyme exhibited and done, and for that the ſaid Thomas and Petyr have geven and paide the daye of the date of theſe preſents a hundreth and threttye markys vis. viijd. of lawfull money of Inglond, in redie money, to the foreſaid prior and covent, for the maintenance of the foreſaid priorie. In conſideracõn whereof the ſaid prior and covent do geve and graunte for them and there ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, to the ſaid Petyr Nobys oon annuyte or annuall rente of fyve markys by the yere, of laufull money of Englond, for terme of the naturall lyff of the ſame Petyr, to the oonly uſe of the ſaid Petyr Nobys, to be paid to the ſaid Petyr or his aſſignees, att too termys in the yere, by evyn porcõns, that is to ſey, att the feſte of the Annunciacion of our ladie Saynt Marye next folowyng after the date of theſe preſentes, xxxiijs. iiijd. and att the feſte of Saynt Mychaell the archangell in the monyth of Septembr̃ than next folowyng other xxxiijs. iiijd. and ſo forth, yerelie to paye the ſaid fyve marks, from yere to yere, att the ſaid feſtys of the Annunciacõn of our ladie and Saynt Michaell the archangell, by eveyn porcõns, to the ſayd Petyr Nobys or his aſſignees, during the naturall lyff of the ſaid Petyr. And if it happe the ſaid annuyte or annuall rente of v marks, or any parte or pcell thereof to be behynde and unpaid att ony of the ſaid ffeſtys, duryng the lyff naturall of the ſaid Petyr, that than the ſaid prior and covent covenaunte and graunte by theſe preſentes to the ſaid Petyr Nobys, that it ſhal be lawfull to the ſaid Petyr and his aſſignees, to entre and diſtrayne in the maners of Lynforth and Santon of the ſaid prior and covent, in the ſame countie of Norfolk, and the ſame diſtreſſe ſo takyn to reteyne till the ſaid Petyr, of the ſaid annuite or annuall rente, and ev̄y parte therof,

therof, with the arreragys, coſtys, expenſes, and damages, for and of the ſame be fullie ſatisfied and paide. And alſo the ſaid prior and covent covenaũte and graunte for them and there ſucceſſors, to the ſaid Petyr Nobys, his executors and aſſignees, that the ſame Petyr Nobys, his aſſignees and executors, ſhall have frelie, without farther charge or expens, a cõvenyent and honeſt ſtabill, to ſett two horſys in the ſame, and alſo another howſe to leye in his haye and ſtrawe ſufficient for the ſaid horſys for the fedyng of them, by the hooll yere, within the ſaid priorye, for the terme of the naturall lyffe of the ſaid Petyr, and thre monethes next enſuyng after his deth, and that no other man ne perſone ſhall intromitte ne occupie the ſame ſtabill and howſes, ne eyther of them to have the exerciſe and uſe therof, but oonlie the ſaid Petyr, his executorys and aſſignees, for terme of his ſaid lyff, and the ſaid thre monethes next after his deth. And alſo the prior and covent covenaunte and graunte for them and there ſucceſſors, to the ſaid Petyr, his executors and aſſignees, ſhall have in likewiſe, without farther chargys or expenſys, an honeſt lofte chambyr for his bedde chambyr, with another lofte chamber callid a ſtodie chamber, in oon howſe namyd the Sacryſtye, beinge next adjoynaunte to the north croſſe ile of the cherche of the ſame pryorie, whereof oon of the ſame chambers is att this tyme not ſoleryd, to have and to holde the ſame bedde chambyr, with the other chambyr called a ſtodie, ſoly and all hoolie to the ſaid Petyr, for the terme of his naturall lyffe, and after his deth, the executorys and aſſignes of the ſaid Petyr to have the oonlie uſe of the ſame two chambers by the ſpace of iij monethys than next enſuyng, and that no other man ne pſone ſhall medill in the ſame chambers ne eyther of them, during the lyffe of the ſaid Petyr, but oonlee the ſame Petyr and his aſſignes, and after his deth his executorys and aſſignes, by the ſpace of the ſaid iij monethes, ſhall have oonlie the uſe of the ſaid chambers. And alſo the ſame Petyr and his aſſignes ſhall have at all tymes his pleaſure for terme of his lyff, to walke in the gardeyn of the ſaid priorye, beynge adjoynaunt to the ſaid chambers. And alſo without his farthyr chargys ſhall have a ſufficient and honeſt rome within the ſaid gardeyn, for the havyng and kepyng ſuche fewell and woode as the ſaid Petyr ſhall happen to have for his yerelie expens in the ſaid priorye, for terme of his ſaid lyff. And the ſaid prior and covent covenaunte and graunte for them and theire ſucceſſours, to the ſaid Petyr, his executors and aſſignes, that the ſaid prior and covent, and there ſucceſſors, ſhall att there proper coſte and charge, on this halff the feſte of Saynt Petyr called Ad vincula next enſuyng, after the date of theſe preſents, repare and bylde wele and ſubſtanciallie the ſaid chambers, mete and convenient for the ſaid Petyr, to uſe and occupye the ſame. And

alſo ſhall in like wiſe bilde ſufficientlie, and honeſtlie repare and amende the ſaid ſtabill, and alſo the foreſaid houſe to put in ſtrawe and haye, before the ſaid feſte of Saynt Petyr, called Ad vincula, now next enſuying, all which houſes foreſaid ſhall be made by the ſaid prior and covent, or there ſucceſſors, at there expenſys, mete and convenient for the ſaid purpoſes and intents, before the day above namyd. Alſo the ſaid prior and covent, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall convenientlie ſuſteyne and repare, by all the terme of the naturall lyff of the ſaid Petyr, and thre monethes next enſuyng after his deth, att there proper coſte and charge, the ſaid two chambers and all other the foreſaid houſſes and ſtable, and every of them, in good and ſubſtanciall repac̃ons in all maner of thynggs neceſſarie and convenyent, whan nede ſhall reqyre. And that the ſaid Petyr Nobys, and his aſſignes, ſhall have free ingate and outgate to all the premiſſes, at his and there pleaſure, att all tymes reſonable duryng his ſaid naturall lyff. And his executors and aſſignes ſhall have the ſame libertees thre monethes next after his deth into the ſaid chambers and other howſes, to carie and remove any gooddys and catalls of the ſaid Petyr, att tyme of his deth, or of ony other perſone or perſonys in his cuſtodie, without impedyment, lett, or interruppc̃on of the ſaid prior and covent, or ther ſucceſſours, or ony other perſon for them. And alſo the prior and covent covenaunte and graunte for them and ther ſucceſſours, to kepe yerelie hereafter for evyr in the ſaid priorie a ſolempne dirige with note, with ix lecc̃ons on Saynt Martyns evyn, in the monyth of Novembr̃, or as ſone after as convenientlie may be, and a maſſe of requiem on the next morowe after the ſaid dirige, alſo with note, for the ſoulys of John Wyndham, knight, Margaret his wiff, Elianore Wyndham, Henri Wentworth, knyght, Anne his wiff, Roger Darſie, eſquyer, John Nobys ſumtyms of Thompſton, in the ſaid countie of Norfolk, Roſe his wiff, and of the foreſaid Thomas Wyndham, Elizabeth his wiff, and Petir Nobys, after there departure this worlde, there benefactors ſoulys, and all criſten ſoulys, and the ſaid prior and covent, and there ſucceſſours, ſhall diſtribute yerelie for ever in the ſaid priorie att the ſame dirige, to the prior there xij d. the ſupprior there xij d. and every monke vj d. and for ryngyng than among the ſame brothren iiij d. alſo the ſame prior and covent, for them and there ſucceſſours, receyvyth and admitteth for ever, all theſe perſones and ſoulys before namyd, to the fraternite and ſuffragys of the chapture and hooll religion, to be parteners of all prayers, vigills, meſſys, faſtynggs, allmeſdedys, and all other ſuffragies of there ſaid religion. Alſo the ſaid prior and covent covenaunte and graunte for them and there ſucceſſours for evyr, to reherſe and name to there audience, in the prayers att all ther ſermons to be prechyd

in

in the ſaid priorie, the namys of the foreſaid Thomas Wyndham, Elizabeth his wyff, Petyr Nobys, John Nobys, and Roſe his wyff, amongs ther other benefactors, whykke or dede, as the time ſhall require, of ther lyffes or dethes, or ony of them. Alſo the ſaid Petyr grauntyth by theſe preſentes, that if the forſaid prior and covent, and ther ſucceſſors, fulfill and kepe on there parte all and ſingler covenauntes aforeſaid in theſe indenturys expreſſed and ſpecified, after the tenour and fourme of theſe ſaid indenturys, than a certeyn obligation of one a hundreth markys of ſtarlyng money of Ingland, bering the date of theſe preſents, wherein the ſaid prior and covent, and there ſucceſſors, ſtond boundyn to the ſaid Petyr, his executors and aſſigns, ſhal be of no ſtrenght ne effecte, or ellys to remayn in all his ſtrenght and effecte. In wittneſſe whereof to the parte of theſe indentures remayneng with the ſaid Petir Nobys, the ſaid prior and covent hath ſette there comyn chapture ſeale. And to the other parte of thiſe indentures remayneng with the ſaid prior aud covent, the ſaid Petir Nobys hath ſett his ſeale. Yeven the daye and yere above wretyn.

N° X.

N° X. p. 159.

Grant of Thetford Abbey to the duke of Norfolk, 31 Henry VIII.

ELIZABETH' Dei gr̃a Anglie, Francie, & Hib̃nie regina, fidei defenſor, omnibus ad quos p̃ſentes hec ꝑvenerint ſalt̃m. Inſpeximus ulterius irrotulament' quarundam patencium dñi H. nup̄ regis Anglie octavi patris ñri p̃chariſſimi geren' dat' apud Weſtm' nono die Julij año reg' ſui 32^do^ ad huic p̃dilecto & fideli ſuo Thome duc' Norf' fact' et in rotulis Cancellar' ipſius nup̄ regis irrotulat' ac int' record' dict' Cancellar' ñre ſiliter de recordo reſiden' et exiſten' in hæc verba.

Rex om̃ib' ad quos &c. ſalt̃m. Sciatis quod nos tam ꝑ eo quod p̃dil̃tus conſanguineus ñr Thomas dux Norf' p̄ quand̃a indentur' int' nos ex una p̄te et d̃cm ducem ex alt̃a p̄te confect' cujus dat' eſt primo die menſis Aprilis año regni ñri viceſimo primo, barganazavit et vendidit nob' hered' et ſucceſſorib' ñris mañia de Hardwicke, Brimeſnorton, Wideforde, Cogges, et firm̃a de Cogges Birdeſhurſt, ac o͂ia meſuag', t̃ras, ten', paſcuas, paſturas, boſcos, ſubboſcos, ac om̃ia ac ſing̃la hereditament' p̄ firm̃a et emolumen' d̃cis mañiis de Hardwyke, Kencote, Brimeſnorton, Wideford, Cogges, firm' de Cogges et Birdeſhurſt, ſeu eor' alt̃i quocunq'modo p̄tinen' et ſpectan' ac ꝑ mille libris leg' monete Anglie ad man' Thome Pope mil' nup̄ theſaurar' cur' ñre augmentac̃o͂ revenc̃on' corone ñre ad op' ñrum ꝑut etiam habem' noticiã ſolut' quam de gr̃a ñra ſp̃iali ac ex certa ſcientia et mero motu ñris dedim' et conceſſim' ac ꝑ nobis et hered' ñris dam' et concedim' p̃fato duci Norf' ſcit̃ũ nup̄ dom' ſive monaſterii monachor' b̃e Marie de Thetford in com' ñro Norf' nec non ſit̃ũ nup̄ priorat' ſive celle de Wangford in com' ñro Suf' ac om̃ia domos, edificia, terras et ſol̃ũ infra ſcit̃ũ, p̃cinct̃m et circuit̃m tam d̃ce nup̄ domus ſive monaſterii monachor' b̃e Marie de Thetford q̃m infra p̃d̃cm ſcit̃m d̃ci nup̄ priorat' ſive celle de Wangford ac mañia de Hallewike in Thetford, Norwike, Santon, Linford, Bodney, Watton alias d̃ca Munkewek in Watton, Kilveſton, Brettenham, Aſlacton, Snareſhill, Tottington, et Gateſthorp in d̃co com' ñro Norf' ac rectorias eccliar' ꝑochial' b̃e Marie virginis et s̃ci Nich̃i in Thetford nup̄ d̃ce domui ſive monaſterio de Thetford appropriat', ac rectorias eccliar' ꝑochial' de Snariſhill, Watton, Hocham, Suſted, et Aſlacton in eod' com' Norf' nup̄ d̃ce domui ſive monaſterio de Thetford appropriat', una c̃ũ om̃ib' decimis, oblac̃o͂ib', obventioib' ꝑficuis, comoditatib', et emolument' quib̃cunq' d̃cis r̃coriis ſeu eor' alt' q̃o͂i mod' ſpectan' ſive p̄tin', ac advocac̃o͂es d̃car' eccliar' b̃e Marie et s̃ci Nich̃i de Thetford,

Snarishill, Watton, Hocham, Susted, Aslacton, Framyngham magna, Porringland, in dco com' Norf', ac advocacoes, libas disposicoes, et jura pronat' dcar' eccliar' pochial' de Snarishill, Watton, Hocham, Susted, et Aslacton, in dco com' Norf', ac mania de Rushworth, Sileham, Corsham, Yxford alias dca Yoxford, Glemham, Offeton, et Westwicke, in dco com' Suf' ac rectorias eccliar' pochial' de Horsham, Yxford al' dca Yoxford, Wangford, Reydon, Stowe, Southwold et Offeton in eod' com' Suff' nup domui sive monastio de Thetford et dco nup priorat' sive celle de Wangford, seu eor' alti appropiat' una cu omnib' decimis, tris, glebis, oblacoib', obvencoib', pficuis, comoditatib' et emolumentis quibcq dcis rectoriis de Horsham, Yxford alias dca Yoxford, Wangford, Reydon, Stowe, Southwold et Offeton, seu eor' alti quimod' ptinen' sive spectan' ac advocacoes eccliar' de Horsham, Yxford alias dca Yoxford, Wangford, Reyden, Stowe, Southwold et Offeton pdca, ac advocacoes eccliar' de Belinge, Brefett, in cod' com' Suf' nup pdca nup domui sive monasterio de Thetford et dco nup priorat' sive celle de Wangford aut eor' alti nup ptinen' sive spectan' ac advocacoes, libas disposicoes, et jura pronat' vicaria eccliar' pochial' Horsham, Yxford alias dca Yoxford, Wangford, Reyden, Stowe, Southwold et Offeton pdicta, ac mania de Dullingham in com' nro Cantabrig', ac oia illa mania, messuag', ter', tent', libat', faldag', in Yxning in dco com' nro Cantab' et libtates faldagior' in Yxninge in dco com' nro Cantabr' et rcoria pochial' de Dullingham pd' nup dce nup domui sive monasterio de Thetford, et nup de priorat' sive celle de Wangford, aut eor' alti nup appropriat', una cum oib' decimis, tris, glebis, oblacoib', obvencoib', pficuis, comoditatib' et emolumen' quibscunque rcorie de Dullingham quovis modo spectan' et ptin', ac advocacoem dce ecclie de Dullingham, ac advocacoem, libam dispocoem, et jus pronat' ecclie vicarie de Dullingham pdict', ac unu annual' redd' sex librar' tredece solidor' et quatuor denarior' exeun' de manio de Munkewile in eod' com' nro Cantabr' nup dce domui sive monasterio de Thetford et dco nup porat' sive celle de Wangford aut' eor' alti nup ptinen' sive spectan', recoriam ecclie de Ditton in dco com' nro Cantabr' dce nup domui sive monasterio de Thetford ac pdco nup priorat' sive celle de Wangford, aut eor' alti nup appropriat' una cu oib' decimis, tris, glebis, oblacoib', obvencoib', pficuis, comoditat', et emolumen' quibusq dce rcorie de Ditton quibmod' spectan' sive ptin', et advocacone dce ecclie de Ditton, ac advocacoem, libam dispocionem, et jus proñat' vicarie ecclie de Ditton pdca, et manium nrm de Finchingfeld in com' nro Essex dce nup domui sive monastio de Thetford et dco nup priorat' sive celle de Wangford, aut eor' alti nup ptinen' sive spectan', ac rcoria ecclie pochial' de alba Noteley in dco com' Essex dce nup domui sive monasterio de Thetford, et dce nup priorat' sive celle de Wangford, aut eor' alti nup appropriat', una cu omib' decimis, tris,

glebis,

glebis, oblac̃oib', obvenc̃ob', ꝑficuis, comoditatib' et emolumen' quibuſcunq; dc̃e rc̃orie de alba Notely ꝑtinen' ſive ſpectan', ac advocac̃oem dc̃e ecclie de alba Notely, ac advocac̃oem, lib̃am diſpoſic̃oem, et jus ꝑonat' vicarie ecclie de albe Noteley ꝑd̃ca, nec non o͂ia et ſing̃la mañia, meſſuag', totag', t̃ras, toſt', ten', prat', paſcuas, paſtur', paſturac̃oes, boſcos, ſubboſcos, arbores, jampna, bruer', mariſcos, lib̃a' faldag', rc̃iones, revc̃oes, piſtarias, redd', feod' milit' ac advocac̃oes vicariar' eccliar' capellar', let', viſt' franc' pleg', ac o͂ia que ad viſt' franc' pleg' ꝑtinent', extraliur', bur', ward', maritag', relev', heriett', ꝑfic', vias, ſemit', ſepes, aquas, añuitat' penc̃oes, porc̃oes, obvenc̃oes, oblac̃oes, war' reddit' reſervat' ſup̃ quib̃c̃q' dimiſſio͂ib' ac o͂ia alia jura, titlos, condic̃oes et hereditament' quec̃uq' in Thetford, Santon, Snariſhill, Kilcuſton, Brettenham, Watton, Tottington, Aſlacton, Suſted, Moulton, Waketon, Fornecet, Tacoluſtone, Hempnalle, Fretton, Tasburg, Gateſthorpe, Threkeſton, Ryſynge, Elingham, ꝑva Bakenſthorpe, Lecheam alias dict' Lucham, Aſsheley, Lenton, Soham, Shropham, Sturſton, Colſton, Garboldſham, Radliſworth, Southfeild, Hales, Welles, Emneth, Shelfanger, Winfarthin, Waketon, Flordon, Hamworth, Beſthorpe, Fersfeild, Norton, Harlſton, et Banglim, in dc̃o com' Norf' ſeu alibi infra dc̃m com' Norf', et in Wangford, Ruſhworth, Silham, Denham, Derham, Blakefall, Mymieſuere, Sibton, Dunwich, Yxford alias dc̃a Yoxford, Glemham, Offeton, Barmondiſton, Troſton, Linmere, Barnham, Belinge, Breſett ꝑva, Melles, Brome, Thurton, Weſtwicke, Downham, Southwold, Reyden, et Stowe, in dc̃o com' Suf' et alibi infra dc̃m com' Suf', ac in Dullingham, Yxinge, et Ditton ꝑd̃am dc̃o com' Cantabr' ac alibi infra dc̃m com' Cantabr', et in Finchinfeild ac in alba Noteley in dc̃o com' Eſſex, et alibi in dc̃o com' Eſſex, et alibi infra regni Anglie que dc̃e nup̃ domui ſive monaſterio de Thetford, et dc̃o nup̃ prioratui ſive celle de Wangford ſeu eor' alt̃i nup̃ ꝑtinebant ſeu ſpectabant, aut que aliquo tempore fuer̃ut accept', capt', demiſſ', ſeu reputat' ꝑtinere ſeu ſpectare aut fore pars aut ꝑcell' manerior', meſſuag', t̃rar', ten', hereditament', vel poſſeſſion̄ dc̃e nup̃ dom' ſive monaſterii de Thetford, et dc̃e nup̃ priorat' ſive celle de Wangford, ſeu eor' alt̃i, aut que aliquo tempore ꝑtinebant ſeu ſpectabant dc̃e nup̃ domui ſive monaſterio de Thetford et dc̃o nup̃ prioratui ſive celle de Wangford, ſeu eor' alt̃i. Et ulterius ꝑ conſideravc̃oib' p̃d̃is volum' ac ꝑ p̃ſentes ꝑ nob', hered' et ſucceſſ' n̄ris p̃fat' dict̃i hered' et aſſign' ſuis inꝑp̃m, idc̃ dux, hered' et aſſign' ſui inꝑp̃m, anuat' et de tempore in temp' hab̃b̃ut, tenebunt, gaudebunt, ac habere, tenere, gaudere valeant et poſſint infra o͂n̄ia et ſing̃la mañia p̃d̃a et re͂a p̃miſſor' viſ' franc' ac o͂ia que ad viſ' franc' pleg', aſſiſamet aſſaiam panis, et vini ſervicia, bona et catalla, waviat', extratur', nec non lib̃as warreñas, vilanos nativos, ac o͂ia et omnimod' illa tot, tanta, talia, huj'mod', et cō̃ilia, jura, ꝑficua, emolumen',

et comoditates quecũq' quot, quanta, qualia, et que, et adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis et conſimilib' modo et forma ꝑut ultim' prior dĉe nup̃ dom' ſive monaſterii de Thetford aut ultim' prior dĉe nup̃ priorat' ſive celle de Wangford, aut aliquis p̃decеſſor' cor' alicujus habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gaviſi fuer', habuit, tenuit, vel gaviſus fuit, ſeu habere, tenere, vel gaudere debũunt aut debuit quoius habend' tenend' et gaudend' p̃d̃a ſtrictius mañia, meſuagia, ter', ten', rĉorias, advocaĉões ecĉiar' et vicariar' feod' milit' ac õia et ſing̃la alia premiſſa cũ õib' et ſing̃lis ſuis ꝑtin' comoditatib' et ꝑfic' p̃fat' dux, hered' et aſſign' ſuis inꝑp̃m tenend' de nob' heredib' et ſucceſſ' ñris in capite ꝑ int' uni' feod' militis, ac ꝑ reddit' quinquagint' novem librar' quinq' ſolidor' et unius denarii ad man' theſaurar' cur' augmentat' revenĉõũ corone ñre ꝑ tempore exiſten' ad fm̃ ĉi Michĩis Archi anuat' ſolvend' ꝑ õib' ſerviciis, exacõib' et demand' quibcunq' et ulterius de amplior' gr̃a ñra voluim' et auctoritate ñra regia qua fungim' ꝑ nobis, hered' et ſucceſſ' ñris ꝑ p̃ſentes et concedim' p̃fat' dux Norff' heredib' et aſſignat' ſuis quod idem dux heredes et aſſig' ſui de rĉto inꝑp̃m habnt, tenebũt, et gaudebũt, ac in uſ' ſuos ꝑprios comitent, ac habere, tenere, gaudere, et in uſ' ſuos ꝑprios comitere valeant et poſſint om̃es et omnimod' dĉas rĉorias dĉe nup̃ domui ſive monaſtio de Thetford et dĉo nup̃ p̃orat' ſive celle de Wangford, aut eor' alĩ ut p̃fect' nup̃ appropriat' ac om̃es et ſing̃las terras, glebas, decimas, oblaĉões, obvenĉões, et alia ꝑficua dĉis rĉoriis ſeu eor' alique quovis modo ſpectant' ſive ꝑtinen' adeo plene et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma ꝑut ultim' prior dĉe nup̃ dom' ſive monaſterii de Thetford et ultim' prior dĉe nup̃ priorat' ſive celle de Wangford, aut aliquis vel aliqui p̃deceſſor' ſuor' ſeu eor' alĩ in jure nup̃ dĉe dom' ſive monaſtii de Thetford et in jure dĉe nup̃ priorat' ſive celle de Wangford ſeu eor' alĩ aliquo tempore ante diſſolucõem dĉe nup̃ dom' ſive monaſterii de Thetford et dĉi nup̃ priorat' ſive celle de Wangford aut eor' alt' antequam dĉa nup̃ dom' ſive monaſter' de Thetford et dĉus nup̃ priorat' ſive celle de Wangford ad man' ñras devenit ſeu deveũnt, dĉas rĉorias, decimas, glebas, et recta p̃miſſor' eiſd' rĉoriis ſeu eor' alic' ꝑtin' vel ſpectan' habueñt, tenũerũt, gaviſi fueñt, et in uſ' ſuos ꝑprios comiſi fũnt ſeu potũunt aut debuñt, ſeu habuit, tenuit, gaviſ' fuit, et in uſ' ſuos ꝑprios comitebit ſeu potuit aut debuit cõme quacũq aliqua lege, ſtatuto, aut ordinaĉõe, conſtituĉõe, ꝓhibiĉõe, reſtricĉõe ꝓviſiõe vel conſuetudine incontrariũ inde ante hac hic fact' edit' ordinat' uſitat' ſeu proviſ' aut aliqua re, cauſa, vel matia quacunq' in aliquo non obſtante: et p̃tĉa dam' et concedim' p̃fato duci Norf' om̃ia et om̃imod' exit' revenĉões, et ꝑficua om̃iũ et ſingulor' p̃miſſor' a feſto sĉi Michelis Archi ultimo p̃tto hucuſq' provenien' ſive creſcen' habend' eid' duci de dono ñro ſpiali abſq' compoto ſeu aliquo alio nobis heredib' ñris proinde reddend'

ſolvend' vel faciend'; et volum' et concedim' p̃fato duci Norf' quod idem dux ħeat has ĩras ñras patentes ſub magno ſigillo Anglie debito modo factas et ſigillatas abſq' feod' magno vel parvo aut aliquo alio nobis in hanaperio ñro aut alibi proinde reddend' aut ſolvend' ac quod p̃ſentes hec noſtre patentes ſint bone, valide, et in lege efficaces, eo quod expreſſa menc̃o, &c. In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Weſtm' nono die Julii p̲ ip̃m regem, &c.

N° XI. p. 159.

From a ſurvey of the eſtate of the moſt noble prince Thomas duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl marſhal of England, earl of Arundel, Surry, Norfolk, and Norwich, baron de Mowbray, Segrave, Bruce de Gower, Fitz Alan, Warren, Clon, Oſwaldeſtre, Maltravers, Grayſtock, Furnival, Verdun, Lovetot, Strange de Blackmere, Howard de Caſtle Riſing, firſt duke, firſt earl, firſt baron of England, &c. lying in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, anno Chriſti MDCCXX. By John Miller, ſurveyor.

THE TABLE.	A.	R.	P.
Thetford chanons farm	1792	2	30
Thetford abbey farm	1284	1	10
Small parcells ditto	20	1	13
Croxton park and Norwick	1278	1	14
South Lopham Hall farm	327	1	10
North Lopham Lodge farm	631	3	23
Farsfield Hall farm	422	2	20
Farsfield Lodge farm	339	2	27
Keninghall Place farm	719	1	24
Boyland Hall and White Houſe	522	3	25
Shelfanger Hall farm	384	0	11
Erſham Park farm	550	0	9
Bungey lands, &c.	137	0	4
The ſmall parcells	235	2	13
	11646	1	3
The Abbey Farm, Thetford.	720	0	0
Lodge meadow	5	1	6
Horſe meadow	8	2	36
Home meadow	16	0	22
Old walls	4	3	25
The cow yards	0	3	27
The ſteple yard	1	0	0
The ſaffron yard	0	2	20
The pond yard	3	1	18
The court yard	0	2	21
The garden	0	3	28
The dove-houſe meadow	1	3	24
Froſts meadow	1	2	18
Caſtle meadow	15	3	20
Heaths, &c. 463 1 5			
Commons, &c. 2 6 12	61	3	25
1272 0 12			

Theſe go with the canons farm at Thetford.

	A.	R.	P.
Horſe meadow	13	0	36
Lodge meadow	3	0	20
Stoneridge	4	0	0
Reedfen meadow	9	1	28
Reedfen meadow	11	2	37
Bennet's garden	1	3	13
Old wall, vulgo the cannons cloſe	7	1	18
Kitchen meadow	4	1	11
Spring yard	3	0	21
Innermoſt yard	0	2	34
Maſſingham meadow	3	2	24
Lammas meadow	6	2	14
King's meadow	3	2	0
Wick yard	9	1	0
	81	3	17
Barnham croſs common 78 3 0	111	1	0
Nuns bridge common and School green 32 2 0			
Shifts	1567	2	25
Infield lands Field lands	4792	2	30

Barnham Croſs Shift, Scatchford Shift, Long Shift, Windmill Shift, Barn Shift, and part of Red Caſtle Shift, are all and every of them common to the town of Thetford when having no corn upon them; but if ſown, then are they common from harveſt to the next ſeed time. The ſaid inhabitants have a right to take hawm or ſtubble from off any of the above-named ſhifts, but are to carry it away by bundles upon their backs, and not otherwiſe. The chanons farm at any time may fetch haum or ſtubble from the aboveſaid ſhifts, by carts or otherwiſe.

The remaining ſhifts are all of them ſeveral to the chanons farm; by the word *ſeveral* in this and the following caſes is meant no perſon have any right of feeding or commoning that land which is ſaid to be ſeveral.

Upon Barnham Croſs Common, i. e. from Barnham Croſs to Nunns Bridge, the chanons farm have a right to feed their ſheep from Chriſtmas day to the May day following. The channons farm have alſo a right at all times to water their ſheep at the river lying againſt the ſaid Barnham Croſs common.

The

The nuns Bridge Common, as alſo the School Green, are common at all times to the town of Thetford, but for their great cattle only. The chanons farm have right to feed both of the ſaid commons at all times with ſheep and great cattle.

The chanons farm have alſo the ſame right of feeding thoſe commons belonging to the town of Thetford, as have the abbey farm.

In Merſeys Ling, and alſo in Weather Heath, is a furrow, which, together with part of one ſide of Weatherfield, as alſo part of Brand old road, are the limits of a parcel of land lately bought by his grace the duke of Norfolk, of Mr. Wright, which part of Merſeys Ling, purchaſed by his grace as aforeſaid, runneth from Elden Head to Longſtrop path, and containeth 32 acres: and from Longſtrop path to Brand old road, is that part of the Weatherheath purchaſed by his grace as aboveſaid, and containeth 132 acres and 2 rods; the remaining part of Merſeys Ling containing 36 acres, and the remaining part of Weatherheath containing 92 acres and 2 rods, is the ſoil of Mr. Wright, yet are both the aforeſaid a ſheep walk ſeveral to the channons farm weather flock.

The town of Downham have a right of commoning their great cattle every Thurſday, both upon Merſeys Ling and upon Weatherheath, but upon no other day in the week.

Weatherfield is a ſheeps walk ſeveral to the chanons farm weather flock, yet the owner of them hath a right of plowing and ſowing the ſaid field once in four years, and not otherwiſe.

By indenture, 2 Jac. I, the right honourable Thomas earl of Suffolk, lord chamberlain of the king's majeſty's houſe, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and the lady Katherine, counteſſe of Suffolk, his wife in conſideration of 3500l. did grant, bargain, and ſell, unto Sir Edward Carill, of Hartinge in Suſſex, knt. John Holland, of Keninghall in Norfolk, eſq. John Cornwallis, of Soham Comitis in Suffolk, eſq. and Robert Cansfeild, of London, eſq. in fee, all thoſe foldcourſes of Bottom flocks and Bowdeſling, with their rights and appurtenances whatſoever, lying and being in Thetford, in the ſaid counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and in either of them (with ſeveral other meſſuages and tenements in the pariſhes of St. John in Madder-market, and St. Michael in Coſlany in Norwich) with the appurtenances, &c. a general warranty, &c.

From a draft (imperfect) amongſt Mr. Le Neve's Norwich papers.

N° XII.

N° XII. p. 145.

The order for repayer of the bridges called the Nones Bridges in Thettforde.

THIS indenture made the xx^th daye of September, in the xxx^th yere of the reigne of kinge Henrie the viij^th betwene William, prior of the monaſterye of our ladye of Thetford, and the couente of the ſame place oon thon partye, and Richard Cockerell, nowe major of the ſaid towne of Thetford, and the burgeſſes and comynaltye of the ſame towne oon thother partye, witneſſeth, that where varyaunce and dyſcorde of late tyme hath been hade, moved, and ſterid betwene the ſaide parties, of, for, and concernynge the makynge, kepynge, and reparynge of ij breges in the ſaide towne of Thetford, called the Nones briges in Thetforde aforeſaide, upon which varyaunce the ſaid partyes by the meanes and medyacyon of theire counſell learnid for a ſynall peace to be hade betweene them concernyng the ſame premiſes, ben fullie concluded, determined, and agreed, for the making, reparinge, and amendinge of the ſaide ij breges from henſeforthe for euermore, in ſuchewiſe as hereafter enſewith, that is to ſaye, that the ſaide Richard Cockerell now majer of the ſaide towne, and the burgeſſes of the ſame towne, with an hoole aſſente and conſente of all the commons of the ſame towne, fullie graunteth and agre by theis preſents, for them and theire ſucceſſors, that the ſame major, burgeſſes, and comynaltie of the ſaide towne, and theire ſucceſſors, from henceforthe for euermore, at theire owne proper coſts, charges, and expenſes, ſhall make, kepe, and repare oon of the ſaide breges lyeing on the kinges water and ryver runinge from the Caſtell Mille toward the Pytmell in the ſaide towne annext the markett, and over that, ſhall diſcharge the ſaide prior and couente, and theire ſucceſſors, of and for the makynge, kepynge, and reparinge the ſaid brege for evermore ageynſt all perſons; and the ſaide prior and couente in likewyſe for theire parte don fullie graunte and agre for them and theire ſucceſſors, that the ſame prior and couente, and their ſucceſſors, from henceforth ſhall make and repare the other bredge whiche is annext to the Nunes in the ſaide towne, and alſo ſhall dyſcharge the ſaide major, burgeſſes, and comynaltie, and theire ſucceſſors from henſeforthe of and for the makynge, kepynge, and reparage of the ſame brege called the Nunes brege for euermore ageynſt all perſons; and in conſideracyon of the premyſſes, the ſaide Richard Cockerell nowe major, and the burgeſſes and comonaltie of the ſaide towne, for them and theire ſucceſſors, don fullie graunte and agre, that they and their ſuc-

ceſſors to content and paye yerelye unto the ſaide prior and couente, and to theire ſucceſſors, from henſeforthe for euermore, oon anuall rente of v^{d} ſterling to be paide to the ſaide prior and couente and to their ſucceſſors, in the feaſt of Seynte Michell the archangell, toward their charge, for the makynge, kepynge, and reparage of the ſeide bredge called the Nunes bredge, yerely to be taken, levyed, and hade of the iſſue, revenues, and profyts of viij acres of lond lyinge in a field in Thetford aforeſeide, called St. Margetts field otherwiſe called Southefield, as more pleynlye dothe appere in a ſchedule indented hereunto annexid, which ſeid viij acres of lond was latelye heretofore purchaſed by one Robert Love, late of Thetford aforeſaide deceaſed, and yeven by the ſaid Robert unto the uſe of the makynge and reparage of the ſaide ij bredges, as more pleynlye amongſt other thyngs it doth appere in the laſt wylle of the ſaid Robert Love. And furthermore, yt ys grauntid and agreed betwene the ſaide parties, and alſo grauntid by John Kent, William Wyte, John Alyn, Richard Tolton, John Vale, John Jude, burgeſſes, and Thomas Deye, now being poſſeſſed of the ſaide viij acres of lond with the appurtenance, that if the ſaide anuall rente or annuite of v^{d} be yere ſhall happen at the feaſte of Seinte Michell tharchangell hereafter to be behinde and not paide, in parte or in the hool, be the ſpace of v daies, that then it ſhall be lawfull unto the ſaide prior and couente, and to their ſucceſſors, to enter into the ſaide viij acres of lond, or any part thereof, and then and there to diſtreyne and diſtreſſe there ſo taken to lede, dryve, and carry awaye, and the ſame to withold unto ſuche tyme as the ſaide annuall rente or annuite of v^{d} and eny parcell thereof, and the arrerage thereof ſhall be fullye contentid, paid, and ſatisfyed, unto the ſaide prior and couente, and to theire ſucceſſors, with all ſuch coſts and expences as they ſhall ſuſteyne abowte the ſame before that time. In wytneſſe whereof unto all and ſingler covenants, agreements, and graunts above wrytten, either partyes to other interchangeablye to theis indentures have ſette their ſeales, whereof oon of theis indentures remaineth with the chapel ſeale of the ſaide prior and couent, with the ſaide major, burgeſſes, and commonaltye, and the other very parte of theis indentures is remainynge with the common ſeale of the aforeſaide maier, burgeſſes, and comynaltye, with the ſaide prior and couente. Yeven the daye and yere above wrytten.

This cedule to this preſent indenture annexed certyfyeth the abuttells of viij acres of land named in the foreſaid indenture, as hereafter followeth, viz.

In

In quinque pecijs terre diviſim jacen' in campo de Thetford p̃d' unde prima pec' ter' p̃d' cõtinet tres acras ter' et jacet in campo auſtrali de Thetford prope le Fryars Calkepitt, inter ter' prioris et conventus monachor' de Thetford p̃l' dudũ Thome Riddleſworth ex parte auſtrali, quandam diviſionem vocat' le proceſſion meare intercurrentem et quandam cõi ſemita ducente de via capelle ſancte Margarette verſus dictam diviſionem in parte, et ter' nup Domus Dei, modo prioris et conventus canonicor' de eadem in parte, ex parte boreali cujus caput occiden' abuttat ſup Salterſwaye alias dict' Lackefordewaye. Et ſecunda ac tertia pecie ter' p̃d' continent duas acras ter' et inſimul jacent in p̃dicto campo una diviſione interveniente dc̃e pec' ter' et jac' int' terram dicti prioris et conventus canonicorum ex parte boriali, et ter' dicti prioris et conventus monachor' et ter' prioratus monialiũ ex parte auſtral'. Cujus quidem unius acra ter' p̃d' caput occid' parte abuttat ſup dictam viam ducen' de eccleſia sc̃e Marie verſus capellam sc̃e Margarete, et caput occidentale dicte alie pecie ter' abuttat ſup ter' dc̃or' prioris & conventus monachor' canonicor'. Et caput oriens abuttat ſuper ter' dicte prioriſſe in parte, et ſuper Lackfordwaye in parte. Et quarta pecia terre p̃dicte continet duas acras terre, et jacet in eod' campo apud le Calkpitt fratrum Auguſtin' inter ter' quondam Willi Copinger ex parte boreali et ter' capelle sc̃i Johis Baptiſte ex parte Auſtrali, cujus caput occidentale abuttat ſuper Lackfordwaye, et caput orientale abuttat ſuper ter' dicte prioriſſe. Quinta pecia terre p̃dicte continet unam acram terre, et jacet in eodem campo inter terras Reginaldi Parys ex parte una, et Lackfordwaye ex parte altera, cujus unum caput abuttat ſuper Salterſwaye, et caput aliud abuttat ſup Lackfordwaye et ter' nuper Bartholini Froſt, prout patet in quadam charta cujus dat' eſt apud Thetford p̃d' octavo die menſis Julij anno regni Henrici octavi quinto, &c.

N. B. Theſe eight acres were leaſed to one Stevenſon, in the 30th year of queen Elizabeth. See the mayor's leaſes, Drawer 15.

N° XIII. p. 146.

THIS indenture made the ſyxt day of the moneth of Marche, in the xxvj yere of the reign of our ſov'aign lorde kyng Henry the eight, betwene William priour of the monaſterie of our bleſſed ladie of Thetford, and the covent of the ſame place on th'one part, and William Toppyng, of Kennynghale, in the countie of Norfolk, yoman, on th'other part, witneſſith, that the ſaid priour and covent, by ther hole aſſent and agrement, have demyſid, grauntid, and to ferme laten, and by theſe preſents fullie demyſen, graunten, and to ferme laten unto the ſaid William Toppyng, his executors and aſſignes, the hole ſite of the maner of Santon, in the countie of Norfolk, that is to ſay the place there, with all the cloſes and medowes to the ſame belonging, together with the waren there, and the profits of the conyes of the ſame waren, and the ſhepes paſture belongyng to the ſame maner of Santon, with the fyſhyng of all the ryver and ſtreme unto the ſame maner in any wiſe belongyng or apperteynyng, with ther appurtenances, in as ample and large maner as one John Mannyng latelie had and held, and non otherwiſe, that is to ſay, that the ſaid William Toppyng ſhall not by vertue of this leas, clayme, nor occupie any other londs or medowes perteynyng to the ſaid maner, but onlie as the ſaid John had and occupied the premyſſes, with the appurtenances of the graunt, demiſe, and leas of the ſaid priour and covent, to have and to holde the ſaid waren, with the profits of the conyes of the ſame waren, to the ſaid William Toppyng, his executours and aſſignes, from the feſt of the purificacion of our bleſſid ladie, whiche ſhall be in the yere of our Lord God a thowſand fyue hnndreth thertie and fyue, unto thende and terme of twentie yeres then next folowyng, fullie to be completed and endid, and to have and to holde the ſaid maner, clooſes, medowes, ſhepes paſture, and fiſshyng, with all and ſynguler ther appurtenances, as they be above remembred, unto the ſaid William, his executours, and aſſignes, from the feſt of the natyuytie of ſaynt John Baptiſt, whiche ſhal be in the yere of our Lorde God a thowſand fiue hundreth thertie and ſex, unto th'end and terme of twentie yeres then next folowyng, and fullie to be complete, ended, and determyned, yeldyng and payng yerelie unto the ſaid priour and covent, and to ther ſucceſſours, with th'appurtenances, at the feſts of ſaynt Peter, called lammas, and the purificacion of our bleſſed ladye, twentie and one pounds, thertene ſhillyngs, and foure pens of good curraunt monye of Englond, by even porcions, duryng all the

ſaid terme. And the ſaid William couenantith for hym, his heires, and executors, to and with the ſaid priour and couent, and ther ſucceſſours, by theſe preſents, that he the ſame William Toppyng, his heires, executours, and aſſignes, at his coſts and chargs duryng the ſaid terme, ſhall ſuſteyne, bere, and kepe all the reparacions of the were perteynyng to the ſaid water or fiſhyng, and the ſame were to leue in th'ende of the ſaid terme, in ſuche like reparacion, aſtate, and condicion as it ſhal be at the begynnyng or comencement of this preſent leas. And over that, the ſaid William couenauntith and grauntith, for hym, his heires, and executors, to and with the ſaid priour and couent, and ther ſucceſſours, by theſe preſents, that he the ſame William, at his own proper coſts and chargs, duryng all the ſaid terme, ſhall ſufficientlie cutte, ſkore, and make clene all the revers and watercourſes, beyng eny parcell of the premyſſes by theſe preſents to hym before demyſid and grauntid. And if it ſhall ſo fortune that the ſaid William Toppyng, or his aſſignes, ſhall ſuffer the conyes of the ſaid waren to bilde ony yerthes beyonde the hey wey, whiche wey lieth northwards from Weſtofts towards Weſtyng, by mean wherof the ſame conyes ſhall have an occaſion to tarie, increſe, or multiplie withyn Lynford grounde or waren, then willith and couenauntith the ſaid William for hym and his aſſignes, to and with the ſaid priour and couent and ther ſucceſſours, that it ſhal be lawfull to the ſaid priour and couente, and ther ſucceſſours and aſſignes, to take at all tymes, beyonde the ſaid weye, as many conyes as they will, and to uſe them as ther oun, ony thyng conteyned in this preſent leas to the contrarie notwithſtondyng. And alſo the ſaid William and his aſſignes, at th'ende of the ſaid terme, ſhall leue the foreſaid waren ſtorid and replenyſhed with ſuche like nombre of conyes as it may be eſtemed and vewid by indifferent perſons, that he ſhall receyue and haue within the ſame waren at the comenſement of this preſent leas. And over that, the ſaid William, for hym, his heires, and executours, couenauntith and grauntith by theſe preſents, to and with the ſaid priour and couente and ther ſucceſſours, that he the ſame priour and his ſucceſſours ſhall have free libertie in the ſaid waren and water, to hunt and fiſhe for his pleſure when it ſhall pleſe the ſaid priour to have his ſporte and game there, without any diſturbance or interupcion of the ſaid William and his aſſignes duryng the ſame tērme. And alſo forpriſid and reſerued unto the ſame priour and couent and ther ſucceſſours, ther reſonable diſports and libertie, with ther bowes and with forrett in the ſaid waren, ſo that they and eny of them, at eny ſuche tyme of ther beyng ther, ſhall not take or kill, nor cauſe to be taken or killed in the ſaid waren, aboue the nombre of three copill conyes, without the aſſent or licence of the ſaid William

liam Toppyng or his assignes, duryng the terme aforsaid. And if it happen the said annuall rent or ferme of twentie and one pounds, thertene shillyngs, and foure pens, or any parcell therof, at eny of the said fests, to be behynde unpaid by the space of fiftene days next after eny of the said fests at which it ought to be paid, that then it shal be lawfull to the said priour and couent and ther successours, into the premysses to entre and distreyn, and the distresses there so taken, to lede, dryve, carie, and bere awey, and that to haue and reteyne to suche tyme as the said priour and his successours be fullie satisfied, contentid, and paid of the said rent, with tharrerags, if eny there be. And also the said priour and couent, for them and ther successours, couenanten to and with the said William, his executours and assignes, by these presents, that he the same William, his executours and assignes, duryng all the said terme, shall have and enyoye to his aun use, and behoue all the toppyngs and loppyngs of all suche treis and woode as bene stondyng and growyng upon the premysses or eny parcell therof. And also that he the same William Toppyng, his heires, executours, or assignes, at his or ther oun proper costs and chargs duryng all the said terme, shall kepe, susteyne, maynteyn, and bere all manner raparacons of the fences, hedgs, and diches belongyng or in ony wise apperteynyng to the premysses or ony parcell therof, so that the same fences, hedgs, and diches in thende of the said terme shal be left in as good and sufficient reparacion and condicion as they and eny of them were at the day of thentrie of the said William Toppyng into the premysses. And moreouer that he the same William, his heires, executours, or assignes, at his or ther oun proper costs and chargs, duryng all the terme aforesaid, shall sufficientlie kepe, susteyne, and maynteyn all the houses and edificies now beyng bildid upon the premysses, and eny of them, in as good a state, plite, and condicion, as the same howses and edifices, and eny of them, shall be at the begynnyng of this present leas, so that the said priour and couent and ther successours, for the tyme beyng, do at ther costs and chargs fynde tymber and all other stuffe necessarie to be hadde for the mayntenaunce and bildyng of the same house or houses so decaid, at all tymes when the said houses or edifices shall haue nede of eny reparacon duryng the terme aforesaid. To all and singler couenaunts, agrements, and graunts, above comprisid on the behalue of the same William Toppyng, the said William Toppyng grauntith to stonde bounde with other unto the same priour and his successours, by his dede obligatorie in the som of fourtie pounds of lawfull mony of Englond, beryng date of these presents. In witnes whereof to thone parte of these present indentures remaynyng with the said priour and couent, the said William Toppyng haue sette his sealle; and to thother

part of the ſame indentures remaynyng with the ſaid William, the ſaid priour and couent have ſette the comon or conuentuall ſealle. Geuen in the chapter hous of the ſaid priour and couent at Thetforſaid[b], the day and yere abouewreten.

Ex Autog. penes T. M.
Sigillo carente.

The manor of Santon belonged at the making of Domeſday to William earl Warren, of whom Peter de Barew held it temp. H. III. E. I. 9 E. II. Nicholas de Stanton was lord of it, but the toll of the ferry belonged to the lord of Thetford. 15 E. III. it was in Roger de Bodney. 8 R. II. John de Bodney gave it in truſt for the prior and convent of Thetford, to whom it was conveyed 7 H. VII. and at the diſſolution granted to the duke of Norfolk. It was ſoon alienated by that family, and was lately in the poſſeſſion of the Petiwards, and the rectory in the gift of the corporation of Thetford. Blomef. I. 474.

[b] Sic orig.

N° XIV. p. 146.

IN Dei nomine, Amen. Cum nuper cauſa & cauſæ ſubtractionis decimas ſilvæ & ſilve cedue ac arbor' & ſuboſci infra fines & limites ſeu loca decimabilia eccleſie parochialis de Fynchyngfeld, London dioc', religioſis viris priori & conventui monaſterij monachor' de Thetford ordinis Cluniacen' Norwicen' dioc' & eor' monaſteriio predc̃o unite, annexe, & appropriate, ac in eor' uſus proprios perpetuo poſſidende canonice conceſſe cum ſuis juribus & pertinencijs univerſis, ſalva porcione vicarij in eadem, que in decimis infraſcriptis ut dicitur minime conſiſtit, inter dictos religioſos viros priorem & conventum p̃fatam eccleſiam de Fynchyngfeld ſic ut premittitur eis appropriatam obtinentes partem actricem, ex parte una, et Radulphũ Shyrwode de Helyoneſbunſtede & Joh̃nem Stobyn alias Brydbrok de eadem dicte London dioc' fuerit & ſit, ac fuerint & ſint ad curiam Cantuarien' cum ſuis incidentibus emergentibus, dependentibus & connexis quibuſcunq' eoquod diſcretus vir magiſter David Price officialis London' per partem dictor' religioſor' viror' in ea parte aditus ac auctoritate curie Cantuar' antedicte per viam querele legitime requiſitus ad facien' eiſdem priori et conventui juſticie complementum aliunde ut aſſerint occupatus ſe excuſavit, et juriſdictionem ſuam in hac parte a ſe abdicavit legitime devoluta et devolute, et pro juriſdictione ipſius curie per nos Willm Lyndewode utriuſq' juris doctorem curie Cantuarien' antefate officialem rite & legitime fuerit pronunciatum. Subſequenterq' magiſter Jacobus Cole dictor' religioſor' viror' prioris & conventus procurator et procuratorio nomine eor̃dem in preſencia magiſtri Ricardi Hygdon procuratoris & procuratorio nomine dictor' Radulphi Shyrwode & Joh̃nis Stobyn alias Brydbrok proteſtando, & proteſtatus fuit publice de agendo et procedendo duntaxat contra dictos Radulphum et Joh̃nem quendam libellum articulatum coram nobis in judicio poſuerit cujus tenor talis eſt. In Dei nomine, Amen. Coram vobis domino officiali curie Cantuar' aut alio dicte curie preſidente quocunq' ad quam quidem curiam cauſa infraſcripta fuit et eſt legitime devoluta pars religioſor' viror' prioris & conventus prioratus ſive monaſterij monachor' de Thetford ordinis Cluniacen' Norwicen' dioc' eccleſiam parochialem de Fynchyngfeld London dioc' monaſterio predicto unitam, annexam et appropriatam ac in eor' proprios uſus perpetuo poſſidendam canonice conceſſam obtinencium contra Radulphum Shyrwode de Helyones bunſtede & Joh̃em Stobyn alias Brydbrok de eadem dicte London dioc' et contra quemcunq' in judicio legitime procurantem pro eiſdem et eor' utroq' dicit, allegat, articulatur, et in hijs ſcriptis proponit. Inprimis videl' quod dicta eccleſia parochialis de Fynchyngfeld fuit

et

et eſt dictis priori et conventui, & eor' dicto monaſterio canonice unita, annexa, et appropriata, ac in eor' proprios uſus perpetuo poſſidenda ſuis juribus & pertinencijs univerſis, ſalva porcione vicarij in eadem que in decimis infraſcriptis minime conſiſtit canonice conceſſa. Item quod dicti prior & conventus fuerunt & ſunt vigore unionis, annexionis, appropriationis, & conceſſionis predictar' dictam eccleſiam de Fynchyngfeld . . . . . aſſecuti, ipſamq' ſic aſſecutam cum ſuis juribus & pertinencijs univerſis per non modica tempora poſſiderunt pacifice & quiete, & ſalvis ſubſcriptis ſic poſſident in preſenti. Item quod dicti prior & conventus fuerunt & ſunt dicte eccleſie de Fynchynfeld proprietarii & rectores, et talibus fuerunt & ſunt dicti, tenti, habiti & reputati palam, publice & notorie. Item quod dicti Radulphus Shyrwode et Jolines Stobyn alias Brydbroke ꝑfatos priorem & conventum pro proprietarijs & rectoribus dicte eccleſie de Fyuchyngfeld agnoverunt nominarunt & reputarunt atque ſic nominavit & reputavit eor' uterq'. Item, quod tam de jure cōmuni quam de conſuetudine laudabili & antiqua, hactenus pacifice & inconcuſſe, uſitata, obſervata, obtenta & legitime preſcripta jus percipiendi & habendi decimas quaſcunq' ſilve cedue & arbor' quacumcunq' de . . . . . ſilvis, grovis, nemoribus, boſcis, ſepibus, & locis alijs quibuſcunq' infra fines & limites ſeu loca decimabilia dicte eccleſie de F. conſtitutis, & exiſtentibus qualitercunq' provenientes, & que provenire debuerunt & debent ad priorem & conventum dicti monaſterij hujus eccle de proprietarios & rectores quoſcunq' pro temporr exiſtentes jure & nomine ipſius eccleſie de F. pertinuit, pertinet & pertinere debet in futurum. Et ſic ſint & eſt dictum, tentum, habitum & reputatum palam, publice, & notorie. Item, quod prior & conventus predicti, eor' preceſſores & predeceſſores prefate eccleſie proprietarij & rectores omnes & ſinguli eor' temporibus ſucceſſivi, fuerunt in poſſeſſione juris ſeu quaſi decimas predictas omnes & ſingulas percipiendi & habendi a x xx^{ti} xxx^{ta} xl. l. et lx annis ac ultra & citra, nec non a tempore & per tempus cujus contrarij memoria hominum non exiſtit. Hujuſmodiq' decimas per ſe & ſuos, actualiter jure & nomine dicte eccleſie de F. perceperunt & habuerunt et de eiſdem libere diſpoſuerunt toto tempore ſupradicto, et ſic ſint & eſt dictum tentum, habitum & reputatem, palam publice, & notorie. Item, quod infra fines & limites ſeu loca decimabilia dicte eccleſie de F. fuit et eſt quoddam nemus ſive quedam ſilva, ſeu quidam locus vulgariter nuncupat' Reyneſgrove palam, publice, et notorie ſit jacens & conſtitut'. Item, quod in et de dict' nemore, ſilva, ſive loco vocat' ut prefertur Reyneſgrove cedebantur, & ceduntur, ac cedi conſueverunt diverſæ arbores, et ex eor' ſtirpibus ſive ſtipitibus ſeu radicibus rami & ramunculi renaſcebantur et renaſcuntur, palam, publice, et notorie. Item, quod dicti Radul-

phus Shyrwode et Johes Stobyn alias Brydbroke dictum nemus sive silvam seu locum ut prefertur Reyneſgrove vocatum et arbores ibidem creſcentes et exiſtentes ſucciderunt et proſtrarunt, ſuccidit, et proſtravit, ſeu ſuccidi & proſterni procurarunt, mandarunt, et fecerunt, atq' ſic ſuccidi & proſterni mandavit & fecit eor' uterq'. Item, quod de radicibus arborum hujuſmodi ut p̄fertur proſtratar' et ſucciſar' rurſus rami & ramunculi renaſcuntur. Item, quod dicti R.S. et J.S. alias B. arbores in dicta ſilva ſive loco vocato ut p̄fertur Reyneſgrove, ipſamq' ſilvam ſive majorem partem ipſius ſilve et arbor' ejuſdem occuparunt et abduxerunt, ſicq' occupavit & abduxit eor' uterq'. Item, quod de dictis arboribus ſucciſis et proſtratis decime provenerunt ſeu provenire debuerunt, valuerunt, & valent, ſi extent' octo ſolid' et ad tantum ſe extenderunt, et extendunt. Et pro tanto vendere potuerunt, & poſſunt, et articulatur, atq' dat & proponit pars dictor' prioris & conventus proprietarior' & rector' p̄dcor' deſcenſive de ſuma hujuſmodi uſq' ad quadraginta denarios. Item quod dicti R.S. & J.S. alias B. ex parte dictor' prioris & c. proprietarior' & rector' p̄dcor' ſepius fuerunt requiſiti, & eor' uterq' ſic fuit requiſitus quatinus dictas arbores per eos & eor' nomine in & de dicto loco ſive ſilva vocat' ut p̄fertur Reyneſgrove ſucciſas & proſtratas decimarent & decimas dimitterent, ac perſolverent, decimaretq' & decimas dimitteret, et perſolveret de eiſdem uterq' eor'. Item, quod dicti Radulphus & Johes ſic requiſiti p̄miſſa facere non curarunt, ſed recuſarunt, ſicq' recuſavit eor' uterq'. Item, quod dicti Radulphus & Johannes quamplures arbores in & de dicta ſilva proſtratas & ſucciſas ſeu majorem partem arborum ipſius ſilve, una cum decimis que ex ipſis arboribus provenerunt & provenire debuerunt, abduxerunt, abducive fecerunt & mandarunt, abduxitq' ſic, ſeu abduci fecit & mandavit eor' uterq'. Item, quod ſic dicti Rad' & Johnes p̄fatos priorem & conventus dicte eccleſie de Fynchyngfeld proprietarios & rectores prefatis decimis ac jure percipiendi eaſdem ſpoliarunt & ſpoliavit, ac ſpoliari mandavit & fecit eor' uterq'. Item, quod dicti Rad' & Johnes d̄cos priorem & conventus proprietarios & rectores eor̄q' ſervientes & miniſtros quo minus decimas in & de dicta ſilva ſive loco vocato ut p̄fertur Reyneſgrove ꝓvenientes & proventuras percipere & habere potuerunt aut poſſunt impediverunt & impediunt, impedivitq' ſic & impedit eor' uterq'. Item, quod dicti R. et Johes prefatos priorem & conventum proprietarios & rectores predictos in p̄miſſis et circa ea multipliciter moleſtarunt, inquietarunt, & perturbarunt, moleſtant, inquietant, & perturbant, moleſtat, inquietat & perturbat, moleſtarive, inquietari & perturbari mandarunt & fecerunt, mandavitq' & fecit, ſeu hujuſmodi moleſtacionem, inquietacionem, & perturbacionem eor' & eor' utriuſq' nomine factas ratas habuerunt & habent, habuit & habet eor' uterq' parit' & accept'. Item, quod dicti R. & Johnes ſubtraccionem &

abduccionem

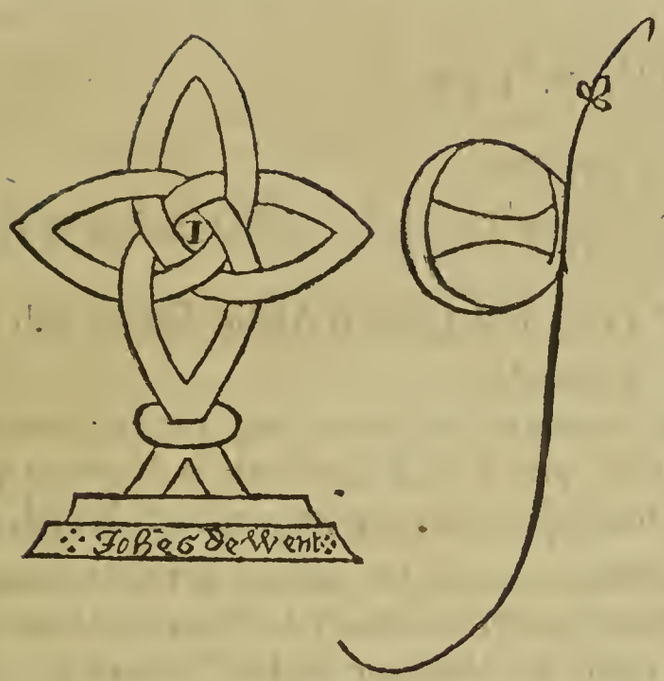
abduccionem decimar' p̃dict' ac ſpoliacionem & impedimenta p̃dict' p̱ eos & eor' ac eor' utriuſq' nomine fact' rat' habuerunt & habent, habuitq' ſic & habet eor' uterq' parit' & accept'. Item, quod dicti R. & J. dixerunt & comminabantur, ac dixit & comminabatur eor' uterq' quod decimas in & de dicta ſilva ſive loco vocat' R. provenientes & proveniend' de dictis priore & conventu proprietarijs & rectoribus p̃dcis ſubtraherent & abducerent, atq' dixerunt publice ſe decimas hujuſmodi ipſis priori & conventus nolle ſolvere ſeu eis ſatisfacere pro eiſdem quoviſmodo. Item, quod p̃miſſa omnia & ſingula fuerunt & ſunt vera, publica, manifeſta & famoſa, ac per partem dc̃or' Rad' & Johis in preſencia partis dictor' prioris & conventus, proprietarior' & rector' p̃dcor' tam in judicio quam extra ſepius confeſſata. Item, quod de & ſuper p̃miſſis omnibus & ſingulis in parochia dicte eccleſie de Fynchynfeld alij ..... publicis conviciis laborarunt & laborant publica vox & fama. Quare probatis in hac parte probandis ſeu quavis alia via juris detectis aut declaratis hijs vel eor' aliquo que vel quod ſufficere debeant aut debeat in hac parte petit pars dc̃or' prioris & conventus proprietarior' & rector' p̃dcor' pro jure ſuo & eccl'ie ſue p̃dicte ac poſſeſſione quam habuit in p̃miſſis ac decimas quaſcunq' in & de dicta ſilva ſive loco vocato Reyneſgrove provenientes & proventuras, et que provenire debuerunt et debent ad dictam eccl'iam de F. & ad dictos priorem & conventus proprietarios & rectores ejuſdem jure & nomine ipſius eccleſie pertinuiſſe, pertinere, et pertinere debere per vos dn̄m judicem antedictum finaliter & diffinitive, pronunciari, decerni & declarari, ipſoſq' priorem & conventum, propriet' & rectores p̃dcos ad jus & poſſeſſionem ſua in p̃miſſis, & ad percipiend' & habend' decimas antedictas in & de dicta ſilva ſive loco vocato R. provenientes & proventuras reducend' reſtituend' & redintegrand' fore decerni & cum effectu reſtitui, reduci, & redintegrari, p̃fatoſq' R. S. & J. Stobyn alias B. & eor' utrumq' ad ſolvend' dc̃is priori & conventui decimas in & de dicta ſilva ſive loco vocato ut p̃fert' R. provenientes & que provenire debuerunt & debent per eoſdem Radulphum & Johem, et eor' nomine ſubtractas & abductas, ſi extent, alioquin ipſar' valorem pred'cum condempnari, et ad hoc faciend' compellend' fore decerni et cum effectu compelli, atq' in expenſis lit̃is per partem dictor' priori & conventus proprietarior' & rectorum p̃dcor' in hac parte factis & faciendis eidemq' ſolvendis inſuper condempnari, & ad ſolut̃onem eadem canonice cogi & compelli, ulteriuſq' fieri, ſtatui, & decerni in p̃miſſis & ea concernentibus, quod juris fuerit & rationis premiſſa proponit & fieri petit pars dictor' prioris & conventus proprietarior' & rector' p̃dcor' conjunctim & diviſim, juris beneficio in omnibus ſemper ſalvo .... artans ſe ad omnia & ſingula p̃miſſa probanda, ſed ad ea ſolum̃odo que ad ipſor' prioris & conventus proprietarior' & rector' p̃dcor' intencionem

fundand'

fundand' ſufficiant in hac parte. Liteq' ad dictum libellum per p̃fatum magiſtrum Ricardum Hygdon, procuratorem p̃dc̃um, in p̃ſencia magiſtri Jacobi Cole, procuratoris ex adverſo ſupranō̃iat' coram nobis nega.... conteſta. Juratiſq' dictis procuratoribus hinc inde de calumpnia cum omnibus capitulis in juramento calumpnie contentis, repetitoq' coram nobis loco poſic̃onum, & pro poſic̃onibus dicto libello articulate per prefatum magiſtrum Jacobum Cole procuratorem in preſencia dicti magiſtri Ricardi Hygdon procuratoris, ex adverſo; exhibitiſq' realiter per magiſtrum Ricardum Hygdon procuratorem p̃dc̃um in p̃ſencia dicti magiſtri Jacobi Cole procuratoris partis adverſe ſupradicte coram nobis poſicionibus antedictis & reſponſionib' ad eaſdem, quas fatebatur eſſe ſuas, & de ſua conſciencia emanaſſe; vocatiſq' Radulpho Shyrwode & Johanne Stobyn' alias B. principalibus p̃dc̃is ut legalioribus perſonis, & melius in ea parte veritatem ſcientibus, quibus de fide reſpondendo hūmō̃i poſic̃oibus juratis & ſup̃ eis dict' fidelit' examinatis, productis inſup̃ coram nobis in p̃ſencia p̃fati mag̃ri Ric̃i Hygdon procuratoris p̱ mag̃rum Jacobum Cole procuratorem ex adverſo ſupraſcriptū quibuſdam teſtibus. Quibus admiſſis & in forma jurandor' teſtium juratis ac ſecrete et ſingillatim fideliter exaīatis, iīpor' atteſtac̃oibus debite publicatis, propoſitiſq' verbo coram nobis p̱ prelibatum mag̃rum Ricardum Hygdon procuratorem in p̃ſencia mag̃ri Jacobi Cole procuratoris ex adverſo ſupranō̃iati contra hūmō̃i teſtes & eor' atteſtac̃oes, quibuſdam excepc̃oibus, ceteriſq' juris ſolempnijs in hac parte de jure requiſitis rite & legitime obſervatis ad audiend' s̃ñiam in dicta cauſa ferri diffinitivam certus p̱emptor' terminus dictis procuratoribus p̱ nos extitit aſſignatus; iīpoq' termino adveniente, ac in eodem compentibus coram nobis in judicio mag̃ris Jacobo Cole ex p̱te una & Ricardo Hygdon procuratoribus p̃dictis procuratorijs p̃dictor' nominibus, quibus ſupra parte ex altera ac s̃ñiam diffinitivam ferri & juſticiam fieri inſtanter petentibus, ſicq' petiverunt & eor' uterq' hinc inde petijt s̃ñiam diffinitivam pro parte ſua ferri & juſticiam fieri, nos viſis primitus & diligent' inſpectis omnibus & ſingulis actis actitatis, productis, exhibitis, et confeſſatis, probatis, et allegatis in hūmō̃i cauſa, eiſq' cum maturitate recenſitis de conſilio juris peritor' nobis aſſidencium ad ñram s̃ñiam diffinitivam in hac p̱te ferendam proceſſimus, eamq' per ea que vidimus & cognovimus ac de p̃ſenti cognoſcimus et videm' in ſcriptis ferimus et promulgamus in hunc modum. "Xp̃i nomine invocato, nos Willms Lyndewode utriuſq' juris doctor curie Cantuarien' officialis pro tribuñali ſedentes ſolumq' Deum pre oculis habentes, auditis & plenius intellectis ac diſcuſ'... ac cauſe antedicte, quia per acta actitata, producta, exhibita, confeſſata, probata, & allegata in dicta cauſa, invenimus partem dictor' religioſor' viror' prioris & conventus intentionem ſuam in dicto libello articu-

lato deductam ad effectum infrascriptum sufficiente fundasse & probasse, nihilq' effectuale ex adverso deductum aut probatum fuisse vel esse quod intentionem dictor' prioris et conventus posset in ea parte quovismodo enervare, per hanc sententiam nostram diffinitivam quam ferimus & promulgamus in hijs scriptis pronunciam' decernimus & declaram' pro jure dictor' prioris & convent' percipiendi & habendi decimas silve in & de dicta silva sive loco vocat' Renesgrove quovis modo provenientes, et pſertim decimas silve de dicta silva vocata Reynesgrove ꝑ pfatos Radulphum & Johem, ut in eor' responsionibus ad posicões partis dcor' prioris & convent' plenius continetur, succisaq' de eadem silva sic per eos succisa provenerunt, & per eos solvi debuerunt & debent ad dictam eccliam de Fynchyngfeld et ad dictos priorem et conventum proprietarios et rectores ejusdem jure et nomine ipsius eccle pertinuisse, pertinere, & pertinere debere, prefatosq' Radulphum & Johannem & eor' utrumq' ad solvend' dictis priori & conventui decimas silve in & de dicta silva sive loco vocato Reynesgrove sic ut pfertur ꝑvenientes, & quas dcis priori & conventui solvere tenebantur & tenentur ꝑ eosdem Radulphum & Johem & alios eor' nõie subtractas & abductas, si extent alioquin duos solidos & octo denar' pro eisdem decimis. Dictosq' Radulphum & Johannem in expensis legitimis ꝑ partem dictor' prioris & convent' in hac parte factis, parti eor' solvendis condempnandos fore, & condempnamus, taxatione hũmõi expensar' nobis aut alteri hujus curie presidenti inposterum reservata. In quor' omnium & singulor' fidem et testimonium pmissor' presentes nostras diffinitive sentencie litteras sive presens publicum instrumentum exinde fieri, & per magrum Johem Went notarium publicum curieq' Cantuarien' registrarium et ejusdem curie actor' scribam infrascriptum subscribi & publicari, ejusq' signi appsicione, officijq' nostri sigilli appensione mandavimus & fecim' fideliter communiri." Lecta, lata, & in scriptis promulgata fuit suprascripta sentencia diffinitiva, modo quo prefert', per nos Willum Lyndewode utriusq' juris doctorem curieq' Cantuarien' antedicte officialem, in eccla beate Marie de arcubus London die Veneris ultima mensis Januarij, anno ab incarnacione Domini secundum cursum & computacionem eccleſie Anglicane millesimo quadringentesimo vicesimo sexto, indiccione quinta, pontificatus sanctissimi in Xpo patris et domini nostri domini Martini divina providencia pape quinti anno decimo, presentib' tunc ibidem venerabilibus viris magistris Thoma Bekynton, decano eccle ẞte Marie de Arcubus Londoniar' antedict', Johanne Lynfeld examinatore generali, ac Johanne Gerebert custode registri dicte curie Cantuarien' et alijs quam pluribus dicte curie ministris testibus ad pmissa vocatis specialiter & rogatis.

Ego



Ego Johannes de Went clicus, Landavien' dioc' publicus auctoritate apoſtolica notarius, cur' Cantuarien' ſupradicte regiſtrarius, et ejuſdem curie actor' ſcriba, prefate ſentencie diffinitive lecture, prolacioni & promulgac̄oi . . . . . premiſſis o̅ibus & ſingulis dum ſic ut p̄mittitur ſub anno ab incarnacione Dñi, indiccione, pontificatu, menſe, die, & loco p̄dictis, per dictum venerabilem virum mag̃rum Willum Lyndewode, utriuſq' legis doctorem curieq' Cantuarien' antedicte official', & coram eo, agebantur & fiebant, una cum p̄no̅iatis teſtib' preſens p̤ſonalit' interfui, eaq' omnia & ſingula ſic fieri vidi & audivi, ideoq' has . . . . . hoc preſens publicum inſtrumentum de mandato dc̄i dñi officialis exinde confeci, aliunde occupat' per alium ſcribi feci, meq' hic ſubſcripſi, publicavi, & in hanc publicam formam . . . . . nomine meis ſolitis & conſuetis, una cum appenſione ſigilli dc̄i dñi official' ſignavi, rogat' & requiſitus in fidem et teſtimonium omnium p̄miſſor'.

N.B. I did not copy this inſtrument ſo much for its uſe, as to ſhew the exact and formal way of procedure in theſe caſes. It was a long time uſed as a cover to a draft book of the manors of Halwyk in Thetford, Croxton, Elveden, Stanes, Munkhall, and Downham Merſies.

THOMAS MARTIN.

citatem, et minus cautam gubernationem priorum et aliorum monachorum alienigenarum, qui in ea fuerint, et propter grandia onera superimposita ei illorum tempore, fere annihilata fuit, et ad destructionem perducta, ordinare et stabilire in hoc præsente parlamento, quatenus deinceps ipsa domus reputetur denizata et libera in omnibus casibus, quodq' nullum onus aut impositio in ullo tempore venturo imponatur aut tanquam debitum exigatur a dicta domo, nisi tantum eo modo quo fit aliis domibus religiosis regni nostri Anglicis et denizatis, seu Anglicani juris libertate fruentibus.

pouere meson, laquelle par simplesse et meynes auissee governaunce des priours et autres moynes alienes qui y ount este, et par les grandes charges surmises a icelle en leur temps, a este bien pres anyente, et mys a destruction, ordiner et establir ores en ceste present parlement, que doremes elle soit tenue et reputee denizeine en tous cas, et que nulle charge ne imposition ne soit en nul temps auenyr mys ne chalangee deue sur la dicte meson, fors que ensy come sera d'autres mesons religieux du nostre royalme vrays Anglois et denizennes.

N° XVII. p. 159.

Surrender of Thetford Abbey.

Tranſcribed from the original in the Augmentation Office, Weſtminſter, by T. Martin.

OMNIBUS Xpi fidelibus ad quos hoc pſens ſcriptum indentat' pervenerit Willus prior monachor' domus ſive monaſterij beate Marie de Thetford in com' Norf', & ejuſdem loci conventus ſaltem. Noveritis nos pfat' priorem & conventum unanimi aſſenſu & concenſu, nris animis delibat' certa ſcientia & mero motu nris ex quibuſdam cauſis juſtis & rationabil' nos, animas, & conſciencias ñras ſpialiter moventibus, ultro & ſponte dediſſe, conceſſiſſe & confirmaſſe, ac p pſentes damus, concedimus, reddimus, deliberamus & confirmamus illuſtriſſimo invictiſſimoq' principi & dño ñro Henrico octavo, Dei gratia Anglie & Francie regi, fidei defenſori, dño Hibnie & in terra ſupremo capiti Anglicane eccleſie totum dcm monaſterium ſive prioratum noſtrum de Thetford pdca, ac totum fundum, circuitum, & pcinctum ejuſdem monaſterij ñri de Thetford pd'; nec non totum prioratum ſive cellam ñram de Wangeford in com' Suf' ac totum fundum, circuitum, et precinctum ejuſdem prioratus ſive celle ñre de Wangford pdict'; ac oia & ſingula mañia, dñia, meſuagia, gardina, curtilagia, tofta, terras, teñta ñra, prata, paſcua, paſtur', boſcos, ſubboſcos, redditus, rencoes, ſervicia, molendina, paſſagia, feoda militum, ward', maritag', relevia, eſcaet', villanos nativos, cum eor' ſequelis, coias, libtates, franchefias, juriſdicoes, officia, cur' letas, viſus franc' pleg', ferias, mcat', pcos, warrenna, vivaria, aquas, piſcarias, vias, vacuos fundos, advocationes, noiacoes, preſentationes & donacoes eccleſiar' vicariar' capellar' cantariar' hoſpitaliu' & alior' eccleſiaſticor' beneficior' quorunq', rectorias, vicarias, cantias, penſiones, portiones, annuitates, decimas, oblacoes, ac oia & ſingula emolimenta, pficua, poſſeſſiones, hereditamenta et jura ñra quecunq', tam infra com' Norf' Suf' Cantabr' Eſſex, & Lincoln, quam alibi infra regnu' Anglie eidem monaſterio ſive prioratui de T. aut dco prioratui ſive celle de W. quoquo modo ptin' ſpectan' appendent' ſive incumbent', ac oia cartas, evidentias, ſcripta, & munimenta ñra dco monaſterio ſive prioratui de Thetford, aut dco prioratui ſive celle de W. mañijs, terr' et tentis ac certis pmiſſis cum ſuis ptin' aut alicui inde pcelle quoquo modo ſpectan' ſeu concernen' habend' tenend' & gaudend' dcum monaſteriu ſive prioratu, ſcitum, fundum, circuitum & pcinctum de T. pdca, ac totu dcm prioratum ſive cellam de W. pd'; nec non oia & ſingla pd' mañia, dñia, meſuagia, gardin' terras, teñta ac cetera pmiſſa, cum oib' ſuis membris & ptin' pfato invictiſſimo principi & dño ñro regi, hered' & aſſign' ſuis inpm' cui in hac parte ad omnem juris effectum qui exinde ſequi poterit aut poteſt nos & dcm

monaſteriũ ſive prioratũ de T. p̃d' ac o̅ia jura nobis qualitercunq' acquiſita, ut decet ſubjicimus & ſubmittim' omnem, omnimod' plenam & liberam facultatem, auctoritatem & poteſtatem nos & d̃cm monaſteriu' ſive prioratu' de T. p̃d', una cum p̃dict' prioratu ſive cella de W. ac om̃nib' & ſingulis mañiis, terr' teñtis, reddit' reverc̃oib' ſervicijs & ſingulis ceteris p̃miſſis, cum ſuis jurib' & p̃tin' quibuſcunq' diſponend', ac p̃ ſuo libere regie voluntatis libito ad quoſcunq' uſus majeſtati ſue placentes alienand' donand' convertend' & transferend' hujuſmodi diſpoſitiones, alienac̃oes, dona, conc̃oes, tranſlationes p̃. d̃cam majeſtatem ſuam quoviſmodo fiend' ex tunc ratificantes, rat' & grat' ac p̃petuo firm' habituros permittimus p̃ p̃ſentes. Et ut o̅ia & ſing̃la ſuum debitum ſortiri valeant effectum elecc̃oib' inſup̃ nobis & ſucceſſoribus ñris, nec non omnibus querelis, p̃vocationibus, appellac̃oib' ac o̅ib' litibus & inſtancijs, alijſq' quibuſcunq' ñris remedijs & beneficijs nobis forſan & ſucceſſoribus ñris in ea p̃te p̃textu diſpoſitionis, alienac̃ois, tranſlationis, et conv̄ſionis p̃dict' & ceteror' p̃miſſor' qualitercunq' competentibus & competituris, omnib' doli, erroris, metus, ignorancie, vel alt̃ius materie ſive diſpoſitionis, excepc̃oib' objecc̃oib' & allegac̃oib' prorſus ſemotis & depoſitis, palam, publice, et expreſſe, ac ex certa ñra ſcientia, animiſq' ſpontaneis renunciamus & ceſſimus, p̃ut p̃ p̃ſentes renunciamus & cedimus, et ab eiſdem recedimus in hijs ſcriptis. Et nos p̃dicti prior et conventus et ſucceſſores ñri dictum monaſteriũ ſive prioratũ de T. ac prioratũ ſive cell̃a de W. necnon o̅ia & ſingula mañia, dñia, meſuagia, gardina, curtilagia, tofta, prata, paſcua, paſturas, boſcos, ſubboſcos, terras, teñta, ac o̅ia & ſingula cetera p̃miſſa, cum ſuis membris & p̃tinentijs univerſis p̃fato dño ñro regi, hered' & aſſign' ſuis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus imp̃pm p̃ p̃ſentes. In quor' teſtimoniu' nos p̃fat' prior & conventus utriq' parti hor' ſcriptor' ñror' indentat' ſigillum ñrum com̃une apponi fecimus. Dat' ſexto decimo die menſis Februar' año regni p̃dci d̃ni regis nunc triceſimo primo.

Under the fold: Cognitum fuit hoc p̃ſens ſcriptũ indentatũ p̃ p̃d' priorem & conventũ die & anno ſup̃dc̃is cor̃a Sampſone Michell, cl̃ico uno m̃ror' cancellar' d̃ni regis ad irrotuland' in cancellaria p̃d'.

Written upon the fold: Ita eſt, Sampſon Michell.

p̃ me Willum priorem
p̃ me Ricardũ Methold
p̃ me Godefridũ Thetford
p̃ me Joh̃em Thetford
p̃ me Will̃m Colcheſt'.
p̃ me Will̃m Brokford
p̃ me Thomas Watherfodt
p̃ me Petrũ Thetford
p̃ me Robert' Whetyng
p̃ me Nich̃m Horkyſley
p̃ me Joh̃em Garbollſham
p̃ me Xp̃oferum Garboldys
p̃ me Thom̃ Gynyngham
p̃ me Thom̃ Bery.

Seal of red wax[c]: Sigillum prioris et conventus monachorum Thetfordie.

Indorſed: Irrot. in dorſ' clauſ' cancellar' regis infraſcr' menſe & anno infraſcr'.

[c] Engraved, p. 157.

N° XVIII. p. 165.

The following account of the erecting a chapel to the Virgin Mary on the north ſide of the abbey church, is tranſlated from the manuſcript hiſtory of John Bramis, monk of Thetford priory, in Bennet college library, marked I. x.

"WHILE the epiſcopal ſee was in the church of St. Mary in the town of Thetford, there was an image of the Bleſſed Virgin in the ſaid church, which was removed to the church of the monks, and placed over the high altar, being the moſt honourable ſituation they could aſſign to it. In proceſs of time that ancient image was taken down, and careleſsly laid in an obſcure part of the church, as if totally forſaken, and in its place was fixed another image of greater elegance and beauty. It is an indiſputable fact, and publicly known through all the provincial churches, that there was a certain mechanic in the town of Thetford, who laboured under an incurable diſeaſe for a long time, inceſſantly praying to the Bleſſed Virgin for the reſtoration of his health. While he was repeating his importunities, the Virgin appeared to him in a viſion of the night, and addreſſed him thus: If thou deſireſt to obtain thy health, ariſe without delay, and tell the prior of my houſe to build a chapel to the honour of my name on the north ſide of the church near that which hath been lately repaired. But the mechanic conſidered the whole as no more than illuſions of fancy, therefore paid no farther regard to the divine command. The Bleſſed Virgin repeated her injunction three times ſucceſſively, which at laſt induced the mechanic to infer, that there muſt be ſomething more than ordinary in what had happened; he therefore went to the prior and informed him of the extraordinary event. When the prior had heard the wonderful circumſtance the man related, he was filled with trembling and aſtoniſhment, and by that revelation was induced to come to a reſolution to build a chapel of timber.

After a ſhort time had elapſed, the man returned to the prior, and informed him, that it was not the will of the Virgin to have a timber chapel, but that it ſhould be built with ſtone and cement. He alſo ſhewed him where it ſhould be erected, and its dimenſions. At another time the man returned with deſign of having further converſation with the prior, who then happened to be abſent. The man upon that diſappointment made himſelf known to an ancient devout man who reſided in the monaſtery. As they

were converſing together, the man directed the attention of the monk to the figure of a croſs, which appeared on a certain ſtone, and was admirably decorated with gems and gold. It viſibly appeared for the ſpace of two hours to all who were deſirous to ſee the wonderful phenomenon; and it was upon that ſtone the principal column of the chapel was to be placed. But the prior, after his return, (for ſome reaſons) deferred erecting the chapel as he was commanded.

The Virgin appeared alſo to a woman in the town in the ſame manner as ſhe had done to the man, commanding her to go to a devout monk of this monaſtery, and injoin him to excite the prior to haſten the building of her chapel, without preſuming to form any excuſe to the contrary; but the woman paid no regard to the viſion, and neglected to obey the command. The Bleſſed Virgin, ever mindful of her purpoſe, returned to the woman in the night, and ſharply reproved her for her negligence and diſobedience, and with her hand touched and ſo diſabled the woman's arm, that ſhe entirely loſt all uſe of it.

Being thus deſervedly afflicted, and cordially lamenting her negligence, ſhe went with all poſſible ſpeed to the foreſaid monk, and with ſighs and tears related the whole of what the Virgin ſaid and did to her. The pious monk was moved to compaſſion by her complaint, and from a principle of benevolence adviſed her to procure an arm of wax, and make an offering of it to the Bleſſed Virgin. When that was done, the uſe of her arm was reſtored, and became whole as the other.

The evangeliſt Luke ſays, that no man ſhould light a candle and ſet it under a buſhel, but upon a candleſtick, that it may give light, &c. Therefore to the great praiſe of the mother of God, and veneration of ſaints, with the greateſt reverence and devotion are recommended to the attention of the faithful the moſt holy reliques found in the head of the image, which was placed by the prior in the chapel erected to the honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, and which was lately repaired. At the firſt erecting of that chapel, the prior was deſirous, to the utmoſt of his ability, to increaſe the devotion of the people to the glorious Virgin, and to that purpoſe he cauſed her image to be new painted and ornamented, which for ſome time paſt had been laid in an obſcure place near the chapel.

When the painter had cleanſed the image from the decayed paint that was upon it, he found a ſilver plate faſtened to the crown of the head. Being ſurprized at the unuſual appearance, without proceeding any farther, he ſent for the prior, who came, and was ſhewn the plate of ſilver that was faſtened to the head. The prior, hoping to receive ſome gift of God, called

all

all the monks and others together, and in the preſence of all, took off the plate with his own hand, and found in the head the reliques of many ſaints wrapt in lead, with their names engraved thereon, all which remain in the chapel to this day, and are held in great veneration.

There was a woman in Thetford who had an infant ſix months old, whom ſhe one night unfortunately overlaid, ſo that when ſhe awaked ſhe found her infant dead. Being almoſt diſtracted for its unhappy fate, ſhe immediately took it up in her arms and ran to the church of the monks, and laid it before the image of the bleſſed Virgin; then weeping and ſcourging herſelf, implored the glorious Virgin to reſtore her child to life. When her prayers were ended, the infant began to revive and ſeemed likely to live, for which ſhe congratulated herſelf, and joyfully returned to her houſe.

There was another woman in Thetford, who laboured under daily infirmity, till ſhe was almoſt brought to the grave; and what is wonderful to be heard, ſhe was ſeized in her tongue in ſuch a manner, that it was drawn back into her throat, ſo that ſhe had loſt all uſe of ſpeech and power of moving her tongue, but had the uſe of her other members.

While ſhe was in that ſtate, ſome benevolent perſons gave her a ſmall ſum of money, and for the recovery of her health, endeavoured to perſuade her to go to Woolpit, and there offer it to the image of the glorious Virgin; but the woman gave ſigns of reluctance, and pointed with her hand to the monaſtery of the monks. Her friends and benefactors perceiving her inclination, adviſed her to offer the money ſhe had received to the image of the Virgin which was in the chapel of the monaſtery of the monks, which chapel was lately repaired by the prior. Immediately after the woman had made an end of offering, the uſe of her tongue was reſtored, and ſhe ſpake immediately, bleſſing and praiſing God and his glorious mother. The manner of the woman's receiving her ſpeech was thus: While ſhe was praying before the altar over which the image ſtood, a perſon like unto the image appeared, and miraculouſly with her hand drew back the woman's tongue from her throat. To the praiſe of God ſhe was reſtored to her wonted health in that wonderful manner; and for that gracious and ſelf-evident miracle, ſhe vowed that during the remainder of her life ſhe would keep a lamp burning before the image."

The monk has prefaced his account of another miracle in this manner, "I have thought proper to relate a moſt remarkable miracle, becauſe of its tendency to exemplify the mercy of God, and to exhibit the praiſe of his mother, and is moſt worthy of public attention; for whatever tends to the glory of God, or relates to his mother, is not to be concealed or denied, but

to be received as matter of fact. William Heddrich, junior, carpenter, and Iſabell his wife, lived in a town of Norfolk, called Hockham; they had a child three years old, who in harveſt time was carried with them into the field, as was cuſtomary with peaſants who went to their day labour. On a certain day, about ſun-ſetting, the child happened to be ſleepy, and actually fell into a ſound ſleep on the edge of the field where his parents were reaping. In the duſk of the evening a man driving his cart along that ſide of the field where the child lay, unfortunately the wheel went over the child's head, unknown to the driver, and killed him on the ſpot; the father of the child was following the cart when that accident happened; he took the child up in his arms, and finding him dead, and beſmeared with his own blood, he made bitter lamentations; he then ran to an eminent ſurgeon in the ſame town, who had healed many that laboured under various infirmities, by the ſovereign efficacy of his medicines.

After the ſurgeon had minutely examined the child, he found no ſymptom of life, but he adviſed the father to carry it home, and the next day to prepare for its funeral. When the father had heard the opinion of the ſurgeon, and was convinced that he was deprived of his child, with heart full of grief he took up the corpſe and went to his houſe, and delivered it to his wife, that ſhe might lay it on the bed. Then he aſſembled his friends and neighbours together, in order to watch that night, as was cuſtomary before a funeral. Being thus met, they devoted themſelves to watching, and with the greateſt ardour of devotion prayed to the bleſſed mother of God, vowing that if by her interceſſion the child ſhould be reſtored to life, they would go on a pilgrimage naked to the image of the bleſſed Virgin in the church of the monks in Thetford, and there make the uſual offering. When they had made an end of their prayers and vows, about midnight the child revived. Thoſe that were preſent, when they beheld the happy effect of their prayers, vows, and promiſes, praiſed and bleſſed God. And to perform their vows, they took the child and carried it before the image of the bleſſed Virgin, and fulfilled the obligation they had put themſelves under."

Having mentioned the reliques that were found in the head of the image, the following letter gives a full account of them. It begins thus, "To the eminent father, Stephen, prior of the church of Thetford, William the humble miniſter of the church of St. Mary of Merleſham, wiſheth health and paternal reverence.

It is that charity which is not ambitious, that ſeeketh not her own things, but thoſe of others, that diſpoſeth me to do to you what I would not to our biſhop, or to any other man, upon account of the holy religion and ſtrict obſervances

obſervances of its ſacred rites, which I have heard of many to be maintained in your church. This I do at the requeſt of my lord Hugh Bigot, and the devout ſupplication of Ralf your monk.

I ſend to you of the ſacred reliques tranſmitted to our church from the moſt holy ſepulchre of our Lord, viz. of the purple robe of our Lord; of the girdle of St. Mary, the Lord's mother; of the Lord's ſepulchre; of the rock of Calvary; of the ſepulchre of St. Mary; of the Lord's manger; of the earth found in the ſepulchre of St. John the Evangeliſt; of St. George. This I do with the intent, that the remembrance of thoſe ſaints may be more religiouſly celebrated in your church.

The foreſaid holy reliques and others are pledges of many ſaints, viz. of St. Vincent the martyr; St. Leodgar the martyr; the hair of St. Agnes, virgin and martyr; of St. Barbara, virgin and martyr; St. Gregory; St. Leonard; St. Jerom: and of the wooden coffin, in which St. Edmund, king and martyr, was found entire after many years, appearing as if alive, and at preſent lies in the ſame. Alſo the wooden coffin of St. Etheldred, in which, after eleven years, ſhe was found undecayed, appearing only as in a ſleep. Of the grave cloaths of St. Lazarus, and of his ſepulchre, and of many others whoſe merits and names God knows, but we, out of regard to truth, ſhould not preſume to mention. All thoſe reliques were laid up in the ſaid image of the holy mother of God, which Ralf by his great diligence and application had cauſed to be procured, and many other attendant leſſer images. Alſo the tabernacle, which was elegantly adorned with gold, precious ſtones, and paintings. He alſo, in conjunction with Ralf of Caen, a beloved friend, influenced lady Matilda of Saxmundham, a friend and ſiſter, to ſet up the image of the Virgin in the refectory. The ſaid Ralf, the monk, for his labours, zeal, and diligence, for many years, was appointed to have his anniverſary kept for ever in this church on the ides of October.

N° XIX. p. 165.

The ſupplication of J. B. relative to this priory,

SHEWETH to your holineſs, that J. B. of B. clerk, keeper of the jewels, and chamberlain of the Exchequer to the king of England, that ſince the firſt foundation of the priory of the bleſſed Mary, and of the monks of Thetford, of the Cluniac order, in the dioceſe of Norwich, the following churches, viz. Bradley, Framlingham Magna, Kelſhale, Forncet, Lopham, Hengham, Hethill, Syleham with the chapel, and Offeton in the dioceſe of Norwich, whoſe rents and profits amounted yearly to 282 marks ſterling, all which were given by the founders of the ſaid priory, by the authority of the chief pontifs, your predeceſſors, for the ſupport of the prior and monks there ſerving God, were given and granted for their own proper uſe, and confirmed by the kings of England, as in the writings of the founders of this monaſtery doth more plainly appear; of which churches, the priors and monks of the ſaid priory for the time being never had poſſeſſion, not even of a part, though they uſed all diligence to obtain it. The other poſſeſſions of the ſaid priory, which at preſent they enjoy, by peſtilence, barrenneſs, and other misfortunes, are ſo much decreaſed, that they are utterly diſabled to ſupport hoſpitality, or defray the expences of the ſaid priory, ſo that every year they accumulate large debts. The ſaid J. B. obſerving the many other misfortunes of the ſaid priory, for the particular regard and eſteem he had for the order and place aforeſaid for a long time, and now has, is deſirous with proper caution and reverence, that the ſaid monaſtery may be relieved as much as poſſible. The ſaid J. B. farther ſupplicates your holineſs, as you ſhall judge meet, to influence and command the reverend fathers, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhops of Bath and Wells, and the abbot of Waltham of the order of St. Auſtin, and official of the court of Canterbury, either jointly or ſeperately, that the foreſaid churches, or others, of which the ſaid J. B. has, or may have the right of patronage, or may acquire for the ſaid priory, whoſe fruits and profits do not exceed 150 marks yearly, may be appropriated and added to the ſaid monaſtery, and the monks there ſerving God.

N° XX. p. 139.

Schedule of the laſt will of John Brygges, of Quydenham, dated Oct. 10, 1484.

IMPRIMIS. He willed that Margaret his wife ſhould have all his lands and tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, foldcourſes, water-mills, with all and ſingular to them belonging in the town and fields of Ewſton, as they deſcended to him by right of inheritance and fee of talliage, and all his ſheep-feeding in the town and fields aforeſaid, during the term of her life. Alſo he wills and requeſts, that the ſaid manor, after her deceaſe, together with the ſaid ſheep, may be granted to William his ſon. Alſo he willed the ſaid Margaret to have all his lands, tenements, &c. &c. in Quydenham, until William his ſon be married; and when that happen, then he willed that he may have and enjoy all, &c. &c. in the town and fields of Quydenham, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. Alſo the ſaid John willed that the prior of the monks of St. Mary in Thetford may hold his manor of Lynford, with all thereto belonging, according to the contract made, for eight ſcore marks of lawful money of England, out of which the ſaid John aſſigned forty marks to the prior and convent of the ſame place, to keep his anniverſary yearly as long as the forty marks ſhall laſt; to every monk that is a presbyter 12d. and to every monk not being a presbyter 6d. on the day of his anniverſary. Alſo he willed that Thomas his ſon ſhould have the reſidue of the eight ſcore marks to purchaſe another manor or meſſuage of the value of ſix ſcore marks, in the room and ſtead of the ſaid manor of Lynford, to him and his heirs for ever. Nevertheleſs the ſaid John willed that Margaret his wife and William his ſon ſhould be guardians to the ſaid Thomas, and managers of the ſaid ſix ſcore marks, until he be of the age of twenty-four years. Alſo he willed that Margaret his daughter ſhould have his manor of Illington at the time of her marriage, to hold to her and her heirs for ever, if ſhe ſhould happen to have any iſſue; but if otherwiſe, he willed that after the death of the ſaid Margaret the ſaid manor be diſpoſed of according to the diſcretion of his executors, for the health of his ſoul, for the ſouls of his parents, for the ſoul of Margaret his wife, and for the ſouls of their benefactors. Alſo he willed that Margaret his wife ſhould have the meſſuage in Thetford

Thetford which he lately purchaſed of John Ocle, during her life. And after the death of the ſaid Margaret, he willed that the ſaid meſſuage be ſold, and the profits granted for the ſoul of &c. as before. But firſt of all, he willed that all his debts be paid, and reſtitution be made to any perſons who thought themſelves aggrieved and injured by him; and if any thing remained, that to be applied to pious and religious uſes.

N.º XXI. p. 35.

PASCHAL, biſhop, ſervant of the ſervants of God, to the reverend brother Herbert biſhop of Norwich, health and apoſtolical benediction. The authority of our office excites us to be ſolicitous for the welfare of the churches, and to confirm them in what is right; therefore, moſt beloved brother, we confirm the decree we have made, that the monks who lead regular lives may aſſemble in the church of Norwich, which hath been erected and dedicated to the name of the Holy Trinity, through your diligence and application. We alſo appoint that it ſhall belong to the church which was the epiſcopal ſee at Teoford, during your time and that of your ſucceſſors, as it hath belonged in time paſt; and that it ſhall not be lawful for any of your ſucceſſours to remove thoſe men from that church, who have been educated under a monaſtic diſcipline, or take away any of their poſſeſſions or goods provided by you, and through your influence, by Henry king of England, and other, faithful, for the ſupport of the monks, or that may hereafter be added, if it ſo pleaſe the Lord. Thoſe monks ſhall always be obedient to the biſhop of Norwich, and perform all ſervices due to the epiſcopal church, as it was inſtituted in the church of Canterbury by the bleſſed Auſtin, and confirmed by our moſt holy predeceſſor G . . . . inſtructor of the catholic church.

Alſo we have decreed that no man ſhall preſume to diſturb the peace of that church, or to alienate any of its poſſeſſions; but that the whole may and ſhall be preſerved for the ſupport of thoſe monks. And if any ſecular perſon ſhall madly cauſe any uneaſineſs to the ſaid church, at the ſame time knowing this our inſtitution; after the ſecond or third admonition, if he does not reform and make full ſatisfaction, he ſhall be diveſted of all power, honour, and dignity, and ſhall know he ſtands condemned in the divine judgment, and be ſeparated from the moſt ſacred body and blood of the Lord and redeemer Jeſus Chriſt; and at laſt, when his life is taken from him, ſhall receive condign puniſhment. But to him who is juſt and faithful in his ſervice, the peace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. All ſuch ſhall reap the fruit of their good and virtuous conduct, and at the laſt judgment ſhall be crowned with peace and everlaſting felicity. Written by Rainer, notary of the holy palace, and delivered at the Lateran by the hand of John . . . . . Cardinal Dean, 4 kal. May, induct. 10, and in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1104.

N° XXII. p. 185.

The king's licence to earl Warren, to grant the advowſon of Greſham church to the canons at Thetford.

EDWARD by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know all men, that we of our ſpecial favour have granted and given licence for ourſelves and heirs, as much as in us lieth, to our beloved and faithful John de Warren, earl of Surry, to hold of us, in capite, the advowſon of Greſham church, which he may aſſign to our beloved in Chriſt the prior and convent of the canons at Thetford, to hold to him and his ſucceſſors of us and of our heirs for ever, by the due and accuſtomed ſervices; alſo to the prior and convent, that they as aforeſaid may receive the ſaid advowſon of the earl, and to appropriate the ſaid church, and when appropriated, may hold it to their own proper uſe, and to their ſucceſſors, for ever, according to the tenor of theſe preſents.

Alſo we have given ſpecial licence by the ſtatute of lands and tenements, notwithſtanding the act of mortmain, being willing that the ſaid earl and his heirs, and the ſaid prior and convent and their ſucceſſors, ſhould not be moleſted or aggrieved by us or our heirs, or by our juſtices, eſcheators, ſheriffs, or other bailiffs, our ſervants whoſoever. In teſtimony of which, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent.

Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 9th day of October, and fifth year of our reign.

The Bull of pope Boniface IX.

Boniface biſhop, ſervant of the ſervants of God, to perpetuate the remembrance of this event.

The honour of the ſacred religion in which our beloved ſons, the prior and convent of the monaſtery or priory of St. Sepulchre in Thetford, of the order of St. Auſtin, Norwich dioceſe, who recommend themſelves to the moſt high, as an obedient and induſtrious family, requires that we ſhould contribute, by God's aſſiſtance, as much as in us lieth, towards fulfilling their requeſts, eſpecially in thoſe inſtances wherein the welfare of the ſaid monaſtery or priory is promoted, and the neceſſities of the prior and convent are ſupplied. Hence on our part, we are inclined by the ſupplications of the

the prior and convent that the parochial church of Greſham in the ſaid dioceſe, which hath been accuſtomed hitherto to be governed by a ſecular presbyter, who was nominated rector, and the right of patronage and of preſenting is known to belong to the prior and convent as often as any vacancy ſhall happen; and the fruits, rents, profits, and all other rights, with their appurtenances belonging to the ſaid monaſtery or priory, according to common eſtimation, are of the annual value of one hundred and twenty marks ſterling, out of which no advantage iſſues to the prior and convent of the ſaid monaſtery or priory, for the time being. We, by our apoſtolical authority, and by the tenor of theſe preſents, unite, annex, and incorporate it for ever, that upon the reſignation or ceſſion of the preſent incumbent, or otherwiſe, by whatever means the ſaid church may become vacant, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid prior and convent to take corporal poſſeſſion of the ſaid church, and of the rights and appurtenances aforeſaid, and by their own proper authority, either themſelves, or by other or others, freely take, for ever keep, and convert to their own uſe, the fruits, &c. of the ſaid church, and alſo cauſe the ſaid church to be governed and ſerved by one of the canons of the ſaid priory, or by any other ſecular presbyter, whom they may remove at pleaſure, and appoint another in his place. The licence of any other in this caſe is not neceſſary, for none has authority to make any oppoſition.

If any others are deſirous of making proviſion of this kind for themſelves, and of having other eccleſiaſtical benefices; in thoſe caſes, they may obtain the general or ſpecial letters of the ſee or of its legates; and whatever the iſſue be, we will that nothing from thence may ariſe to affect the foreſaid church; but at the ſame time, no objection ſhall from hence be derived to their obtaining other benefices, by other letters, privileges, and indulgences, general or ſpecial. Their not being fully expreſſed in theſe preſents, or totally omitted, ſhall have no force to prevent or deſtroy their effect.

Alſo we will that the ſaid church be not deficient in performing all due acts of obedience and ſervices, and that the care of ſouls therein be not neglected. Alſo that the prior and convent, on account of that church, are bound to pay all epiſcopal rights, and ſuſtain all other accuſtomed and incumbent charges.

Moreover we appoint by theſe preſents, if any ſhall vainly attempt, either knowingly or ignorantly, under pretence of any authority whatever, to invalidate or annul this our decree, that it ſhall not be lawful for any man to preſume to infringe or alter the conſtitution we have eſtabliſhed; and if any man ſhall attempt the contrary, let him know that the indignation of the

omnipotent God, of the bleſſed Peter and Paul his apoſtles, ſhall attend him through the whole courſe of his exiſtence.

Delivered at St. Peter's in Rome, on the 5th kal. of March, and in the 10th year of our pontificate.

Upon the fold is written:

Gratis de mandato Domini noſtri Papæ.

S. de Aquila.

Under the fold: Jo: de Bononia.

There was indorſed upon the bull, Greſham, N° 7.

Know all preſent and future, that we Peter[c], prior of the houſe or priory of the Holy Sepulchre of Thetford, and the convent of the ſame place, have given, &c. and by this our preſent charter have confirmed to John Paſton, eſq. the advowſon and right of patronage to the parochial church of Greſham in Norwich dioceſe, to have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever, reſerving to ourſelves and ſucceſſors for ever, an annual penſion of ſix ſhillings and eight pence, to be paid yearly out of the ſaid church on the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, by the hands of the rectors inſtituted and inducted into the ſame. In teſtimony whereof, we the ſaid prior and convent to theſe preſents have ſet our common ſeal. Dated in our priory Auguſt 1, 1457.

To all the faithful in Chriſt, to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come.

We Peter, prior of the houſe or priory of the Holy Sepulchre in Thetford, and the convent of the ſame place, health in the Lord. The pariſh church of Greſham in Norwich dioceſe, hath been lately appropriated to us and our ſucceſſors, and a perpetual vicarage hath been founded and endowed in the ſame.

With our aſſent and conſent, and at the requeſt of Mr. John Eaſtgate, late patron of the ſaid vicarage, it being vacant, we eſteem it ſufficiently lawful, by the authority of the right reverend father by the grace of God, Walter biſhop of Norwich, that the ſaid vicarage ſhould be reunited to, and incorporated with the ſaid church, reſerving and ſaving to ourſelves and ſucceſſors, by the authority and aſſent of the ſaid right reverend father, a penſion of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly, payable on the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, out of the ſaid church and rectory for ever, by the hands of whatſoever rectors ſhall be inſtituted and inducted to the ſaid church.

Alſo that Robert Miller, clerk, at the preſentation of John Paſton, eſq. true patron of the ſaid church, hath been admitted by the ſaid right reverend father to be rector of the ſaid church, and inducted into the ſame, the

[c] Peter Bryan was prior here from 1454, to his death 1471.

ſaid

ſaid John Paſton being fully and peaceably ſeized of the advowſon of the ſaid church, for himſelf and his heirs, as in fee of his lordſhip.

Know ye that we the foreſaid prior and convent have approved, ratified, and confirmed the claim and poſſeſſion of the ſaid John Paſton, of, and in the advowſon aforeſaid, to have and to hold to him and his heirs for ever. Alſo the title and poſſeſſion of the ſaid Robert Miller the rector, of and in the ſaid church, ſaving always to us and ourſelves and ſucceſſors the yearly penſion of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, in the manner and form aforeſaid. In teſtimony of which, we the foreſaid prior and convent, to this our charter, have ſet our common ſeal.

The ſeal is loſt, and the date obliterated.

N° XXIII.

The following is an extract from the account of John le Foreſter, mayor of Thetford, from the feaſt of the Holy Trinity to the return of the ſame, being the tenth of Edward III. 1336.

THE expences of ſending two light-horſemen from the town of Thetford into the army, which was to march againſt the Scots that year, were inſerted in the town book of Thetford, as follow:

	l.	s.	d.
To two men choſen to go into the army againſt Scotland	1	0	0
For cloth, and to the taylor for making it into two gowns	0	6	11
For two pairs of gloves, and a ſtick or ſtaff - -	0	0	2
For two horſes - - - -	1	15	0½
For ſhoeing thoſe horſes - - - -	0	0	4
For repairing two ſaddles - - - -	0	0	9
For one bridle, a girt, and two pairs of ſpurs - -	0	1	0
For two pairs of boots for the light-horſemen - -	0	2	8
For the expences of the light-horſemen on their journey	1	0	0
To the officer under whoſe command they were to be placed	0	8	0
Expences of the mayor and light-horſemen at Lenn, when the men were delivered to the officer - - -	0	5	6
Paid to a lad for going with the mayor to take care of the horſes - - - - - -	0	0	3
To the clerk of the commiſſioners of array for writing an indenture - - - - - - -	0	0	5
The expences of Jeffery Hahoun in going twice to Bury -	0	0	5
Spent at the houſe of Adam le Taverner for wine and ale on the departure of the light-horſemen - - - -	0	0	6
To a boy for a letter at Lenn - - - - -	0	0	3
To Peter Markaunt and Adam le Taverner, for their expences in going to Lenn - - - - -	0	2	0
For two other journies - - - - -	0	5	8
For a horſe to carry Richard Andrew twice to Lenn -	0	1	4
For a horſe to carry Robert Aleyn to ditto - -	0	0	10
For a horſe to carry Thomas le Vaus another time -	0	0	8
Alſo for a horſe to carry Walter Coke - -	0	0	8

Expences

Expences for the horſes of the two light-horſemen for four days before they departed - - -	0	1	0
Paid to twelve men for going to Norwich in purſuit of ſeveral malefactors who had committed divers offences in the country	0	12	0
Paid to the clerk of Mr. Edmund Bakonneſhorp, for coming to arraign thoſe armed men, before the feaſt of All Saints	0	1	0
	6	7	4½

N° XXIV. p. 213.

THYS indentur made the xvi day of the monyth of Auguſt, in the xxx yer of the reyng of owr ſovereyn lord kyng Henry the viij[th], ſupreme hed in erthe of the churche of Englond, betwen Jafferey Alen, gent. mayor of the town and borowgh of Thettfford, Symond Baxſter, burges, and John Savage, chambyrlens, to and for the fraternyte of own blyſſyd ladye ſeynt Marie in Thettford afforeſeyd on the on partye, and John Clerk, preſt, of Pottern, in the county of Wylſchyre, on that other partye, wyttneſſyth, that the ſeyd Jafferey Alen, Symond Baxſter, and John Swaye, with other the brothern of the ſeyd fraternyte, have elect by the order of the fundachon of the ſame the ſeyd John Clerk, to be hed preſt in a chappell ther duryng the tyme in the ſame fundachon lemetyd. In conſederachon wherof the ſeyd John Clerk wyll and grant, and by theſe preſents covnantyth to and with the ſeyd mayer and chambyrlens and ther ſucceſſors, to be lawfully reſedent ther wythin the ſeyd chappell manchon, as the law and fundachon of the ſame will ſuffyr, ther to kepe dayly howſhold by hymſelf or hys depute, and to bord the other ij preſts to the ſeyd fraternyte or chappell belongyng, for ther mony, by ſuche reſonabyll priſys as betwen them ſhalle be agreyd. Alſo the ſeyd John Clerk wyll and grant for as moche as God hathe provydyd hym to be impotent and lame, to fynd an honeſt preſt dayly to contenew in the ſeyd chappell, therin to dyſcharge all hys dewtys ordenyd by the fundachon of the ſame, or otherwyſe nat beyng abyll the ſame to do hymſelf duryng the hole terme of hys contenewans ther. Alſo the ſeyd John Clerk wylle and grant, and by thys preſent covnantyth, that he ſhalle at hys propyr coſt and charge, wythin the manchon of the ſeyd chappell, or another convenyent plaſe nye unto that kepe or cawſe to be kept a free gramer ſkole for all the reſyants or inhabytants wythin the town of Thettford, and that to be daylye kept and contenewyd by a ſuffyſchent gramer maſtyr, at the provydans and charge of the ſeyd John Clerk, duryng the terme aforeſeyd. Alſo the ſeyd Jafferey, Symond, and John, wyll and grant for them and ther ſucceſſors, that the ſeyd John Clerk ſhalle have the oqupachon of the hole chappell manſchon, as it ys adjoynyng to the ſeyd chappell, duryng the terme aboveſeyd, except the gyld tyme as yt hathe ben acoſtomyd, and the howſis and chambyrs neſſeſſary for the chambyrlens oqupyeng in kepyng or leyeng up ſuche thyngs as ſhal be neſſeſſary for the preſervite of the ſame. Condyſhynally that the ſeyd John Clerk, or hys depute, ſhalle in all nedefull tymys of reperachons ther to be done delygently, over ſe and provyde wurke-

men in dew tyme, as by the feyd chambyrlens and ther ſucceſſors ſhal be thowght expedyent at hys coſt and charge, the wurkemen to be fund mete and drynk the tyme of doyng of the ſame reperachons. And the ſeyd mayer and chambyrlens for the tyme beyng to fynd all other maner of charges and neſſeſſaryes in doyng the ſame. Alſo the ſeyd John Clerk ſhalle in no wyſe beſile nor ſell away any maner of ſuche movabyll goodys longyng to the ſeyd fraternyte or chappell as the ſame John Clerk dothe receyve into hys handys or cuſtodye, by an invennetorye indentyd made betwen hym on the on parte, and the ſeyd meyer and chambyrlens on the other parte, but ſhalle ſaffelye leve and redelyver the ſame, or the juſt valew therof yf any ſhalle want, into the handys of the ſeyd mayer and chambyrlens for the tyme beyng, at ſuche tyme as the ſeyd John Clerk ſhalle departe thys preſent lyff, or leve hys offyſe of the ſeyd hed preſt by reſynachon or otherwyſe. Alſo the ſeyd John Clerk in no wyſe ſhalle reſeyng, ſell, nor exchange, nor by no maner of mene putte away hys ſeyd offyſe, but onlye into the handys of the ſeyd mayer and fraternyte for the tyme beyng. Farder, the ſeyd mayer and chambyrlens wyll and grant, and by thys p̃ſent covnantyth for them and ther ſucceſſors, to yeld and pay to the ſeyd John Clerk yerly for hys levyng, ſex poundys, thurtene ſhellyngys, and fowyr pens, by evyn porchons, as yt hathe be acoſtomyd, hys dwellyng as is beforeſeyd, with the Pond-yerd and Doffowſe-yerd, the comodytes and proffefyghts to them belongyng, and alſo all and ſynguler ſuche proffyghts and avantages as belongythe to the churche or beneffyſe of Santon, yf the kyngs lawys wyll ſuffyr hym that to injoy. For all and ſynguler covnants, grants, bargens, artecules, and agrements in theſe preſents beffore compreyſyd trewly on the partye of the ſeyd John Clerk, to be holdyn, obſervyd, fullefyllyd, and kept the ſeyd John, with ij ſuffyſſhent ſewertes, ſtond and arn bownd bothe joyntlye and ſeverally, in an oblygachon of fortye powndys, beryng date the day of the makyng of theſe preſents. In wyttneſſe hereof eche partye of the ſeyd partyes to theſe p̃ſents entyrchangeablye have putte ther ſeallys the day and yer aboveſeyd.

The ſeal is loſt. p̲ me Johem Clerk.

N° XXVI. p. 224.

THYS indenture of awarde made the ſcẽnde daye of Maye, in the fyfte yere of the reigne of ower ſouraigne lorde Edwarde the fyxte, by the grace of God of Ingland, France, and Ireland, kyng, defender of the feight, and in earthe of the churche of Ingland, and alſo of Yreland ſupm̃e hedde. By Sir Edm̃nde Wyndam, knyght, Sir Chriſtofer Heydon, knyght, Thomas Gawdy and Rychard Catlyn, eſquyors, arbytrators, indifferently elect and choſen by Rychard Fulmerſton eſquyor, and the mayer and com̃ynaltie of Thetford, in the countie of Norfolk. And betwyxt the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton on the one parte, and the ſayd mayer and com̃ynalte of Thetford on the other parte, wytneſſyth, that diverſe variants, ſtryffes, contencions, and debats have ryſen, growen, and nowe be dependyng betwen the ſaid parties, as well for and concernyng the title of certen lónds, teñts, and hereditaments, lyeng as well in Croxton in the ſayde countie of Norfolk, as in Thetford in the ſaid countie of Norfolk and Suffolk, and alſo for dyverſe other offence, treſpaſs, wronge, and thynge ; for the appeyſyng whereof the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, and the ſaid mayer and com̃ynaltie, by the name of all the inhabytants of the towne of Thetford, com̃only called or knowen by the name of mayer and com̃ynaltie, have ſubmytted themſelfe to ſtande to the awarde, ordre, and arbytrement of the ſayd arbytrators. And for the ſuer p̃formance therof, the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, by his ſufficient deade obligatory, ſtandethe and is bounde to Nycholas Eldred, John Do, Thom̃s Gawſell, and John Gooche, in the ſome of two hundrethe pownds. And the ſayd Nycholas Eldred, John Doo, Thomas Gawſell, and John Gooche, ſtande lykewys bounde to the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton in the ſome of two hundrethe pownds, as by the ſame oblygac̃ons beryng date the xxi daye of Marche, in the ſaid fyfte yere of the reigne of ower ſayd ſoueraigne lord pleynly apperethe. The ſayd Sir Edm̃nde Wyndh̃m, Sir X̃pofer Heydon, Thomas Hey Gawdy, and Rychard Catlyn, takyng uppon them the chardge to make an awarde and arbytrement in the p̃miſſes, and myndyng and intendyng to ende and quyet the ſaid parties, and all and ſing̃ler variance, contenc̃ons, and debate betwyxte the ſayd parties, have called before them the ſayd parties, and have harde all ther allegac̃ons and ſayenge that they can or be able to aledge and ſaye, and alſo have ſeen, harde, and underſtonde ſuche evidence, declarac̃ons, and wrytynge, as they or eany of them have concernyng the title, right, and intereſt by eny of the

ſayd

ſayd parties claymed or p̃tended, to the ſayd londe, tenements, and hereditaments in Croxſton and elleſwher, doo at the ſp̃iall requeſt and earneſt deſier of bothe the ſaid parties, make, yelde, and gyve upp ther awarde and arbytrement concernyng the p̃myſſes, in maner and forme folowing, viz.

Furſte, the ſayd Sir Edm̃nd Wyndh̃m, Sir X̃pofer Heydon, Thomas Gawdy, and Rychard Catlyn, do awarde and judge, and the ſaid mayer and co̅mynaltie do covenñt, grante, & p̃mytte for themſelfs and ther ſucceſſors, to and wythe the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers, and executors, that he the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers and aſſignes, ſhall from hensforthe peaſebly and quyetly have, holde, occupie, and enyoie all and ſyng̃ler the londs, tenements, foulde-courſes, foldage, libertyes of foulde-courſes, fedynge for ſhepe, poſſeſſions and hereditaments in Croxſton aforeſaid, whyche the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton and Sir Wyłłm Fearmer, knyght, or eyther of them lately purchaſed of ower ſaid ſouraigne lorde the kyng, and alſo hadde to them and ther heyers, or to eyther of them and his heyers, of the gyfte and grante of ower ſaid ſouraigne lorde the kyng, by his letters patents under the greate ſeale of Inglond, beryng date the xvijth daye of Maye, in the thredde yere of his moſte gracious raigne, wythoute let or dyſturbance of the ſaid mayer and co̅mynaltie, or of eany of the inhabitans of the ſayd town of Thetford. And that the ſayd mayer and co̅mynaltie, and ther ſucceſſors, ſhall from tyme to tyme, and all tymes wythin three yeres next cu̅myng after the date hereof, at and uppon the reaſonable requeſt of the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers, executors, or aſſignes, and at the only coſte and chardge in the lawe of the ſaid Rychard, his executors or aſſignes, make, do, and ſuffree all and eny ſuche reaſonable acte and acts, thyng and thyngs, that ſhal be reaſonably devyſed or advyſed by the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyres, executors, or aſſignes, for the determynacon and extynguyſhement of the right, title, and intereſt, that they or eany other as feoffe to ther uſe, have or p̃tende to have, in or to the ſame londs, tenements, and other the p̃myſſes in Croxton, and alſo to aſſure the ſame p̃myſſes and eany parte therof, from them and ther ſucceſſors, to the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers and aſſignes, wythe warrantie of the ſaid mayer and co̅mynaltie of Thetford, and ther ſucceſſors, to the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers and aſſignes, ayenſt them and ther ſucceſſors only; and alſo that the ſayd mayer and comynaltie, or ther ſucceſſors, ſhall before the feaſte of the nativite of ſaynt John Baptiſt next cumyng after the date hereof, delyver or cauſe to be delyvered unto the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, all and ſyng̃ler ſuche evydence, dede, charters, and wrytings

conſnyng only the p̄myſſes, that the ſayd mayer and comynalte have in ther cuſtody, or that eany other have to ther uſe.

And the ſayd arbytrators do further awarde, arbytre and judge, and the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton dothe covenant and grant for hymſelf, to and wythe the ſayd mayer and comynaltie, that he the ſaid Richard ſhall, to the beſt of his power, by ſpeakyng, intreatyng, and makyng of frende, aſſyſte, helpe, eyde, and furder the ſeyd meyer and comynaltie to atteyne to them and ther ſucceſſors all ſuche londe, tenements, and hereditaments (other than the p̄myſſes lyeing in Croxton aforeſayd) as be conteyned in the certificat made by the coñyſſioners for chauntries remaynyng of recorde in the duchy chamber, wyche were ſumtyme belongyng to the late chapell of ower lady in the Baylie Ende in Thetford aforeſaid, ſo that the ſeyd Rychard Fulmerſton ſhall not therby dyſburſe eany ſumes of money, nē be put to eany expenſe for chargs in or aboute the makyng frends for the purpoſe aforeſaid, ne in or for the atteynyng or gettyng the ſaid londs and tenements to the ſaid mayer and comynaltie, as is aforeſayd, ne that the ſayd Rychard ſhal be compelled or chardged at eany one tyme to travell in his owne p̄ſon above half a myle from his manchon and abydyng place or lodgyn, for eany the cauſes or purpoſes aforeſayd. And alſo that he the ſaid Rychard ſhal be eydyng, helpyng, and furderyng to the ſaid mayer and comynaltie, and ther ſucceſſors; and alſo a meane at ſuche tymes as the ſayd Rychard ſhall chance to be at London or Weſtmynſter, in the company of the kynge's attorney, or wythin half a myle of the ſayd attorney, to entreate the ſame kynge's attorney, as moche as he ſhall or maye reaſonably and convenyently well do, wythoute expence of money to ſurceſe and leve eany further to purſewe and p̄ſecute ſuche wrytte of quo warranto, as at thys daye is depend-yng at the ſute of ower ſayd ſouraigne lord ayenſt the ſaid mayer and comynalte. And that he the ſayd Rychard ſhall not by eany meanes hynder or p̄ſecute eany hynderance ayenſt the ſayde mayer and comynalte, for or conſernyng the avoydyng, undoyng, or repelyng of the ſaid corpuracō̄n of the ſaid towne of Thetford. And alſo the ſaid arbytrators do awarde, judge, and deme, and the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton dothe covenante, grante, and p̄mytte for hymſelf, his executors, and adminiſtrators, to and wythe the ſaid mayer and comynalte and ther ſucceſſors, that he the ſayd Rychard ſhall, before the feaſte of the Nativite of Saynt John Baptyſte next cumyng, make to the ſaid mayer and comynaltie, by indenture, to be made at the coſts and chardge of the ſaid mayer and comynaltie, betwene the ſayd Rychard on the one parte, and the ſaid mayer and comynaltie on the other parte, a good and lawfull leaſe of and in the toll and cuſtome of Thetford brygge, Brandon

brygge,

brygge, and other places wyche the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton hathe and holdethe in ſearme of and by the leas of ower ſaid ſouraigne lord, by his grate indenture undre the ſeale of his duchye of Lancaſtre, to have and to holde the ſame cuſtomes and tolles, from the ſeaſte of Saynt Mychell th' archangell next cumyng after the date hereof, unto the ende and tearme of xviij yeres then next folowyng, fully to be cõplete and ended, yeldyng and payeng therfor yerely, duryng the ſeyd tearme, to the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, his executors and aſſignes, viijl. vjs. viijd. to be payde at the feaſte of the anunciacõn of ower lady and Saynt Michell th'archangell, by even porcõns, wythe a clauſe to be conteyned in the ſaid indenture for non payment of the ſayd rent, that if it ſhall happen to be behynde and unpayde by the ſpace of xx. dayes next after eany of the ſaid dayes of payment therof, that then the ſaid leas of the ſayd tolle ſhall ceaſe and be voyd. And alſo a covenant to be conteyned in the ſame indentur, that the ſaid Rychard, his executors, or aſſignes, ſhall ſave harmeles the ſaid mayer and comynalte of and for all rente to be payde duryng the ſayd tearme of xviij yeres to ower ſayd ſouraiyne lord, his heyers or ſucceſſors, for the ſame tolles and cuſtomes.

And the ſaid arbitrators do awarde, judge, and deme, and the ſayd mayer and comynalte do covenante, grante, and pmytte, for themſelfs and ther ſucceſſors, to and wythe the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, his executors and adminiſtrators, that as well the ſaid mayer and comynaltie as the churchewardens and paryſheners of the paryſhes of Saynt Peter and Saynt Cutbt in the ſayd towne of Thetford, ſhall releas, dyſchardge, and acquyte by ther ſufficient dede in the lawe, the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton and his executors, of and for all the leade and bell that he have hadde or receyved, that were belongyng or eſtemed to pteyne to the late Trinite paryſhe and Saynt Nycholas paryſhe wythin the ſaid town of Thetford, or to eany of them, or to the churchewardeynes or paryſheners of any of them, and of and for all maner of accõns, ſutes, and demands that they or eany of them can, may, or ſhall have, aſke, or demande of the ſayd Rychard, his executors, or aſſignes, for the ſame leade or bellys, or eany parte therof. And that the ſaid Rychard, at the inſealyng of thes pſents, ſhall in recompenſe of the ſayd leade and bellys, content and paye unto the ſayd mayer and comynaltie twenty pownde of lawfull money of Ynglande.

And the ſayd arbytrators do further awarde, and the ſayd parties do fully agree, that the churche and churche yarde af the late paryſhe of Saynt Andrewe aforeſayd, ſhall lie and be as comon grounde to the hoole inhabitants of the ſaid towne of Thetford, and that the hoole inhabitants of the ſayd

towne

towne of Thetford ſhall have and uſe the ſame as comen and comen grounde pteynyng and belongyng to the ſayd towne, wythoute let, trouble, or diſturbance of the ſaid Rychard or his heyers. And that the ſaid Rychard or his heyers, ſhall, at and uppon the reaſonable requeſt to him or them made by the ſayd mayer and comynaltie, make, do, and ſuffre to be made, all and eany ſuche reaſonable acte and thyng that ſhal be reaſonably devyſed or advyſed by the ſaid mayer and comynalte to make ſure the ſame churche and churche yard to the ſayd mayer and comynaltie and ther ſucceſſors, to the uſes aforeſayd, at the coſte and chardge in the lawe of the ſaid mayer and comynalte. And the ſayd arbytrators do further awarde, ordre, and judge, and eany of the ſayd parties do fully grante and agree, for eany of themſelfs, to and wyth the other, that the ſayd Rychard, his heyers and aſſignes, ſhall from henſeforthe have, holde, and enjoye the churches and churche yarde of the Trinite and Saynt Nycholas aforeſaid, wythoute let, diſturbance, or contradiccon of the ſaid mayer and comynalte, or ther ſucceſſors, or of eany of them, or of eany of the inhabitants of the ſaid towne. And that the parſon of Saynt Peters paryſhe in Thetford aforeſayd, and his ſucceſſors, ſhall have, levye, receyve, and take all the tythes that do belonge and have ben accuſtomed to be payde to the ꝑſon of the ſayd paryſhe churche of Saynt Peter, or that ded belonge or was accuſtomed to be payde to the curate of the late paryſhe churche of Saynt Nycholas in Thetford aforeſaid, now unyted and yoined to the ſaid paryſhe churche of Saynt Petre, wythout lett or diſturbance of the ſayd Rychard, or his heyers. And that the curate of Saynt Cutberte, wythin the ſayd towne of Thetford, and his ſucceſſors, curate there for the tyme beyng, ſhall have, receyve, levie, and enyoie, all and ſingler tythes that belong and have ben accuſtomed to be payde to the curate of the ſayd paryſhe churche of Saynt Cutberts for the tyme beyng. And alſo all and ſingler the tythes that ded belong and were accuſtomed to be payde to the curate of the late paryſhe churches of the Trinite and Saynt Andrewe for the tyme beyng, wythin the ſayd towne, now united and yoined to the ſayd paryſhe churche of Saynt Cuthbert, wythoute lett or diſturbance of the ſaid Rychard, or of his heyers. Provyded that the covenants and clauſes before recited ſhall not extende to eauy tythes that ded belong to the late abbey of monks of Thetford, or to the late hows or pryory of the late chanons ther, or to the late hows or pryorye of the late nunns ther, or to eany of them, or to the tythes of eany of the demeane londs of the ſayd abbey, and other the ſaid priories, or of eany of them; but that the ſayd Rychard and his heyers, maye and ſhall have all the ſaid tythes laſt remembred, in lyke maner as the late priory and convent of the ſayd late abbey,

abbey, and the late priors and chanons of the ſaid late pryory of chanons, and the late priores of nunes of the ſaid late pryory of nunes hadde and ded enyoie the ſame, any thing to fore recited to the contrary notwythſtandyng. And the ſayd arbytrators do alſo awarde, judge, and deme, and the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton do the covenant, grante, and ꝑmytte, for hymſelf, his heyers, executors, and adminiſtrators, to and wythe the ſaid mayer and comynalte, and ther ſucceſſors, that he the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, or his heyers, ſhall before the feaſte of the Nativite of Saynt John Baptiſt next cumyng, by indentur to be made betwyxte the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton on the one parte, and the ſaid mayer and comynalte on the other parte, at the coſte and chardge of the ſaid mayer and comynalte, demyſe and grante to the ſayd mayer and comynalte, one fayer called Mawdelyn fayer, late belongyng to the late hoſpitall of Mary Magdalyn in the ſayd towne of Thetford, to have and enyoie the ſame to the ſayd mayer and comynalte, and ther ſucceſſors, from the feaſte of Saynt Mychell th'archangell next cumyng after the date hereof, unto th'ende and tearme of xxj yeres then next folowing, yeldyng to the ſayd Rychard, and his heyers, one yerely rent of ten ſhyllyngs, to be payde at the feaſte of the anunciacon of ower lady and Saynt Mychell th'archangell, by even porcions, wythe other reaſonable covenants to be made and covenaunted on the parte of the ſaid mayer and comynaltie, to be conteyned in the ſayd indentur, that they nor ther ſucceſſors, or eany of them, ſhall not do nor attempt eany thyng or acte wherby the ſame fayre ſhall or maye be forfett or loſte. And alſo that the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers or aſſignes, or the ſearmors of eany of them, ſhall not herafter feade or kepe wythin the felde of the ſayd towne of Thetford, any other or gretter numbre of ſhepe and other cattall then the late pryors of the late dyſſolved pryory of monks of Thetford, and the late pryors of the late priory of channons in Thetford, and the late pryoreſſes of the late pryory of nunes of Thetford, ded ſeuerally or joyntely feade and kepe, or ought to feade or kepe joyntely or ſeuerally wythin the ſame felde. And the ſayd arbytrators do further awarde, order, judge, and deme, and the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton dothe covenaunte, grante, and ꝑmytte, for hymſelf, his heyers, executors, and adminiſtrators, to and wythe the ſaid mayer and comynaltie, that the inhabitants and burgeſes dwellynge wythin the ſayd towne of Thetford, ſhall have fedyng, paſtur, cõmon, and ſhacke, for ther greate cattall, and the greate cattall of eany of them, in all the layes and lynge of the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, wythin the ſaid towne, in ſuche ſorte, and wythe ſuche numbre, as have ben heretofore accuſtomed and uſed lawfully of auncyent tyme, to be ſedde and kept ther by the ſaid inhabitants and burgeſſes, ex-

cept in thre newe cloſes, and eany parte therof made by the ſaid Rychard, whereof two of them lie on the ſowthe parte of the mancyon hows of the ſayd Rychard in Thetford aforeſayd, and the other lyethe on the northe ſyde of his ſayd hows, wyche ſayd three cloſes ben nowe ſeuerally incloſed. And that the ſayd inhabitants or burgeſes, or eany of them, ſhall not feade, kepe, or paſtur ther greate cattall, eyther in ſhacketyme or otherwyſe, in eany other place or grownds, but only in ſuche place and grownds as the inhabytants of the ſayd towne of Thetford have accuſtomed and uſed lawfully in auncyent tyme to do. Except the ſaid three cloſes, and eany parcell therof. And alſo the ſayd arbitrators do awarde, judge, and deme, and the ſaid mayer and comynalte do covenant, grante, and ꝑmytte, for themſelfs and ther ſucceſſors, to and wythe the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers, executors, and aſſignes, that the ſaid mayer and comynaltie, or eany of the comynalte or inhabitans of the ſaid towne of Thetford, ſhall not hereafter wyllyngly fede, kepe, paſture, or putt ther, greate cattall, or the greate cattall of eany of them, in eany other grownde or place, nor in eany other maner then is before appoynted for them to do, nor ſhall not kepe, paſtur, and feade uppon the ſayd grownde, eany greater numbre of greate cattall then they have uſed and accuſtomed of auncient tyme to paſtur, kepe, and feade ther. And alſo that the waye lyeng by the ſayd hows of the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, called Beryweye, ſhall lye open or be incloſed wythe gates, hedges, or otherwys, as it ſhall pleaſe and lyke the ſayd Rychard, his heyers or executors, wythoute eany let, trouble, or diſturbance of the ſayd mayer and comynalte, or eany of the ſame comynaltie or inhabytants of the ſayd towne. And if the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers or executors, ſhall hereafter incloſe the ſayd weye called Buryweye, ledyng by his ſayd hows, then the ſayd arbytrators do awarde, ordre, and judge, and the ſaid Richard Fulmerſton do the covenaunte, grante, and ꝑmytte, for hymſelf, his heyers and executors, to and wythe the ſayd mayer and comynalte and ther ſucceſſors, that he the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, his heyers or executors, ſhall from tyme to tyme, as often as nede ſhall require, make and amende the weye that ledythe from the corner of the clos, on the north ſyde of the hows of the ſaid Rychard in Thetford aforeſaid, to the late nunes brydge, ſufficient and convenient for horſe and carte, at his or ther owne ꝑpre coſte and chardge. And the ſayd arbytrators do awarde, judge, and deme, and the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton dothe covenaunt, grante, and ꝑmytte, for hymſelf, his heyers, executors, and adminiſtrators, that he the ſaid Rychard, or his heyers, ſhall, before the feaſte of All Saynts next cumyng after the date hereof, at the coſte and chardge of the ſaid mayer and comynalte and ther ſucceſſors, to

ther

ther owne uſe, ſuche good and lawfull aſſurance and eſtate in the lawe in fee ſymple of and in the twoo medowes lyeng in Thetford, in the ſayd countie of Norfolk, betwen the brydge in Thetford called the Nunes bryggs, in recompenſe of the newe incloſynge of the clos of the ſayd Rychard before his ſaid hows, and of the ſayd wey called Burywey, as ſhal be reaſonably devyſed by the lerned counſell of the ſayd mayer and comynalte.

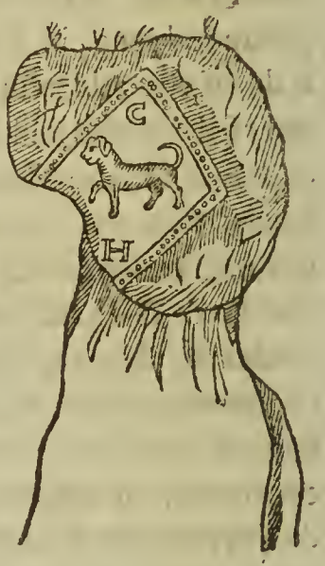
And the ſayd arbytrators do further awarde, judge, and deme, and the ſaid mayer and comynalte do covenaunte, grante, and pmytte, for themſelfs and ther ſocceſſors, to and wythe the ſaid Richard Fulmerſton, his heyers and executors, that the ſame mayer and comynalte, and ther ſucceſſors, ſhall before the ſayd feaſte of All Saynts next cumyng after the date hereof, make to the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, or his heyers, ſuche lawfull aſſurance and conveyance in the lawe in fee ſymple of and in the medowe or maryſhe grounde lyeng in Thetford, wythin the ſaid countie of Suffolk, on the back ſyde of the Aldercarr of the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, as ſhal be reaſonably devyſed by the ſaid Rychard, his heyers or aſſignes, at his or ther coſte and chardge in the lawe. And the ſayd arbytrators do awarde, judge, and deme, that the ſayd mayer and comynalte, or ther ſucceſſors, ſhall before the ſaid feaſte of All Saynts next cumyng after the date hereof, delyver unto the ſayd Rychard, his heyers, executors, or aſſignes, all and ſyngler ſuche evidence, deedes, charters, and wrytynge, as they or eany of them have, concernyng only the ſayd medowe or maryſhe grounde lyeng on the backeſyde of the ſayd Aldercarr. And alſo that the ſayde Rychard, his heyers, executors, or aſſignes, ſhall before the ſayd feaſte of All Seynts next cumyng, delyver or cauſe to be delyvered to the ſayd mayer and comynalte, or one of them, all and eany ſuche evidence, deade, charters, and wrytynge, as he hathe conſernyng only the ſayd twoo parcells of medowe lieng betwyxte the ſaid brydge. And alſo that the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton ſhall releas to the ſaid mayer and comynalte, all maner of treſpaſe, bateris, and aſſawte, and to eany one of the ſayd comynalte; and lykeways the ſaid mayer and comynaltie ſhall releas to the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, all maner of treſpaſe, baterys, and aſſawte done to the ſaid mayer and comynalte. And the ſayd Rychard Fulmerſton, by the awarde of the arbytrators aforeſayd, do by thes p̃ſents gyve and grante to the ſaid mayer and comynalte, all the tymber and ſtones nowe ſtandyng and beyng uppon the ſaid late churche of Saynt Nycholas aforeſaid, or uppon the ſoyle or place wher the ſaid late churche ded ſtande. And the ſaid Rychard do alſo grante by thes p̃ſents, to the ſaid mayer and comynalte by the awarde of the ſaid arbytrators, free egres and regres in and to the ſaid late churche of Saynt Nycholas, and ſoyle, wher

the ſaid late churche of Saynt Nycholas dyd ſtonde, to fetche, take, and eary awey the ſaid ſtones and tymber, at eany tyme or tymes wythin one yere next enſewyng after the date hereof. In wytnes whereof to one parte of thes p̃ſent indentors of awarde remaynyng wythe the ſayd mayer and comynalte, as well the ſaid arbytrators as the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, have ſett ther ſeales, and to the other parte of the ſaid indentur remaynyng wythe the ſaid Rychard Fulmerſton, as well the ſaid arbytrators as the ſayd mayer and comynalte, have ſett ther ſeales; yeven the daye and yere furſte above remembred.

Edmũd Wyndam. Xp̃ofer Heydon. Thomas Gavdy.

Ry ....e. Ric ....

All the ſeals loſt except part of Sir Chriſtopher Heydon's.



Indorſed.

Mđ the xx^{l} wythin wreten is payde to the mayer and comynalte, at the tyme of th'enſealynge hereof, accordyng to the tenor of this award.

⋈ Nycholas Eylderd.

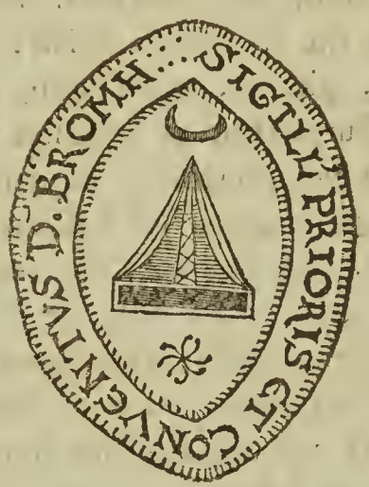
✠ John Goche, grome of y^{e} kynge chãbur.

N° XXVII. p. 235.

NOVERINT univerſi quod cum quedam contentio et diſcordia actenus mote fuiſſent inter religioſos viros priorem de Bromhille, et ejuſdem loci canonicos et predeceſſores ſuos ex una parte, et majorem, burgenſes, tenentes, mercatores, et reſidentes de Thetffordia ex altera, de theolonio, picagio et ſtallagio nundinarum predictorum prioris et canonicorũ apud Bromhille concorda ſub hac forma, videlt, quod predicti major, burgenſes, mercatores, tenentes, et reſidentes, de Thefford ad nundinas predictas in vigilia, et in feſto tranſlationis ſancti Thome Martiris cum mercandizis ſuis accedentes, concedunt ſe, heredes et aſſignatos ſuos teneri et obligatos eſſe p̃dictis priori et canonicis et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in octodecim denarijs argenti annui redditus pro p̃dictis picagio, theoloneo, et ſtallagio, in nundinis p̃dictis; ſolvendis eiſdem añuatim in p̃dicto feſto ad horam diei tertiam. Et ſi contingat eos in ſolucione dicti argenti hora p̃dicta deficere, ex tunc liceat dictis priori & canonicis et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ipſos burgenſes, tenentes, et mercatores in nundinis p̃dictis exiſtentes in bothis vel ſeldis* ſuis diſtringere, pro p̃dictis theolonio, picagio, et ſtallagio, ſecundum conſuetudines nundinarum predictarum, videlt pro uno denario pro quolibet botho & ſelda in nundinis p̃dictis poſito, et p̃dictas deſtrictiones retinere, ſi non ſolvant p̃dictos octodecim denarios die feſtivitatis p̃dicti; et ſi ſolvant, ex tunc ſint quieti de p̃dictis theolonio, picagio, et ſtallagio, ſicut p̃dictum eſt. Concedunt etiam p̃dicti major, burgenſes, et tenentes mercatores, quod recipiant placias pro bothis vel ſeldis ſuis ponendis, ex deliberatione p̃dictorũ prioris, canonicorum, et ſucceſſorum ſuorum, vel ballivorum ſuorũ, et hoc in loco vacuo et non ab alijs capto, quandocunq' venerint ad p̃dc̃as placias ſuas capiendas. Et ſi contingat aliquem de villa de Thefford aliquem alium de loco ſuo per p̃dictum priorem vel ballivum ſuum tradito et liberato, quoquo modo deponere, ſeu extrahere, ex tunc liceat priori, canonicis et ſucceſſoribus ſuis p̃dictis per ſe vel ballivos ſuos ipſos burgenſes mercatores in nundinis p̃dictis exiſtentes ad ſectam partis depoſiti conquerentis diſtringere, et illas diſtrictiones retinere quouſque de dampnis, ſecundum conſuetudinem juris adjudicatis tam p̃dictis priori et canonicis et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quam p̃dicto conquerenti fuerint ſatisfactum. Concedunt etiam p̃dicti major, burgenſes & tenentes mercatores nundinis p̃dictis exiſtentes pro ſe, heredibus et aſſignatis ſuis, quod non advocabunt aliquos extraneos, nec alienas mercandiſas in bothis vel ſeldis ſuis capiant, niſi ſeipſos et mercandiſas ſuas proprias, in nundinis predictis. Et ſi invenient aliquos alios, vel mercandiſas

* Booths or ſtalls.

aliorum advocare, et ꝑdictos priorem et canonicos et ſucceſſores ſuos de proficuo ſuo in ꝑdictis nundinis impedire, vel perturbare, ad dampna ipſorum; ex tunc liceat eiſdem priori, canonicis, et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ipſos ſic impedientes diſtringere, et diſtrictiones abducere, aſportare, et retinere, quouſque de dampnis ſecundum quod invenietur eiſdem rationabiliter ſatisfactum fuerint. Ad iſtas conventiones fideliter et firmiter tenend' & obſervand' in omnibus ſicut predictum eſt, predicti major, burgenſes, tenentes, et reſidentes mercatores obligant ſe, heredes et aſſignatos ſuos imperpetuum. Et predicti prior, canonici, et ſucceſſores ſui concedunt, remittunt, et quietum clamant, eiſdem majori, burgenſibus, et tenentibus mercatoribus, heredibus, et aſſignatis ſuis, omnimodas actiones theolonei, picagij, et ſtallagij in forma predicta imperpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium uni parti iſtius indenture, remanenti penes predictos majorem et burgenſes ꝑdicti prior et canonici ſigillum comune domus ſue appoſuerunt. Et alteri parti iſtius indenture, remanenti penes predictos priorem et canonicos ſigillum comune burgenſium de [illegible]ford eſt appoſitum. Data in prioratu de Bromhille die dominica in feſto tranſlationis ſancti Thome Martiris anno d̄ni milleſimo trecenteſimo triceſimo primo; et anno regni regis Edwardi tertij poſt conqueſtum quinto.



N° XXVIII.

N° XXVIII. p. 235.

PLEASE it your good mayſterſhyp for to have in conuſaunz that it hath ben of olde tyme accuſtomed for to have the lete in Thetford before the feſte of the tranſlacõn of Seynt Thomas the martyr, to that entente that the newe meyr may take hys charge before the ſeyd feſte, becauſe of the meyr hys rydynge to Bromehill feyer, the whyche hath alſo of olde tyme ben uſed. Wherfore I deſyre your mayſterſhyp that he wull directe a p̃munire facias unto the baylyf of the toun of Thetford, under your ſeale, for to do warne the ſeyd lete ageynſt the Thoreſday next before the ſeyd feſte of Seynt Thomas, acordynge to the ꝓclamacõn, the whyche I have don made under your ſupportacõn and ꝓtecc̃on, for to warne the lete ageynſt the ſeyd Thoryſday. At the whyche day I beſeche your mayſterſhyp for to be at the ſeyd lete in your ꝓpr ꝑſone, that I whyche am choſen for to be meyr the nexte yeer may take my charge of you, for the whyche offyce my dewte is for to ſytte in eany courte in the yeer, as weell in the market courtes, as in the generalle courtes. Wherfore if it be pleaſier to your good mayſterſhyp, I deſyr for to holde the courtes and letes be your commaundement and under your ſupportacõn and correcc̃on, lykewyſe as I have wryten to your mayſterſhyp before thys tyme. And if it pleaſe you that I may ocupye under your mayſterſhyp at Thetford, Methewolde and Helgey, lyke as I have don before tyme, in good feyth I ſhall do ſo my diligenz, that your mayſterſhyp ſhall be pleaſed I truſt to God who have you in kepynge.

Be your ſubject William Brygges of Thetford, gentilman, neuly choſen for to be meyr.

The letter is ſupſcribed,

To my ryght Rev'end and Wurſhypfull mayſter Lumunor, Under Styward of the Duche of Lancaſter.

N° XXIX. p. 235.

Ex bundello brevium regis de anno primo Edwardi quarti.

EDWARDUS dei gratia rex Anglie & Francie et ðno Hibernie Willo Smythe de Thetford ſalutem; volentes certis de cauſis certiorari ſup tenorem ſacramenti quod ille qui in majorem ville p̃dicte p̃ tempe electus fuerit facere debet et ſolet, tibi p̃cipimus qđ tenorem predictum nobis in cancellariam ñram ſub ſigillo tuo diſtincte et apperte ſine dilacione mittas et hoc breve. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm' decimo die Junij anno regni noſtri primo.

Certificatio ſive reſponſio infra nõiati Willi Smythe patet in quadam ſcedula huic brevi conſuta, prout iſtud breve in ſe exigit & requirit.

The mayor's oath.

Ego Will' Smyth in breve huic ſcedule conſute nõiatus illuſtriſſimo principi et ðno Edwardo regi Anglie et Francie, et ðno Hibernie in cancellariam ſuam indilate certifico ſacramentum illud de quo in breve p̃dicto fit mentio a tempore de quo non exiſtat memoria de majore ville p̃dicte de tempe exiſtente captum in hec verba. Thow ſhalt dule and trewle exerciſe and occupie the office of mayraltie of the townſhippe of Thetford for this yere comynge, that is to underſtand, all comiſſions praveſeall, and all other maner of precepts that ſhall be directed unto you in the kynge's name ye ſhall obeye and execute as the lawe requiere the; ferthermore ye ſhall ſe that the peaſſe kepee within the ſaid towne, and all manner of riotts, aſſembles, gaderings, and confederaces agayne the peace ye ſhall correct and put them to dures accordinge to the lawe; and alſo all manner of artificers and victulers that miſuſe theire craftes and there occupacyon in any maner of degree, of what condition ſo they be to reforme them and put them to due correction as the law requiereth, and all other maner of charges that be perteyninge unto your office to obſerve, execute, and performe, as uſage and cuſtome hathe be in olde tyme.

Examinat' et convenit cũ recordo,

T. Heñeage.

N° XXX. p. 236.

HENRY the viijth by the grace of God kyng of Englond and of France, defender of the feythe and lord of Irlond, to our truſty and well beloved Sir Thomas Boleyn, knyght, viſcount Rochefford, ſtuard of our poſſeſſions parcell of our duchie of Lancaſter, in our countie of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cant, and to hys deputie ſtuard there William Wotton, oone of our barons of our Exchequer at Weſtminſter, William Elys another of our barons of our ſaide Exchequer, William Walwyn our auditor of our poſſeſſions parcell of our duchie of Lancaſter in the north parties, Edward Payton, ſquier, receivor of our ſaied counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cant, Robert Hennege oone of our auditours, John Judy mayr of our towne of Thetford, and Geffrey Aleyn, and to every of theym, greting: Wheras we be credibly enformed that our towne and lordſhipe of Thetford, parcell of our duchie of Lancaſter in our county of Norfolk, ys in great ruyne and decaye, by reaſon that divers howſes within the ſame towne ben willfully let fall downe, the freſhe ryver running to the ſame towne, whereby our tenants and inhabitants ther ſhuld be moche releved, ſtopped, turned, and apayred; and alſo divers other incroachments ben lately made upon our poſſeſſions ther, and waſts, and withdrawings, and concelements of our rents and ſervices within the ſame. And over that, divers our ſubjects claymen and p̄tended to have within our ſaied towne, retorna brevium, leets, and other liberties, whereby not only the good avauncement of juſtice is letted and intercepted, our ſubjects there inhabited greatly moleſted and inquieted, but alſo our rents, wayfes, ſtrays, and other caſualtyes and profits to us ryghtfully due ben from us conceled, withholden, and withdrawen, not only to our great damage and dyſheryſon, but alſo to the great moleſtacon and inquietans of our tenaunts and inhabitaunts of our ſaid towne, as in the ſaid enformac̄on hereunto anexed apperethe mor at large. We therefore principally intendyng the avauncement of juſtice, and the reſtfulnes of our ſaid ſubjects, truſtyng in your fidelities and diſcrecions, woll and deſir you, vj, v, iiij, or iij of you at leſt, wherof the ſaied William Wotton, William Elys, William Walwayn, and Robert Henege be oone, at convenyent tyme by you to be lymit, ye do prepar yourſelf to our ſaied towne and lordſhipe, and than and ther callyng bifor you ſuche perſones as ye ſhall deme indifferent, as well by viewe, enquer, othe, witneſſe, evidences, and by all other weys and meanes that ye can, do enquer of the ſaid decayes of howſes and ryver, withdrawing of our rents, ſervices, and caſualties, the

value and certentie of the ſame encrochements of our poſſeſſions, and the names of the offenders in any of the premyſſes, and alſo of ſuche perſons as do uſen or clayme any manner of liberties within our ſaid towne and lordſhipe, the nature of the ſame liberties, and by what title they clayme theym, what yerely value the places waſted be worthe, and what yerely rents and ſervice they yelded unto us bifor the decayes thereof, and by whom any rents or ſervices be withdrawen or conceled, together with all manner of decays of howſes, of husbandry, and encloſurs lately ther made within our ſaied townesſhipe, and of all and ſyngler other thyngs that be myſuſed within our ſaied towne and lordſhipe, wherby hereafter we may be endamagyd or dyſherited, or our ſaied tenaunts and inhabitaunts of the ſame, contrary to juſtice and our lawes enquieted or moleſted, ſo that thoroff, and of all other the premyſſes by your wyſdomes and meanes, we may be acertayned, and what ye ſhall perſeive and underſtond in the p̄myſſes, we woll and deſir you, that ye by your writyng undir your ſeals, with thies our letters and bills, ye do certifie our chancellor and counſell of our ſaied duchie, at our paloys of Weſtminſter, in the feſte of Saint Mighell tharch next comyng, not fayling heroff, as we truſt you. Yeven at our ſaied paloys undir our ſeale of our ſaied duchie, the xvith day of Februarij, the xviijth yer of our reigne.

N° XXXI. p. 236.

HENRY the viijth by the grace of God kyng of Englond and of Fraunce, defender of the feythe and lord of Irlond, to the mayr, burgeſes, and cõialtie of our towne of Thetford, parcell of our duchye of Lancaſtre in our county of Norfolk, and to every of theym, gretyng. Wher hertefor diverſe diſcords and variaunce, as well of and for the yerely election of the mayr of our ſaied towne, as alſo upon divers other cauſes, hathe ben moved among you, to the gret inquietacõn of our ſubjects and inhabitaunts in the ſame, and for redreſſe and order therin, we of late dyrectyd our cõmyſſyon to our truſty and ryght well belovyd Thomas Audely, ſquier, than our attorney generall of our duchye of Lancaſter, and now ſpeker of our parlament and our ſerjeaunt at the lawe; and to Thomas Bonham, ſquier, our generall receyver of our ſaied duche, and Humphrey Wyngfeld, ſquier, whiche our ſayed comyſſyoners have made certificat to us, and to our chauncellor and counſell of our ſayed duchie, that they accordyng to our ſayed comyſſyon have been at our ſayed towne for the ſayed cauſe, and ther have had the mayr, burgeſes, and moſt part of the moſt honeſte perſounes, comeners, and inhabitaunts of our ſayed towne bifor theym. And upon all the ſayed matters and cauſes of variaunces by theym well herd, and bifor theym at lenght debatyd, the ſame our ſayed comyſſyoners than and ther by the aſſent and agreement of the ſayed mayr, burgeſes, and comeners of the ſayed towne, for the continual avaunce-ment of the comen welthe of the ſame, and for repreſſe of the ſayed variaunces, have made divers ordynaunces of and upon the premyſſes, the tenur wherof hereafter enſuythe. Wher gret variaunce was movyd bittwene divers of the burgeſſes of the towne of Thetforthe, parcell of the duchye of Lancaſter in the county of Norfolk, and divers of the comyners of the ſayed towne, for and concernyng the election of the mayr of the ſayed towne, and lyke variaunce hertofor hathe comenly and yerely be movyd within the ſayed towne for election of the mayr of the ſame, to the gret lett of the good rule and avauncement of juſtice within the ſayed towne, for the repreſſe and determynacion of all ſuche variaunces, and for a pleyn declaracion in what wyſe heraftir the mayr of the ſaid towne ſhall be yerely choſen, that ys ordeyned and eſtabliſhed by Thomas Audely general attorney to the kyng's hygnes of his ſayed duchye, Thomas Bonham general receyver of the ſame duchie, and Humphrey Wyngfeld, eſquier, beyng of counſell in the ſayed duchie, comyſſyoners aſſyned for examynacion of the ſayed variaunce by aſſent of the mayr nowe beyng, and the burgeſſes and comyners of the ſame

 towne,

towne, aſſembled in the Guylde Halle of the ſayed towne, the xxviiith day of Auguſt, in the xxiii yere of our ſoveraygn lord kyng Henry the viijth, in maner and forme heraftir enſuyng; firſt, wher at thys p̃ſent tyme ther ys a meyer elect, yt was fully agreed that he ſhuld exercyſe the office of mayraltie unto the day accuſtumed for the newe election of a mayr, and that the burgeſes and comyners ſhuld ſo accept hym, love and favor hym, and uſe ſuche aſſiſtens and good obedyens towards hym, as apperteynithe and as hathe be accuſtumed in that behalf. Item, wher ther ys nowe at thys p̃ſent tyme a mayr and viij burgeſſes lyvyng; yt ys ordered, that from henceforthe ther ſhall be alwayes a mayr and x. burgeſſes, and by cauſe ther lakkythe ij to make up the noumber of x burgeſſes, yt ys agreed that at thys p̃ſent tyme the mayr and hys brethern, being nowe burgeſes, ſhall choſe oone, and the comyners an other; wherupon the mayr and hys brethern furthwith choſe Richard Cokerell, and the comyners choſe Thomas Burton. Item, that the day of election of the mayr ſhall be yerely upon the Friday next bifor Pentecoſt, whiche ys and always hathe been the day hertofor accuſtumed, except the mayr electe happen to deceſſe afor the ſayed day of election accuſtumed, and then the election of a newe mayr to be at ſuche day as ſhal be appoynted by the moſt part of the burgeſſes in maner and forme hertofor declared. Item, at the day of election the mayr, ſteward, and coroner ſhall name and choſe xxx of the comyners of the ſayed towne, ſuche as they ſhalle thinke the beſt and moſt diſcrete to p̃cede in the election of a mayr. Item, aftir the ſayed xxx named and choſen, then the old mayr ſhall name oone of the noumber of the ſayed x burgeſes, and the ſayed burgeſes ſhall name another of theymſelfs, and the ſayed xxx, in the name of all the comyners, ſhall name a thirde of the noumber of the ſayed x burgeſſes, and the names of thes three of the ſayed burgeſſes thus named, ſhall be written in a paper, and then the ſayed xxx, with the old mayr and reſidue of the ſayed burgeſſes, ſhall take their othe bifor the ſtuard, that they without favor, affeccyon, parcialite, or corrupcyon, ſhall name and choſe oone of the ſayed iij to be mayr, ſuche as they ſhall thynke in theyr conſciens to be able and diſcrete to ſerve the kyng in the ſayd office, and aftir that othe every of theym ſhall give hys voyſe ſecretly to the ſtuard or his deputie, in the p̃ſens of the old mayr, to ſuch of the ſayed iij burgeſſes as he thynkythe ſhuld be moſt ableſt to be mayr, as hathe be accuſtumed in that behalf. Item, that none ſhall be in the election to be mayr, nor be elect mayr, except he be oone of the ſayed noumber of the x burgeſſes, and yf ther lake of the ſayed noumber than at the day of election bifor any election ſhal be of the mayr, yt ys ordered that the old mayr and hys brethern, the burgeſſes then lyvyng, with the

xxx comyners to be named and choſen by the old mayr, ſtuard, and coroner, as ys aforſayed, ſhal be ſworne bifor the ſtuard or hys deputye, to chuſe and name ſo many burgeſſes of the comyners of the ſayed towne as ſhall lake of the ſayed number of x burgeſſes, and that they ſhall choſe ſuch as they ſhall thynke in their conſciens to be moſt ableſt, wyſeſt, and moſt dyſcreteſt to exercyſe the ſayed rome of a burgeſſe, for the good rule and order of the ſayed towne. Item, yf any mayr elect happen to dye within the yer aftir he ys elect, wherby ther ſhall be no mayr lyvyng at the day of a new election, then yt ys ordeyned that in ſuche caſes ij of the oldeſt burgeſſes beyng p̃ſent at the day of election, the ſtuard and coroner ſhall name the ſayed xxx comyners, and yf then there lake the noumber of xi burgeſſes, then ſuche of the burgeſſes as ſhall be aſſembled for the election of a newe mayr, with the ſayed xxx, ſhal be ſworne as ys aforeſayed to thoſe, and name ſo many to be burgeſſes as ſhall then lake of the ſayed noumber of x, bifore they procede to the election of a mayre. Item, aftir they have named and choſen burgeſſes to the ſayed noumber of a xi, then the ſtuard, bycauſe there ys no mayr, ſhall name oone of the ſayed xi, and the burgeſſes another emong themſelfs and the ſayed xxx, the thirde of the noumber of the ſayed xi burgeſſes, and the names of theſe iij to be wrytten in a paper, and then the ſayed burgeſſes and xxx ſhall be ſworne as ys aforeſayed, to choſe and name oone of the ſayed iij to be mayr in maner and forme above remembryd. Item, aftir thys election paſt, the mayr thus elect ſhal be p̃ſentyd, and take hys othe bifor the ſtuard, in ſuche maner and forme as heretofor hathe ben accuſtomed, latyng you to wyt, that the ſayed dyreccions and orders ſo made by our ſayed comyſſyoners concernyng the p̃myſſes, have ben redd, ſeen, and well underſtond bifor our ſayed chauncellor and counſell of our ſayed duchye, and they ratyfying, affirmyng, and approvyng the ſayed dyreccions and orders ſo taken by our ſayed comyſſyoners in that behalf to be good and effectuall. Wherfor we woll and comand you, and every of you, that from henceforthe ye and every of you, and all other to whome yt ſhall apperteygne, that ye and every of you not only do conforme your ſelf to th'accomplyſhment of the ſayed articles and dyreccions, and to every of theym concernyng the p̃myſſes, accordyng to the aſſent and true intent of the ſame; but alſo that ye and every of you be aydyng, counſellyng, favoryng, and aſſiſtyng to the ſame, as nede and the caſe ſhall requir. Nor fayling thus to do as ye and every of you woll avoyde our highe dyſpleſur, and woll anſwer unto us at your utmoſt perills. In wytnes we have made thies our letters patents. Yeven at our paloys of Weſtminſter, undir our ſeale of our ſayed duchie, the vj day of Maye, the xxiiij yer of our reygne. Heydon.

EDWARDUS ſextus, Dei gr̃a Anglie, Francie, & Hib̃nie rex, fidei defenſor, et in terr' eccleſie Anglicane et Hibernice ſupremũ caput, oñib' ad quos p̃ſentes hec ñre pervenerint ſaltm. Inſpeximus tenorem cujuſd' actus ſive decreti in camera ducat' Lancaſtr' apud Weſtm' inter rector' ejuſd' ducatus ib̃m remanen' & exiſten' in hec verba: Termino Paſche año rni' regis Henrici viij viceſimo quarto. To the mayre, burgeſſes, and cõialtie, &c. Nos autem tenorem recordi ſive decreti p̃d' ad inſtantiã major' burgen' & cõialitat' ville p̃dict' duximus exemplificand'. In cujus rei teſtimon' has ł̃ras ñras fieri fecimus patent'. Dat' apud palaciũ ñrũ Weſtm' ſub ſigillo ducat' ñri p̃d' viceſimo ſeptimo die Aprilis año r̃ni ñri ſecundo. Heydon.

ELIZABETH Dei gr̃a, &c. omnib' ad quos, &c. Inſpexim' tenorem, &c. To the mayr, &c. Nos autem tenorem recordi, &c. In cujus rei, &c. Dat' apud palaciũ, &c. 20 die Maij, año r̃ni ñri octavo.

R. Onſlowe.

N° XXXII. p. 236.

HENRICUS octavus Dei gr̃a Anglie & Francie rex, fidei defenſor, et d̃nus Hibernie, om̃ib' ad quos p̃ſentes litere noſtre pervenerint ſaltem. Cum major ville noſtre de Thetford, parcelle ducatus ñri Lancaſtr' in comitat' noſtris Suff' & Norff' ac omnes p̃deceſſores ſui majores ejuſdem ville tempore cujus contrarij memoria hominũ non exiſtit inter alia libertates et privelegia uſi fuerunt & conſueverunt habere quendam hominem portantem & geſtantem gladium retro majorem ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſten' dum officium majoralitatis in eadem villa exercuer'; ſciatis quod nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali ac ex recta ſcientia & mero motu noſtris ad humilem petitionem majoris & burgenſium ville p̃dicte concedimus ac per p̃ſentes concedimus Petro Parfray nunc majori ville predicte ac burgenſi' & com̃unitati ejuſdem ville et eorum ſucceſſoribus quod de retro bene liceat & licebit p̃fato jam majori et ſucceſſoribus ſuis majorib' ville p̃dicte perpetuis temporibus futuris de tempore in tempus dum officium majoralitatis in eadem villa exercebunt, habere quendam hominem geſtantem & portantem gladium ante quemlibet majorum ville p̃dce pro tempore exiſten' et non retro prout conſueverunt, eo quod expreſſa mencio de vero valore annuo aut de rectitudine p̃miſſorũ ſive alicujus inde parcelle ſeu de alijs donis ſive conceſſionib' per nos p̃fato majori et ſucceſſorib' ſuis pantea factis exiſt'; aut aliquo ſtatuto, actu, ordinacione, reſtrictione, uſu, conſuetudine, aut aliqua alia re ſive materia quacunq' in contrarium non obſtante. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes dat' London' ſub ſigillo ducatus noſtri p̃dc̃i duodecimo die Junij año regni noſtri viceſimo quarto.

Per billam manu d̃ni regis ſignatam.

Heydon.

N° XXXIII.

N° XXXIII. p. 236.

To the ryght honorable William erle of Southampton*, high admyrall of England, and chauncellour of the duchie of Lankaſter.

IN mooſte humble wyſe ſhewith and compleyneth unto youre good lordſhyppe your dayly oratours, the mayer, burgeſſes, and commynalte of the auncyent towne or borowgh of Thetforde, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, parcell of the duchy of Lancaſtre. That wher ther hathe bene, by a long contynuance within the ſaid towne many divers and ſundry offycers havyng diſtyncte and ſeverall auctorytes, juryſdiccons, and powers, that ys to ſaye, a mayer, a coroner, a baylyf of the fraunches and his deputye, whiche ys under baylyf and jaylour ther; alſo ther ys the kyngs baylyf, the whiche gathereth the rent of aſſyſe, and his deputye, whiche is a ſerjeant, whoſe offyce ys to attache by ther bodyes and goodes for dett, or eny matter determynable within the market courte, accordyng to the cuſtome of the ſayd towne, by reaſon whereof ther haithe bene great dyſcencyon, ſute, and debate, betwene the ſaide offycers, for the occupacion and uſyng of ther ſeverall auctorytes; for as moche as every of them hathe ſuppoſed, that the other have uſurped uppon him in his offyce and rome, by reaſon of whiche contencyon, ſtryffe, and debate, the ſaid towne is brought to ruyne and decaye, and ys lyke in contynuance of tyme to be utterly deſolate, except that ſom good polycye and provyſyon for the mayntenaunce of the comen welth, and for the contynuance of unyte, and concorde, and amyte, of the inhabitaunts therein abydyng and contynueng, be ſhortly devyſed and provyded. Wherefore myght it lyke your good lordſhipp, the p̄myſſes tenderly to conſyder, and the rather att the contemplacions and humble interceſſyons and requeſts of your ſaid oratours, to be a meane for us unto our ſoveraign and lyge lorde, that his grace wolde be ſo good and gracyous lord unto us, as to graunte unto us and to our ſucceſſours, by his mooſt gracyous letters patents, that the ſaid borowgh or town mought be incorporated by the name of mayer and cōminaltie; and that they may have lyke lybertye, auctoryte, juriſdiccōn, and power within the ſaid towne, as the ſaid other ſeverall and ſundrye offycers now have, whiche ſhall be mooſt redy way and meane to ceaſe all ſtryffe and devyſyon, and to bryng concord, peas, and unyte emongeſt the inhabitaunts of the ſaid towne, and for this graunte ſo to be had

* Sir William Fitzwilliam, knight of the garter, was created earl of Southampton by Henry VIII. in 1537. He was alſo treaſurer of the houſhold. He died without iſſue, 1542.

and maid, your ſeid oratours the mayer and cominaltie ſhall yerely paye unto his grace, his heires, and ſucceſſours, one fee ferme for evermore, the whiche ſhall be as myche in value yerely to the kyngs coffers, as the hoole prouffytts and advauntage of the ſaid town amountyth in any one yere, within vij yeres now laſt paſt, indefferently to be caſte and accompted with other yeres. And alſo your ſaid oratours ſhall diſcharge his grace of thoſe fees gyven by his letters patents to his ſaid baylyf of the lybertye, baylyf of the towne, and the under ſtewarde for any offyce, that they or any of them have to be excercyſed in the ſaid town; and alſo your ſaid oratours ſhall dyſcharge the kynges highnes of buyldyngs, reparacions, and amendments off the tollhouſe, brygg, kage, pylorye, and cooke ſtolle, with the whiche his grace hetherto have allweys been charged, the whiche charges arre not under vil. a yere att the leaſt; and all theſe charges, notwithſtondyng your ſaid oratours ſhall yerelye paye the ſaid fee ferme, withoute eny deduccion or allowance, to be hadde oute of ytt, or eny parte thereof. And ytt ſhall lyke your lordſhipp the p̃myſſes conſydred, to obtayn the requeſts of your ſaid oratours, they ſhall continually praye for your good lordſhipp long in honour to contynue and endure.

N° XXXIV. p. 236.

To the king and quenes moſt excellent majeſties.

MOOST pitiefully and lamentably ſheweth and compleyneth unto your moſt excellent majeſties, your grace's dailie oratours and bounden ſubjectes, the mayor and comonaltie of your majeſties poore towne of Thetford, in the countie of Norfolk, That whereas your grace's poor towne of mans mynde is and alwaies hath been incorporate by the name of a maior and cominaltie, having licence to pleade and to be impleaded, and alſo to holde londes and tenements of the gifte of diverſe and ſundrye bothe honeſte and worſhipful men, to remayne unto them and their ſucceſſors, and further hath auctoritie to purchaſe londes and tenements to the yerelie value of tenne poundes, to remayne unto them and their ſucceſſours for ever, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmayne, as by divers and ſundrie charters and grants of your noble progenitors kings of this realme under the broade ſeale of England redie to be ſhewed more plainely it maye appere. And alſo where your grace's ſworde was borne of long tyme after the ſaide maior, untill the twelfe daye of June, in the 24th yere of the reigne of your grace's mooſt dereſt father of famous memorye, king Henry th'eight, his grace of his regall powre, at the humble ſute of his ſaide officers and oratours, did confirme and graunte, that from thensfourthe ever after his grace's ſaide ſworde ſhoulde be borne before the ſaide mayor and two maces. And where alſo afore the ſaide tyme there was a maior and eight burgeſſes, his grace of his regall powre did augment them to the noumbre of tenne burgeſſes, as by his grace's letters patents redie to be ſhewed more plainelie it may appere, whiche letters patents the mooſt noble king of famous memorye, Edward the ſixt, your majeſtie's brother, confirmed; and the noble graunts and charters of his progenitours, as by his grace's letters patents more plainelie it may appere, whiche regall auctoritie, londs, and tenements your grace's pore officers have peaceablie poſſeſſed and enjoyed ſyns the reigne of Edward the firſt and Richard the firſt's daies and long before, untill the mooſt heynous traitors, Sir John Gates being chancellor of your grace's duchie of Lancaſtre, by his extort and cruell powre, toke from your ſaid oratours thiere foreſaid londs and tenements, by reaſon whereof your grace's ſaide charters have byn in long ſute, and mooſt ungodly vexed and troubled, and the ſalvation thereof mooſt myſerably brought in ruyn and decaye, being a towne of your grace's mooſt auncyent inheritaunce, auncient demayne and evermore

evermore belonging unto your grace's crowne; in whiche towne is and alwaies have ben a market, and non other within x myles compaſſe; and alſo a mooſt ſtrongeſt mounte intrenched with thre great diches, and the ſaid towne for the mooſt parte invyroned with a goodly freſhe water ryver, the which tranſporteth to and from the mayne ſea by veſſells of xii or xvi lodes burden. Moreover ſaid towne ſtandeth in ſuch a ſtreite betwixt your grace's counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, as of verye neceſſitie it is to be p̃ſerved and maynteined. In tendre conſideracion of all and ſinguler the premiſſes, it maye pleaſe your excellent majeſties to commaunde ſuche ordre herein to be had, as to juſtice ſhall appertein, and your ſaide oratours ſhall dailie praie to God for the preſervacion of your mooſt excellent heighneſs in eſtate long and proſperouſly to regne.

Indorſed,

The humble petic̃on of your majeſties ſubjects within the auncient towne of Thetforde.

Nº XXXV. p. 265.

THETFORD.

Ex autog' ſcript' temp' reg' E. I. penes T. M.

ISTE ſunt libertates burgi Thetford quondam uſitate, dummodo fuerat in dominico domini regis. Tunc erat in dicto burgo plenum returnum brevis. Item, deliberacõ gaole p breve domini regis. Item, major & coronator ut nunc ſunt. Item, burgenſes p̃dicti reſpondebant, & adhuc reſpondent p ſe in itinere juſticiariorũ et alibi ubiq' ſine aſſociatione forinſecorũ in recognitionibus ſeu juratis quibuſcunq'. Item, nec vicecomes, nec coronator, nec ballivus, vel miniſter forinſecus aliquod officium in burgo predicto, infra bundas p̃dicti burgi, videlt, Weymerſty & Londemer' exercebant ſeu aliqualiter exequebantur, ſed ballivi ejuſdem burgi, nec in cõmuni piſcaria ejuſdem burgi que ſe extendit a predicto burgo uſq' ad pontem Sancti Edmundi verſus Santon. Item, licuit et adhuc licet majori et ballivis ſuis, talliagia, et alia auxilia rationabilia, per aſſenſum tocius cõmunitatis ſeu majoris partis ejuſdem, pro tuitione et cõmuni utilitate burgi illius intra ſe quotiens opus fuerit aſſedere, et pro talliagijs & auxilijs illis levandis rationabiles facere diſtrictiones, ſicut hactenus in hujuſmodi caſu in alijs burgis rationabiliter fieri conſueverit. Item, burgenſes predicti ſolebant eſſe quieti per totum regnum Anglie de Tolneto, Pontagio, Paſſagio, Muragio, Pannagio, Laſtagio, Cariagio, Picagio, Caiagio, & Rivagio. Item, nullus de burgo predicto, vel alius in burgo predicto indictatus vel arreſtatus pro quocunq' debito vel quacunq' cauſa, alibi quam in priſona dicti burgi fuerat impriſonatus; ſed omnes ibidem indictati vel arreſtati in priſona dicti burgi fuerant detenti, & per ballivos ejuſdem cuſtoditi, quouſq' deliberati fuerint ſecundum legem & conſuetudinem regni, & hoc per burgenſes dicti burgi. Item, nec predicti burgenſes implacitabant, nec fuerant implacitati, nec per ſummonitionem fatigati extra burgum predictum pro contractis in dicto burgo initis, ſeu tranſgreſſionibus, querelis, ſeu tenuris aliquibus infra dictum burgum exiſtentibus, niſi ſpecialiter tangebant dominum regem vel heredes ſuos. Item, quilibet de burgo predicto potuit & poteſt legare omnes terras & tenementa ſua, que vel quas perquiſivit infra limites burgi predicti, ſicut cetera catalla ſua mobilia. Item, quilibet de burgo qui ſcit ulnare, & uſq' ad ſum̃am duodecim denariorum computare plene tenebatur ætatis, & adhuc tenetur; et rate & ſtabiles remanebant, & adhuc remanent alienationes facte per tales. Item, nullus burgenſis de burgo predicto amerciabatur pro

nulla cauſa, niſi per conburgenſes dicti burgi, et hoc in preſentia majoris, & ſecundum qualitatem delicti. Et quia fortaſſis ſunt alique libertates & conſuetudines quibus burgenſes p̃dicti uti ſolebant antiquitus, et jam per negligentiam eorum minus plene uſi ſunt, petunt p̃dicti burgenſes quod eiſdem de cetero uti poſſunt ut ſolebant.

ULTIMUM iter inter Norfolk & Suffolk, in Theſaur'. Et fuerunt juſticiarij dominus Johannes de Boylund & dominus Salamanus de Rouceſtre de decimo nono Edwardi primi.

Tranſcriptum itineris pro Thetford[a].

Memorandum, quod comes Warenus tenet villam de Thetford in capite de domino rege per excambium cujuſdam manerij in Lira[b] que vocatur Collumbre[c], adeo libere ſicut dominus rex in aliquo tempore tenuit. Habet etiam in eadem villa omnia que ſpectant ad coronam, ſcilt preſon', coronat', major', forum cotidianum, tolnetum, et totum regale, et hijs uſus eſt. Item, tenet villam p̃dictam omnino liberam, et ſeneſcall', ſervient' et ballivos tanquam vic' et hundredar'. Ita quod nullus vicecomes vel hundredarus ibidem intromittat'. Ballivi ejuſdem ville reſpondeant[d] pro una dimid' de hundred' coram juſticiarijs itinerantibus et alijs. Ita qd̃ nullus in aſſiſis nec juratis de rebus infra libertates eis adjungitur, ſed infra p̃d' villam tangen' per ſolos dicte ville diſtringatur villa p̃dicta. Et tempore quo non extat memoria habuit retorn' brevium uſque ad tempus Roberti de Norton vicecomitis Norfolk[e], qui extractionem a p̃dicta villa abſtulit et ſubſtraxit. Item, in p̃dicta villa habet majorem & coronatorem qui debent eligi per cõmunitatem p̃dicte ville. Qui quidem major habet, et ſemper habuit, hanſam[f] de mercatoribus nundinar' et mercator' a villa p̃dict' uſque pontem de Sechhithe juxta Lennam ex parte una, et uſq' ad Laufeudwell in Morle[g] ex parte alter, et uſq' ad Jakeſnol[h] verſus Gipwic ex parte tertia, et uſq' ad pontem de Lakford verſus Novum mercatum ex parte quarta, et uſq' ad Frendgate verſus Novum mercatum ex parte quinta, et uſq' ad villam de Lakynghith et per aquam uſq' ad maram[i] que vocatur Windelſe.

Item, comes habet in ead' villa tol & team, infalrehthef & utfalrethef, viſ' franc' pleg' & emend' omnium que ad viſ' franc' pleg' pertinent. Habet etiam pylloriam, trevenchet, & forum cotidianum, & tol de bladis & de omnibus alijs merchandizis infra libertates ville p̃dicte, que durant a quadam diviſa que vocatur Londmere que jacet inter campum de Thetford, ac illa parte

[a] MS. duc. Norf. fol. 16, ultimo itinere inter Norfolk & Suffolk, in Theſaur', &c.
[b] Quære, in Normandy. [c] Kolumber. [d] Reſpondent pro ſe & dimid' hundred.
[e] He was ſheriff 52, 53, 54, H. III. [f] Toll. [g] *Motley*, Mr. Patrick.
[h] Yakeford in veteri pergameno. [i] Meer.

aque verſus Suffolk ex parte una, et campum de Bernham, Elveden, Donham[k], et Santon ex parte altera. Et p̄d̄ diviſa dividit libertat' de Thefford & lib̄tatem sc̄i Edmundi, et Norfolk & Suffolk.

Item, comes habet in dicta villa priſonam & gaolam, et furcas ad latron' ſuſpend' et integre totum regale, ſicut d̄nus rex vel anteceſſores ſui pleni' habuerunt, omnibus quibus memorijs concurrit.

Et in infraſcript' patet ulterius pro weif, felo de ſe, in eadem villa, et mercat' ſingulis ſeptiman' per diem Mercur' & Sabbat'.

In placitis corone coram Salamone de Roff', Will'mo de Hopton, Ric̄o de Boylond, Rob̄to de Fulmerſton mil'. Thoma Sudington & Waltero de Sturdige, juſtit' itinerantib' apud Norwic' in com' Norf' in c̄ro sc̄i Hilarij anno rex reg' Edw' fil' reg' Hen' quartodecimo.

De dimid' hundredo de Thefford.

De proficuo p̄ theſauro invent' apud Thefford quod remanebat cum Hugone Franceis ballivo ibidem.

De latronis & falſenarijs monete i̇b̄m apprehenſis p̄ villenat' ſeu ballium comitis Waren' et diſtriction' et imp̄ac̄on' homines conſtant' in parco com' Waren'. Et ſimiliter apprehenſ' latronum p̄ Euſtac' ballivū com' Waren'.

Et jurat' requiſit' ſi p̄dictus comes habeat priſonam ibidem, dicunt quod ſic. Et venit p̄dictus comes et quoad priſonam dicit quod anteceſſores ſui ſemper habuerunt priſonam ibidem, et obierunt inde ſeiſit'. Et quod le eſcape a ballio ſuo eſt perſonale delictum ipſius ballij unde ad judicium.

Et Ric̄us de Flempton captus fuit in villa de Thefford p̄ hamſokna & burglar' domor', et impriſonat' fuit in priſona com' Waren' de Thefford in cuſtod' ballivor' ejuſdem comitis, et qui a cuſtod' eodem ballivor' evaſit..... i̇b̄m quendam impriſonat' fuiſſe in priſona p̄dicta p̄ xiij annos. Et quod p̄d' ..... comes clamat habere priſonam.

Item, p̄ſentant quod Alic..... re capta fuit cum mannope latrocinio in ville de Thetford, et impriſonat' ut ſupra..... comitis apud Thetford p̄ burglar' granor' com' Waren' poſt evaſ' de eccleſia.

[k] Downham.

N° XXXVI. p. 276.

Letter from the mayor of Thetford to Sir Robert Cotton.

Bibl. Cott. Julius C. III. p. 271.

Noble Sir,

NOTwithſtanding yow are a ſtraunger unto us, yet upon the commendacion of the right honorable the earle of Arundell, our moſt worthy lord, we have made choiſe of yow to be a burgeſſe for our borough of Thetford in this next parliament: in the firſt place we doubt not but our eleccion being ſoe free and ſo generall, as yow had not one voyce againſte yow, yowr voyce, labour, and endeavours ſhall not be wanting to remember the auntient, and now almoſte ruinated borough of Thetford, which was Sitomagus in the Brytons tyme, and ſince a colony of the Romaynes, if eyther occaſion be offered to pleaſure us, or wee ſhall have buſineſs to uſe your aſſiſtaunce in, wee aſſuer ourſelves that yow deſerve that reputacion which report, (beſide his lordſhip's lettres) hath ben made of yow unto us. And in confydence thereof that yow will anſwere it unto us, and make it good by your accions, we remayne, and are bould to wright ourſelves what yow ſhall ever fynde us. Your loveing frendes ever to be commaunded,

Thetford, this 25th of Aprill, 1625.

William Norwich, mayor,
John Snellinge,
John Tyrrell,
George Eden.

N° XXXVII.

N° XXXVII.

Copy of a letter ſent by the corporation of Thetford to General Conway.

WE the mayor, aldermen, and corporation of Thetford, deſire to return you our moſt unfeigned and grateful thanks for your late ſpirited, conſcientious, and unbiaſſed conduct in parliament, particularly on that moſt important queſtion to the liberties of us all, the ſeizure of private papers by the warrant of a Secretary of State, a queſtion which remaining undecided, muſt make every Engliſhman tremble, and which, till declared to be illegal, leaves the glorious Revolution imperfect.

Your behaviour, ſir, on that occaſion was worthy the unblemiſhed integrity which you have always manifeſted. Superior to bribes or menaces, you have demonſtrated your civil courage to be equal to your military. You have fought the battles of your country againſt domeſtic and foreign enemies. We know your ſervices, and we have heard that they were particularly recommended to favour by that great judge of martial merit Prince Ferdinand. Theſe honours, ſir, cannot be taken from you; ſome ſort of reward may be envied you by ſelfiſh and deſigning miniſters, who may know that you ſcorn to ſupport unconſtitutional meaſures; but your country, (and may it continue) this free country, in whoſe cauſe you have fought from the nobleſt and moſt diſintereſted motives, will join in conferring the beſt of rewards—its applauſe. There are ſeaſons when it would be a diſgrace not to be diſgraced. Continue to act as you have done; and may every borough in the kingdom be as worthily repreſented as the corporation of Thetford!

Dated at our Guildhall, the 28th of April, 1764.

General Conway's anſwer.

To the mayor, coroner, and corporation of the borough of Thetford in Norfolk.

Gentlemen,

I BEG you to accept my moſt grateful acknowledgment of the ſingular honour conferred upon me by your letter of the 28th inſtant, to which I am ſenſible I can have no claim, but that of having acted from the dictates of my own honour and conſcience, and of that firm and faithful attachment to his majeſty's perſon and intereſt, with which I have endeavoured to do my duty during a courſe of many years ſervice in my profeſſion. To that alone I muſt owe any degree of approbation my ſmall merit could obtain from thoſe great princes under whom I have had the honour to ſerve. And if any part of my behaviour,

viour, in a civil or military capacity, can have entitled me to your applauſe, you may be aſſured, gentlemen, that as it was my real ambition to deſerve the favour of my conſtituents, ſo it ſhall be my conſtant object to maintain, by a ſtrict adherence to that conduct and thoſe principles which you recommend.

I have the honour to be,

With the higheſt gratitude and reſpect,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt devoted ſervant,

H. S. CONWAY.

London, April 30, 1764.

N° XXXVIII. p. 283.

Extract from John de Bramis's MS. in Bennet College Library, Cambridge.

Pars 2. cap. 28. Proelium inter Thetfordiam et Rowdham.

HIIS ita tranſactis, rex Waldeus in Caſtre civitate ſua conſtitutus congregavit omnem exercitum ſuum, et in Suffolchiam, ut ſe de regis Roud malefactis vindicaret, profectus eſt. Cumque rex Roud audiſſet adventum illius undiqne ſibi militum ſubſidia perquirebat, venitque in auxilium illius rex Hertford Odardus cum exercitu copioſo. Sed et ſimiliter rex Cantabrigie Knond cum exercitu multo venit ad eum, ſtipendarioſque non paucos de Londoniis aliiſque civitatibus pecunia conduxit. Cum igitur rex Roud exercitum multum fortemque valde collegiſſet, Waldeo regi cum exercitu ſuo venienti cum omni exercitu ſuo quaſi tribus a Thetfordia miliaribus non longe a quadam palude occurrit. Clangentibuſque tubis utriuſque partis exercitus in eodem loco preliari cepit. Et cum apud belli congreſſionis initio milites non pauci ceciderunt, emiſeruntque ſagittarii telas atque ſagittas, et facta eſt pugna fortiſſima. In hoc itaque prelio viriliter pugnavit rex Odardus et plurimorum capita abſcidit. Sed & comes Merlinus indiſſimili zelo laborabat, ictumque importune ſuorum lamentabantur: vir etenim fortis extitit, de cujus probitate & humanitate multa liber iſte in ſequentibus monſtrabit. Reges etiam Roud & Knowd ut vires ſuæ tribuerunt iuge fortitudinis preliabantur, multaque Waldeo milites ſuos occidendo intulerunt dampna. Nam et Florencius ibidem graviter vulneratus, Broun vero captivatus, & Symundus extitit de equo dejectus. Facta eſt itaque magna militum cedes, quorum maxima multitudo in terra mortui ſive moribundi jacebant, poteratque ibi videri frequens militum caſus ; ibi viventium clamor horribilis, ibi terribilis morientium ſtrepitus; ibi gladiatorum jugis occiſio; ibi armorum frequens diruptio; ibi vulneratorum dira dejectio ; ibi pugnatorum minime paucorum hoſtes diligens trucidandi cura ; ibi ſonipedum enſibus occiſorum vagatio ſedula. Tanta itaque erat Waldei hoſtium pugnandi aſpera crudelitas quod illius milites quodammodo formidare ceperunt. Videns igitur Waldeus ſuos trepidantes ſonuit cornu ut exercitum ſuum recolligeret, & ait, ubi ſocii eſt virtus veſtra quondam tam nobilis & humanitatis audacieque veſtre ſtrenuitas; ecce ut video die iſto omnia perdidiſtis, me igitur relinquentes fugere vultis. Ego tamen de bello iſto non exibo ; immo vivus aut mortuus hic remanebo. Jam hic experiri potero in quibus debeam in neceſſitate confidere. Procedens ergo Waldeus pugnavit fortiter a dextris & a ſiniſtris, omneſque quos percutiebat de ſella commovit, largam ſibi ſatis ſuo enſe viam fecit, et omnes ab illius crudelitate cavebant. Recuperavitque Gymundum dejectum, ut viriliter preliaretur exhortans

exhortans. Omnes itaque milites Waldei predicta admonitione animati omni diligentia hoſtes ſatagebant occidere. Caſu et Florencius regi Roud obvius factus eſt. Quem gladio fortiter percutiens cordis illius ſanguine effuſo mortuum in campo reliquit. Venit quoque Hardyngus celeri curſu magno furore permixtus, et regem Knoud percutiens occidit. Gymundus autem ſimili zelo ſuccenſus comitem de Zepyſwych letali vulnere ſauciatum dejecit ad terram. Waldeus itaque & omnis exercitus illius fortiſſime ut viri nobiliſſimi pugnaverunt, & inimicos, facta eorum cede magna, fugarunt. Odardus autem atque Merlinus totum qui remanſerat colligentes exercitum cum impetu magno Waldeum aggreſſi ſunt. Et Merlinus omnibus viribus ſuis prelatum ictum Waldeo impertitus eſt. At Waldeus eum repercutiens nec ignavia ſive torpore ſopitus caſſidis quarterium abſcidit. Merlinus ergo fugiens ab eo Florencium percuſſit, caſſidemque capitis illius duriſſimam concuſſit, gladiuſque per humerum deſcendens lorice duriſſime centum circiter ſquamas abſcidit; verumptamen Florencium minime vulneravit. Ergo, ait ei Merlinus, Mallem, inquit, quam hujus omnia ſeculi bona quod jam de te vindicari poſſem; regem etenim Roud avunculum meum occidiſti, & ideo numquam vere gaudere potero uſque dum capud tuum de corpore abſcidero. Tunc Florentius eum fortiter percuſſit, caſſide perforatoque illius cum militibus ſuis in fugam convertit. Dixitque ad eum Odardus, Recedamus hinc citius; hic etenim diutius militibus noſtris occiſis remanere non juvat; tanta etenim eſt regis hujus importuna crudelitas quod illius impetus nullus poſſit reſiſtere; me etenim taliter in corpore vulneravit quod omnis a me ſpes vite deperiit. Odardus itaque & Merlinus cum qui remanſerant militibus ſuis fugere ceperunt. At Waldei milites eos perſequentes multos eorum morte & captivitate dampnarunt. Verumpramen Merlinus ſepius reverſus multos inimicorum occidit. Tantum itaque equitaverunt quod Thetford fines preterierunt, et viam verſus Hertford ſumpſerunt. Tunc eos relinquentes Waldei milites ad domum ſuam reverſi ſunt. Tunc Waldeus cum honore et gaudio civitatem Thetfordenſem ingreſſus eſt, omneſque civitatis illius cives & totius qui remanſerant regionis illius principes ſe ſibi ut ſuo regi fideles atque ſubjectos eſſe promittentes tradiderunt. Tunc rex Waldeus regum Knoud & Roud colligi precepit corpora, & ea in eodem loco ubi prelium fuerat ſepeliri fecit; poſtmodum autem populi provinciam illam habitantes quod reges erant qui ibidem ſepulti fuerant capellam ibidem fieri fecerunt. Et quod rex quondam Thetfordie Roud in hoc loco ſepultus eſt villam proximo adjacentem Roudham quaſi Roud manſionem vel habitationem nuncupaverunt. Deinde Waldeus cum exercitu ſuo procedens Cantabrigiam pervenit. Omneſque cives illius ſe ſibi ut ſuo etiam regi de victoria ſi pugnarent deſperantes tradiderunt, et quod ſibi ut ſuo domino deſervirent fidem adhibuerunt, & ut regi ſuo homagium ei fecerunt. In eodem

tempore dixit Waldeus ad Florentium, Adeſto, Florenti amice mihi ſingularis, fideliter etenim mihi in omnibus deſervire ſtuduiſti, & multa pro me adverſa pertuliſti, et jam te teneor multum diligere. Et ut erga te cordis mei tibi notifiem affectum ecce tibi a die iſto Thetfordie principatum cum omnibus Suffolchie terris & poſſeſſionibus committo, ut regionis illius rex et ſis et nomineris uſque ad Norfolchie confinia. Reſpondit Florencius dicens, Gratias tibi ago, domine rex, quod tuum mihi munus impendere dignatus es; ſi tamen tue complaceat dignitati Suffolchiam minime ſuſcipiam. Ecce etenim Norfolchia atque Suffolchia bene ſibi et propinque adherent. Et ſi utrumque in manu retinueris fortior eris et ab inimicis tuis magis formidaberis. Suffolchiam ergo non accipiam; quodcumque aliud volueris tribue michi. Dixit ergo Waldeus ad eum, Bene & fideliter locutus es verumptamen quia Suffolchiam renuiſti, Cantabrigie civitatem recipias cum omnibus bonis ſibique poſſeſſionibus pertinentibus, etiam ſi majoris eſſet dignitatis eam tibi libenter impendo. Gaviſus itaque de tanto beneficio Florencius cum ſollicitudine regi gratias agere ſatagebat. Et omni mora poſtpoſita ſtatim regum coronam ſuſcepit, atque ab univerſis civibus et provincie principibus honorem ſuſcepit. Et ita Florencius Cantabrigie rex conſtitutus eſt. Reverſuſque eſt Waldeus ad Thetfordiam civitatem ſuam Deo ſemper gratias agendo ſollicitus, qui ſibi de eis qui ſe parvipendentes deſpexerant victoriam largitus eſt. Hic itaque Waldeus primus extitit rex in Anglia qui duobus comitatibus ſimul prefuiſſe dinoſcitur, quos & filii ſui poſt mortem illius multis habuere diebus.

N° XXXIX.

N° XXXIX.

List of Thetford Corporation Deeds, &c.

N°

1 DEPUTATION from Richard Fulmerſton, eſq. to Robert Ragot, to be his bailiff, 5 Ed. VI.

2 Mr. Gent's gift of a houſe for ringing the bell, &c. Feb. 20, 6 Jac. I.

3 William Barnham, eſq. his gift of 4l. per annum to the poor of Thetford, Sept. 28, 28 Charles II.

4 An annuity of twenty ſhillings per annum to be paid out of the Maid's Head in Thetford to the poor, purchaſed with 10l. left by William Trimage to this town.

5 Agreement to keep a workhouſe in Thetford, Aug. 1, 11 Charles I.

6 and 7 Two deeds, &c. relating to the gift of 10l. per annum to the town of Thetford, by Henry Smith, eſq. of London, 1626.

8 Grant of John Edwards, mayor, of the advowſon of Santon, to Edward Clere, lord of the manor of Thetford, 15 Eliz. 1573.

9 Copy of the deed made to Mr. John Tyrrell for the next advowſon of Santon, 1626, 2 Charles I.

10 Award between John Tyrrell, Francis Avenal, William Norwich, and Peter Sponer, concerning the ſale of the next preſentation to Santon living, Dec. 11, 5 Charles I. 1629.

11 John Gooch, burgeſs, William Drewry, gent. and others, letter of attorney to receive 200l. of Sir Richard Fulmerſton's heirs, 14 Eliz.

12 Bond concerning Sir Richard Fulmerſton's award, 14 Eliz.

13 An indenture purſuant to an award between the duke of Norfolk and Richard Fulmerſton, eſq. 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary

14 Maſter and fellows of the ſchool and hoſpital, releaſe for their ſtipends, 1658.

15 Deputation to receive the ſchool rents for three years, July 1, 11 Jac. I.

16 Maſter and fellows, &c. aſſignment of a rent charge to the mayor and commonalty, Feb. 22, 12 Jac. I.

17 Schoolmaſter's acquittance, 1650.

18 Ditto. Thomas Lincoln, mayor, 22 Charles I.

19 Leaſe of Croxton lands, &c. 3 Ed. I.

20 Leaſe of Croxton farm to Burage and Robert Martin, at 117l. per annum.

21 John Poynton, maſter of the hoſpital, his general releaſe to the mayor, 1626.

22 Leaſe of Santon manor warren, &c. from the prior of Thetford, March 6, 26 Henry VIII.

23 Ordinance about chuſing a mayor, May 6, 24 Henry VIII. Seal of the dutchy of Lancaſter.

24 The feofment of the houſe in the Guildhall yard, to the uſe of the mayor. and corporation of Thetford, 1667.

25 Ordinance about chuſing a mayor, 8 Elizabeth. Seal of dutchy of Lancaſter.

26 An award between the mayor and burgeſſes and Robert Hillarye.

27 King Edward VI. charter for election of a mayor and burgeſſes.

28 Leaſe of the toll 1580, 22 Eliz.

29 Leaſe of a ſhoemaker's ſtall in the market, 21 Eliz.

30 Leaſe of the town-houſe, 1657.

31 Leaſe of Brandon bridge, 1638.

32 Leaſe to Mr. Eden of the toll of bridges, 21 Eliz.

33 Leaſe of foreign fines, 30 Eliz. John Buxton, mayor.

34 Leaſe of twelve acres and half of land, Nicholas Edwards, mayor, 35 Henry VIII.

35 Leaſe of butchers ſtalls 21 Eliz. John Edwards, mayor, to Nicholas Raynberd.

36 Leaſe of Brandon bridge, 4l. per year, John Allen, mayor, Jan. 20, 5 Edward VI.

37 Leaſe of a ſhop in the market, John Edwards, mayor, to Robert Mulley, 21 Eliz.

38 Leaſe of eight acres of land in St. Margaret's field, to Stephenſon and others, John Buxton, mayor, 30 Eliz.

39 Exemplification of a decree for election of a mayor, 8 Eliz.

40 June 10, 5 Edward VI. Richard Fulmerſton, eſq. leaſe of tolls to the mayor, purſuant to an award for eighteen years, at 8l. 6s. 8d. per ann.

41 Grant of the toll-houſe in Thetford from Edward Clere, eſq. to Robert Brown, Nov. 18, 1596.

42 Feofment of the toll-houſe in the fiſh-market from Robert Browne, clerk, to the mayor, &c. 4 James I.

43 Thetford conſtitutions, laws, &c. made Sept. 12, 1668, Thomas White, eſq. mayor.

44 Thetford charter 16 Eliz.

INDEX.

N° V*. p. 61, 89.

In the Great Foundation Charter of William de Warenn, ſecond earl of Surrey, to Lewes priory, is the following, extracted from the Chartulary of Lewes at the Muſeum in Bibl. Cotton. Veſpaſian, F. xv.

Vide p. 4. original, and about the middle of this long charter.

"ET eccleſiam sc̃i Petri de Tetford dedi eis[a], & quatuor ſolidatas terre in "agros de Tetford que adjacent' ad ſc̃am Helenam, et eccleſiam sc̃e "Helene cum terra ad illam p̃tinent'." Dedi eciam illis Santon̄[b] cum p̃tinen' ſuis, et ſex ſolidat' terre ad Wilton̄[c], et eccl̃iam de Wilton, cum terra & decima ad illam p̃tinent', & eccl̃iam de Feltwelle[d], & decimam om̃i, & iij ſolid̃ terre quas tenuit Gilb̃tus, & ij ſolid̃ terre quas tenuit Sculla, & in Dudelinton'[e] x ſolid̃ terre quas tenuit Ric̃us, & in Kateſtona'[f] terram Ulf' fratris Uſſordi, & eccl̃iam de Gymyngh̃m[g] & decimam ejuſd̃m ville, & ib̃m de ſocomannis xl ſolid̃, & ad Gattonam[h] viij ſolid̃, terre & dec̃iam Rog̃ide Pavely, et apud Acram[i] mulinum qd̃ redd̃ xxx ſolid̃.

N. B. This charter was granted about the year 1092, though without a date.

[a] To the Lewes Monks. [b] Santon. [c] Wilton. [d] Feltwell.
[e] Didlington near Thetford. [f] Kateſton. [g] In Norfolk. [h] Gatton. [i] Caſtle Acre.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 262, *at bottom*, *add*, 8. Richard Saffory, Eſq.
Two vacancies.

Page 263, Mr. James Mingay reſigned his gown in 1779; and his ſon Mr. William Robert Mingay was elected in his place.

INDEX.

Page

ALDULPH and *Alfwald*, kings 16
Almſhouſe, Sir R. Fulmerſton's 230—273
——— Harbord's 274
Anna, king 15
Arfaſt, biſhop 31. 35
Arms of Thetford 266
Aſſizes at Thetford 55
Athelſtan, king 22
Athelwald, king 16
Auſtin Friars 195
benefactions and poſſeſſions 196—198
diſſolution 198
remains 201
Bailiffs 263
Battle between Edmund and the Danes 21
Beaufo, biſhop 35
Beorn, king 16
Bigot Roger, founder of Thetford priory 112
his death 117
epitaph 118
ſucceſſors 120—121
Biſhops of Thetford 31—36
their lands from Domeſday Ap. 7—26
ſuffragans 39
Blomefield, Mr. educated at Thetford 285
Boteler, Mr. of Thetford 284
Britons, their antient ſtate 2
Bromehill priory takes the fair tolls Ap. 27
Burgeſſes 262
Canons and nunnery of St. George 98
benefactions 101
prioreſſes 106
diſſolution 109
remains 110
granted to the duke of Norfolk Ap. 54
Canons of St. Sepulchre 174
benefactions 175
charters 175
interments 176
poſſeſſions 176—180. 186—189
ſurvey 180—185

Page

Canons, priors 189
diſſolution 191
remains 195
Chamberlains 264
Churches at Thetford
All Saints 89
St. Andrew 82
St. Bennet 90
St. Cuthbert 83
St. Edmund 81
St. Etheldred 77
St. George 89
St. Giles 81
St. Helen 89
St. John 68
St. Lawrence 77
St. Margaret 69
St. Martin 69
St. Mary the Great 60
St. Mary the Leſs 70
St. Michael 70
St. Nicholas 73. Ap. 26
St. Peter 61
Trinity 87
Coins ſtruck at Thetford 279
Roman found there 13
Comb for horſe's mane found at Thetford 13
Conſtables 264
Conway, Gen. letter to Ap. 126
Coroners 244—255
Corporation 234—243
charter 255
arms 266
benefactions 267—271
mayors 244—262
coroners 244—255
burgeſſes 262
bailiffs 263
conſtables 264
chamberlains 264

	Page
Corporation	
liberties	265 Ap. 35
repreſentatives	276—278
Cotton, Sir *Richard*, letter to	Ap. 128
Croxton manor, ſettlement of	98
Danes ravage Eaſt Anglia	17
at Thetford	19—23
Deanry and deans of Thetford	40—41
taxation	Ap. 27
Domeſday for Thetford	25
the biſhopric	Ap. 7
Domus Dei hoſpital	92
Druids	4
Eaſt Angle kingdom	13
kings	14—20. 22
ſee removed to Thetford	31
Edmund, king	16—21
martyred	19
Elizabeth, queen, at Thetford	57
Elmham ſee of, removed to Thetford	31
Epitaph on the duke of Norfolk	Ap. 43
Erpwald, king	15
Ethelbert, king	16
Etheldred, king	ib.
Ethelreda's ſmock, its virtues	79
Fire at Thetford	292
Fiſhery	293
Fitzroy Henry, his monument	123—124
Friars preachers	166
benefactions	169
diſſolution	170
remains	173
Auſtin	195—201
Fulmerſton, Sir *Richard*	45—286
his monument	72
founds a ſchool and almſhouſe	228
poſſeſſions of religious houſes	286
agreement with the corporation about St. Nicholas's ſcite	Ap. 26
Funeral of the duke of Norfolk	ib. 38
Galſagus, biſhop	35
Greſham rectory granted to Thetford canons	90
Guthrun made king of Eaſt Anglia	22
Halwick manor	48
Heptarchy	13
Hickes, Dr. *George*, biſhop of Thetford	39
Hoſpitals, St. Mary Magdalen	90
St. Mary and St. Julian	95
St. John	97
Howards, lords of Thetford	45
buried in the abbey	122
monuments	123
James I. reſides at Thetford till offended	57
Iceni, their kingdom and capital	6
Inſcriptions at Thetford 62, 63. 232, 233.	272
Leet	Ap. 28
Liberties	265 Ap. 35
Light-horſemen, expence of furniſhing two	Ap. 94
Loſinga, *Herbert*, biſhop	36
removes the ſee of Thetford to Norwich	37
Manning, Dr. his examination of Thetford waters	301
Martin, *Thomas*, memoirs of	Pref. v. 284
Mayors liſt of	244—262
oath	Ap. 29
order about election	ib. 31
Mint	279
Mowbray family	121
monuments	283
Noby's, Dr. maſter of Bennet College, his agreement with the prior of Thetford	142
	Ap. 50
Nunnery	98—110
Plot, Dr. his letter on Sitomagus	Ap. 1
Priory or abbey	113
charters	116
foundation	Ap. 34
independant of biſhops	119
prior murdered	129
benefactions and poſſeſſions	125—156
petition to be made denizon	Ap. 77
ſeal	157
priors	158
ſurrender	Ap. 79
diſſolution	159
remains	160—164
monuments	162
Lady chapel	164 Ap. 81
Red Caſtle	9
Redowald, king	14
Repreſentatives	276—278
Roman road leading to Thetford	12
coins found at Thetford	13
School	228
Sigebert, king	15
Sitomagus derived	7—8 Ap. 1
Smock of St. Etheldreda	79

	Page
Swan marks	293
Swain, king of Denmark, his ſudden death	24
THETFORD under the Romans	5
Saxons	13
Danes	17
Normans	24
Domeſday	25
antient name	7
forts	8—9
Red Caſtle	9
Caſtle Hill	10
biſhopric	31
biſhops	31—37
ſuffragans to Norwich	38
deanry	40
deans	41
manor	42
particulars of	46*n.*
town deſcribed	53
tolls	54
aſſizes	55
tournaments	56
ſtreets	58
lanes	59
croſſes	57
markets	59
royal reſidence	57
fairs	60
churches	ib.
canons and nunnery of St. George	98—110
—— St. Sepulchre	174—195
priory or abbey	113—164
friars preachers	164—173
—— Auſtin	195—201

	Page
THETFORD	
free chapel and gild of St. Mary	203—227
ſchool	228
almſhouſe founded by Sir Richard Fulmerſton	230—273
Harbord's almſhouſe	274
corporation	234—243
charters	255
arms	266
benefactions to the corporation	267—271
mayors	244—262
coroners	244—255
bailiffs	263
burgeſſes	262
chamberlains	264
conſtables	264
liberties	265 Ap. 35
repreſentatives	276—278
mint and coins	279
writers	282
natives	283
family of	283
title from	283
ſwan marks	293
fire	292
fiſhery	293
mineral waters	300
—— analyſis of	301—320
Titil, king	14
Tolls of Thetford	54
Tournaments attempted at Thetford	56
Uffa, king	14
Warren, earls	42—43
Waters mineral, analyſis of	300—320
Williamſon, Sir *Joſeph*	271

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 16, laſt line of notes, *read* from the table in the Appendix.
25, after line 12, *inſert* CHAP. IV.
THE NORMANS.
225, line 17, *read* Aſhwicken.
251, after line 15, *inſert* Richard Bryan, Richard Aungerville.
252, line 2, *read* Jeudy.
253, after line 7, *inſert* Richard Coterel.
256, line 14, *read* Runſom.

PLATES.

	Portrait of Mr. Martin	Frontiſpiece
I.	The Caſtle Hill	11
II.	Tomb of Sir Richard Fulmerſton	72
*II.	The nunnery	110
III.	Coffins at the nunnery	
IV.	The abbey gate	159
V.	The priory	
*V.	The Cathedral or Cluniac priory, with the Free-School	173
VI.	The Canons	195
VII.	Coins minted at Thetford	279